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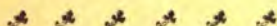


Alcrauford
Albert C. Crawford.

PLANT NAMES

WITH A VIEW TO A 

 REVISED EDITION.



The Author of "Plant Names and Synonyms" requests that any one who finds omitted from the list of popular synonyms any name in actual use in any part of the United States, shall communicate such omission to him at once, at the address below. Do not delay because it is only a single name, or because the name is misapplied. If possible state in what region the name is known to be in use. Any other corrections that should be made in names or in statements of fact will be gratefully received.

A. B. LYONS.

Laboratory of
NELSON, BAKER & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

1900.

WITH A VIEW TO A

REVISED EDITION

BY

The Author of "Plain Names and Synonyms," and
that not one who has written for the last 25
years has been able to find a single synonym
in the United States which is not in the
list of names at the end of the book. It is
not only a single name of a place, but a
single name of a thing, which is not
known to be in use. That which is not
known to be in use is not in the list, and
will be made in a new edition of the book.
gratefully received.

A. R. FRYER

Laboratory of
ELSON, BAKER & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Alb Crawford
Albert C. Crawford.

PLANT NAMES
SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR

INCLUDING IN THE CASE OF EACH PLANT

—THE—

CORRECT BOTANICAL NAME

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REFORMED NOMENCLATURE,

TOGETHER WITH BOTANICAL AND

POPULAR SYNONYMS

AND VERNACULAR GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH NAMES. THE LIST COM-
PRISES ALL IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMA-
COPOEIAL NAMES, THE PRINCIPAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE
WORLD AND ALL OTHERS OF ANY ECONOMIC IMPORT-
ANCE, GIVING ESPECIAL PROMINENCE TO THOSE
WHICH ARE INDIGENOUS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

—BY—

A. B. LYONS, M. D.

DETROIT.

NELSON, BAKER & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1900.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1900

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1900

PREFACE.

Plant synonymy is a fascinating but a most intricate study. Every plant is supposed to have a "correct" botanical name, and can have only one such. As a matter of fact there are few plants that have not been over and over rechristened by scientific botanists, each one maintaining that his is its only really "correct" designation. Out of the endless confusion there is at last emerging order and uniformity.

At the Botanical Congress held at Paris in 1867 the principle was definitely adopted that the scientific designation of a plant should be in every case the name first applied to it (with suitable definition and description), provided that name had not been previously applied to another plant. This rule has necessitated many changes in the current nomenclature. The names adopted in this book have been brought as far as possible into accordance with the reformed nomenclature. In the case of our indigenous plants, the names given by Britton and Brown in their recently published "Flora of the Northern States and Canada, have been adopted with very few exceptions as conforming to the new rules. The attempt has been made to adhere to the principle also in the case of exotic plants, but it has not been always possible to consult original authorities. In a number of instances where the new rule requires changes in name which have undoubtedly been already made by botanists, but for which authority could not be found, my own name appears as authority, indicating that the responsibility is mine.

It has been my endeavor to make the list of popular synonyms as complete and at the same time as authentic as possible. It has not been difficult to gather popular names of the plants of Europe, particularly of Great Britain. In our own country popular names are used in a very haphazard manner, and there has never been any attempt to gather all the names adopted in different localities.

Among the most reliable sources of information at my command I have gleaned a large number of the current popular names.

PREFACE.

Book names, such as those adopted by botanists for the various species of a genus, hardly come within the scope of this work, although some such are given. Where there are several plants belonging to one genus, there is likely to be a good deal of interchanging of popular names. In general, however, each name is considered to belong properly to some one species and should be restricted thereto, and in a book of synonyms like this, names must be given as though this were the actual practice.

Although aside from the main purpose of this work, I have indicated the origin and meaning of many popular names, and I have also given as far as possible, the etymologies of the Latin generic names.

The principle of double credit for authority of botanical names has been applied whenever practicable. It has not been possible always to ascertain which was the earlier of two specific names. In such cases only the single credit is given.

Synonyms under the various genera are in the true sense synonyms only when followed by authority. Synonyms "in part" are generic names that, for reasons good or bad, have been applied by botanists to some of the plants of the genus in question.

In the English names, the orthography of the Century Dictionary has been given the preference, alternative forms being, however, also recognized, those now obsolete often in parenthesis.

I have endeavored to include in this enumeration: 1st. All the more important plants used medicinally in our country, including many which are practically obsolete yet may be sometimes asked for in drug stores. 2nd. Plants of economic value, especially those furnishing important food stuffs. Pasture grasses, however, and many forage plants, as well as the multitude of plants cultivated in gardens and greenhouses for ornament, I have been compelled by limit of space to omit. 3rd. Plants indigenous to any part of the United States. The name of every *genus* of flowering plants known to occur in North America, north of Mexico is given, with a brief description and statement of its geographical distribution. Only genera of grasses and of sedges are excepted, this omission giving room to include those of ferns and Lycopods. In each case a statement is made of the number of species found "in U. S." which must be understood to include also those of British America, the number being generally that of the species included in the catalogue recently (1908) published by A. A. Heller, of North American plants North of Mexico.

PREFACE.

The book should thus be of interest and value to every one interested in American botany. It is, however, more especially intended to meet the practical needs of the retail druggist, who is often called upon to supply some root, bark or herb of which only an unfamiliar popular name is known to the customer. For the benefit of the druggist also the pharmacopoeial names are given of all drugs official in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, and also the unofficial Latin as well as the vernacular German, French and Spanish names of the several drugs or plants. Medicinal properties are also succinctly stated.

The greatest care has been taken to render the book accurate in its scientific information and complete and authentic in its synonymy. A copious index serves as a key to this mass of information, enabling the reader to turn instantly to the desired paragraph.

Laboratory of NELSON, BAKER & CO.

JANUARY, 1900.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS.

Adv. Adventive.

Br. British Pharmacopoeia.

Cort. Cortex.

Cult. Cultivated.

Fol. Folia.

Fr. French name.

Ger. German name.

H. Herb.

(Kew) Name given preference in Index Kewensis.

P. G. German Pharmacopoeia.

Nat. Naturalized.

R. Radix.

Rh. Rhizome.

Sp. Spanish name.

sp. Species.

Syn. Synonym or Synonyms.

U. S. United States. (i. e. N. America, North of Mexico).

U. S. P. United States Pharmacopoeia.

***** Name better applied to another plant.

† Name improperly applied to this plant.

‡ A verbal corruption.

§ Book name, found in manuals of Botany, etc.

|| Obsolete, vulgar or provincial name.

PLANT NAMES

—AND—

SYNONYMS.

1. **ABÁMA**, Adans. 1763. Bog Asphodel. - **Melanthaceæ**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Narthecium*, Juss. 1789.
Small perennial herbs. Four known species, northern Hemisphere; 2 in U. S.
- a. **A. Americána** (Ker) Morong (*Narthecium Americana* Ker, *N. ossifragum* var. *Americanum* Gray). Southern New Jersey. American Bog Asphodel, Bastard or Lancashire Asphodel, Moor-grass, *Rosa-Solis*.*
2. **ÁBIES**, Juss. - - - Fir. - - - **Pinaceæ**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Pinus*, *Picea*, in part. Evergreen trees, mountains and high latitudes of north temperate zone. About 20 species; 12 in U. S.
- a. **A. Ábles** (L.) Rusby (*Pinus Abies* L., *P. excelsa* Lam., *P. Picea Du Roi*, *Picea excelsa* Link). Northern Europe and Asia, also in Alps. Norway Spruce, Spruce Fir, Galipot tree; Ger. Fichte; Fr. Pesse, Épicéa, Faux Sapin (Codex). The resinous exudate is known as frankincense; from this is prepared Burgundy Pitch; **Pix Burdúndica** U. S. P., Br., *Resina pini burgundica*, **Pix alba**; Ger. Burgunder Harz, Burgunder Pech; Fr. Poix de Bourgogne, Poix des Vosges, Poix jaune (Codex). Stimulant, vulnerary, revulsive, etc. Leaf buds and shoots used in making spruce beer.
- b. **A. balsámea** (L.) Mill. (*Pinus balsamea* L.). British America, south to Virginia and Minnesota. Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead Fir, Balsam tree, American Silver Fir, Fir Pine, Blister Pine, Single Spruce*. *Oleo-resin from the bark*: Canada Balsam, Balsam of Fir; **Terebinthina canadensis**, U. S. P., Br., *Balsamum Canadense*; Ger. Canadischer Terpentin; Fr. Baume du Canada (Codex), Térébinthine du Canada. Terebinthinate, expectorant, etc.
- c. **A. Fráseri** (Pursh) Lindl. (*Pinus Fraseri* Pursh). Virginia to Tennessee. Fraser's Balsam Fir, Southern Balsam Fir, Mountain Balsam-tree, Balsam, She-balsam, Double Spruce*. *Oleo-resin* resembles that of (b) and is sometimes substituted for it.

- d. **A. magnifica** Murray. California Magnificent Fir^s, California Silver Fir, Red Fir, Queen-of-the Sierras. The largest of all Firs. A valuable timber tree. The Shasta Fir and Golden Fir are varieties of this species.
- e. **A. nobilis** Lind. Washington and Oregon. Noble Fir, Larch.†
- f. **A. Picea** (L.) Lyons (Pinus Picea L., Pinus pectinata Lam., P. Abies DuRoi, A. alba Mill., A. pectinata D.C. (Kew.), A. excelsa Link., not Poir). Europe. Silver Fir, European Silver Fir, Silver Pine, Strassburg Pine, Tanne; Ger. Weisstanne, Edeltanne; Fr. Sapin argenté. *Resinous exudate*, Strassburg Turpentine; Terebinthina argentoratensis; Fr. Térébenthine d' Alsace, des Vosges ou de Strasbourg, Térébenthine au citron (Codex). Resembles Venice turpentine.
3. **ABRÓNIA**, Juss. - Abronia. - Nyctaginaceæ.
From Greek, "graceful," of the flowers. Syn. Cycloptera, Tricratus, in part. Annual or perennial herbs, some ornamental. About 15 species; 12 in U. S., mostly western.
4. **ÁBRUS**, L. Abrus, Indian Licorice, etc. Papilionaceæ.
From Greek, "graceful," of the seeds. Syn. Zaga, in part. Shrubby climbers or sub-shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.
- a. **A. precatórius** L. (Glycine Abrus L., A. minor Desv.). India, cult. in most tropical countries. Indian Licorice (Liquorice), Wild Licorice, Red-bean vine; Ger. Indisches Stüssholz; Fr. Liane à réglisse, Réglisse indienne, Herbe à beau-père. *Seeds*, Jequirity (Brazil), Quequiri, Crab's-eyes, Jumble-beads, John-Crow beans, Love-peas, Black-eyed Susan; Semen abri; Ger. Paternostererbsen; Fr. Pois d' Amérique. Irritant, used in treatment of ophthalmia. *Root*, a poor substitute for licorice root.
5. **ABÚTA**, Aubl. False Pareira Brava. Menispermaceæ.
From vernacular Brazilian name. Syn. Anelasma, Miers. Shrubby climbers with coriaceous leaves. About 8 species, tropical America.
- a. **A. amára** Aublet. (The Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of Aristolochia glaucescens H. B. K.). Brazil. Reputed source of Yellow Pareira brava.
- b. **A. rufescens** Aublet. Brazil. White Pareira brava, Butua (vernacular).
6. **ABÚTILON**, Gaertn. (Abutilaea). Abutilon. Malvaceæ.
Name given by Arabian Avicenna, d. 1037. Herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 90 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 18 in U. S., mostly south-western.
- a. **A. Abútilon** (L.) Rusby (A. Avicenna= Gaertn.). Southern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Velvet-leaf, Indian Mallow, American Jute, Butter-weed, Butter-print, Button-

weed, Cotton-weed, American Hemp*, Indian Hemp*, Mormon-weed, Pie-marker, Pie-print, Sheep-weed, Velvet-weed. *Plant, especially flowers*, mucilaginous like Althaea.

- b. *A. Indicum* Don, India, and other species have similar properties.
7. **ACÁCIA**, Adans. Acacia, Wattle (Australia). **Mimosaceae**.
The Greek name, meaning "thorny." Trees and shrubs. About 450 species, mostly sub-tropical, especially of Africa and Australia; 16 in U. S.
 - a. *A. Arábica* (Lam.) Willd. (*Mimosa Arabica* Lam. The species probably includes also *A. Adansonii* Guil. & Per., *A. Nilotica* Delile and *A. vera* Willd.). India to Senegambia. Egyptian Gum Arabic tree, Egyptian Thorn. Vernacular names are Kikar and Babur. *Bark*, (Babul, Babulah or Baboot bark) astringent, used in tanning as are the *Pods* (nebebe). The tree is the probable source of gum Mogador, called also Morocco and Barbary gum. See (k.) The tree produces also lac. See *Croton aromaticus*.
 - b. *A. Catechu* (L. f.) Willd. (*Mimosa Catechu* L. f.) East Indies and Ceylon, nat. in Jamaica. *Catechu* tree. *Extract prepared from the wood* is the *Catechu* of medicine and the *cutch* of tannery also called cashoo and gambir*; *Catechu* U. S. P., P. G., *Terra japonica*, *Catechu nigrum*; Ger. *Katechu*, *Pegukatechu*; Fr. *Cachou de Pégu*, *Cashcuttie* (Codex). A powerful astringent.
 - c. *A. decurrens* Willd. Australia. Black Wattle-tree. *Bark* astringent, used in tanning and for making a variety of *cutch* or *terra japonica*. The tree yields also a fair quality of gum, (Australian gum, Wattle gum).
 - d. *A. Farnesiana* Willd. (*A. Indica* Desv.). Tropical and sub-tropical America, Texas to California, also cult. in Europe. Cassie, Cassia-flower tree, Sponge tree, Huisache (Texas), Matitas (Mexico), Kalú (Hawaii), *Opopanax**. *Flowers*, much used in perfumery. Shrub also yields gum.
 - e. *A. stenocarpa* Hochst. Abyssinia and Nubia. Source of Suakin or Savakin gum, called also Suak, Talha and Talca gum.
 - f. *A. Greggii* A. Gray. Texas to Mexico. One of the plants which yields lac. See *Croton aromaticus*.
 - g. *A. homalophylla* Cunningham. Australia. Myall, Violet-wood. *Wood* fragrant, used for tobacco-pipes, etc.
 - h. *A. horrida* Willd. South Africa. Doorn-boom (i. e. Thorn-tree) Karra-doorn, Karoo Thorn. Source of the Cape gum. *Bark* used in tanning.

melanóxyton R. Br. Southeastern Australia. Black-wood e, Light wood*. Wood valuable for cabinet work.

- j. **A. pycnántha** Benth. Australia. Golden Wattle. *Bark* yields a fine quality of cutch.
- k. **A. Sénégal** Willd (A. Verek Guil. & Per.) Kordofan to the Senegal. Gum Arabic tree, *Acacia*. *Gummy exudate* of this and other species is gum acacia or gum Arabic; *Acacia*, U. S. P., *Acaciae Gummi*, Br., *Gummi arabicum*, *Gummi mimosae*, P. G.; Ger. Arabisches Gummi, Mimosen-gummi; Fr. Gomme arabique vraie (Codex); Sp. Goma arabiga., Mucilaginous, demulcent.
- l. **A. Súma** (Roxb.) Kurz (Mimosa Suma Roxb., A. Catechu W. & A., not Willd.). Southern India. Source of part of the Catechu of commerce. Other species of *Acacia* yielding gum are (m.) **A. Ehrenbergiána** Hayne, Arabia and upper Egypt, Seyah; (n.) **A. Séyal** Delile (A. fistula Schweinf.), Thirsty Thorn and (o.) **A. tórtills** Hayne called Seyal or Seyaleh. Commercial varieties of gum are Hashabi or Kordofan gum, Sennaar or Sennari gum, Gedda or Jidda gum and gum Tor or Turic, besides those already mentioned. The finest selected white gum is known as Turkey gum.
8. **ACAÉNA**, L. - *Acaena*. - **Rosaceae**.
Syn. *Ancistrum*, Forst. Herbs, some shrubby. About 40 species, New World, especially S. America, to Australia; 1 in U. S.
9. **ACALÝPHA**, L. Three-seeded Mercury. **Euphorbiaceae**.
Greek name of a Nettle. Syn. *Cupameni*, Adans. Herbs or shrubs. About 230 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 9 in U. S.
- a. **A. Virgínica** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Mercury-weed, Virginia Three-seeded Mercury. *Plant* reputed expectorant and diuretic.
10. **ACAMPTOPÁPPUS**, A. Gray. - - **Compositae**.
From Greek, "rigid pappus." Syn. *Aplopappus*, (*Haplopappus*) in part. Low desert shrubs. Two known species, both in southwestern U. S.
11. **ACANTHÓCHITON**, Torr. *Acanthochiton*. **Amaranthaceae**.
From Greek, "Thorny Cloak." Dioecious herb, one species. Texas to Arizona.
12. **ACANTHOMÍNTHA**, A. Gray. *Acanthomintha*. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "thorny Mint." Low annuals. Two known species, Pacific Coast, U. S.
13. **ACANTHÓSCYPHUS**, Small. - - **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "thorny cup." 1 in U. S.
14. **ACANTHOSPÉRMUM**, Schrank. - - **Compositae**.
From Greek, "thorny seed." Syn. *Centrospermum*, H. B. K. Diffuse annuals with bur-like fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S.

15. **ACÁNTHUS**.L. - Acanthus. - **Acanthaceæ.**

Ancient Greek name of any thorny or prickly plant, applied later particularly to this genus. Robust herbs with ornamental foliage. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **A. móllis** L. Southern Europe. Acanthus, Branc-ursine, Bear's breech, Culberdill||, Sedocke||.

16. **ÁCER**.L. - Maple. - **Aceraceæ.** [**Sapindaceæ.**]

The Latin name, from "pointed" lobes of the leaves. Syn. *Negundo*, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 100 species, North temperate zone; 15 in U. S.

- a. **A. nígrum** Michx. (*A. saccharinum*, var *nigrum* T. & Gr.) Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Black Sugar Maple, Black Maple, Hard Maple. *Sap* rich in sugar.
- b. **A. Negúndo** L. (*Negundo aceroides* Moench, *N. Negundo* (L.) Karst.). Ontario to Mexico, but rare near Atlantic coast. Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder, Cut-leaved or Red River Maple, Black Ash*, Maple Ash, Water Ash, Sugar Maple*.
- c. **A. Pennsylvánicum** L. (*A. striatum* Du Roi). Nova Scotia, south to Tennessee. Striped or Goose-foot Maple, Northern Maple, Moosewood, False or Striped Dogwood, Whistle-wood.
- d. **A. Pseudo-Plátanus** L. Europe and western Asia, cult. in U. S. Sycamore Maple, Succamore†, Spurious or Mock Plane-tree, Whistle-wood.
- e. **A. rúbrum** L. Canada to Florida and Texas. Red, Scarlet or Water Maple, Swamp Maple; White, Hard or Shoe-peg Maple, also Soft Maple*.
- f. **A. saccharínium** L. (*A. dasycarpum* Ehrh., *A. eriocarpum* Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Indian Territory and Dakota. Silver or Silver-leaf Maple, Soft or White Maple; Creek, River, Swamp or Water Maple, Red Maple*. *Sap* yields comparatively little sugar.
- g. **A. Sácccharum** Marsh (*A. saccharinum* Wang, not L., *A. barbatum* Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska. Sugar Maple, Rock Maple, Sugar Tree, Black Maple. *Sap* the source of most of the maple sugar.
- h. **A. spicátum** Lam, (*A. montanum* Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Mountain Maple; Low, Moose, Swamp or Water Maple.

17. **ACERÁTES**, Ell. 1817. Milk-weed*. **Asclepiadaceæ.**

From Greek, "hornless," of the corona. Syn. *Polyotus*, Nutt., 1835., *Asclepias* in part. Milky perennial herbs, resembling *Asclepias*. Seven species, North America; 5 in U. S.

YILLÉA, L. - Yarrow, Milfoil. - **Compositæ.**

ek name, the plant with which "Achilles" healed Telephus. Herbs, mostly perennial, with numerous small flowers. About 75 species, mostly of Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

- a. **A. Millefolium** L. Europe and Asia, naturalized in U. S. Yarrow, (Yarroway, Yerrow) Milfoil, Thousand-leaf, Thousand-leaved Clover, Green-arrow, Camilt, Cammock*, Dog-daisy Gordolobo, Nosebleed, Bloodwort, Carpenter's-grass, Sanguinary, Soldiers' Woundwort, Old-man's-pepper, Tansy†; Ger. Schafgarbe, Schafgrippe, Gachelkraut, Feldgarbe; Fr. Millefeuille, Herbe aux Charpentiers. *The flowering plant or flowers*, Summitates (Flores) millefolii s. Achilleæ. Stimulant tonic, vulnerary, astringent, diuretic.
- b. **A. moschata**. Jacq. (*Parmica moschata* DC.) Switzerland. Iva; Ger. Iva, Genippkräuter; Fr. Génépi blanc. *The plant*, Herba ivae, H. genippi veri, stimulant, antispasmodic.
- c. **A. nobilis** L. Central and Southern Europe. Noble Yarrow; Ger. Edelgarbe, Edelschafgarbe. Considered more active than common Yarrow.
- d. **A. Ptarmica** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sneezewort (Neesewort), White Tansy, Sneezewort Yarrow or Tansy, Goose-tongue; Wild, European or Bastard Pellitory, Fair-maid-of-France, Seven-year's-love; Ger. Bertramgarbe, Bertramskraut; Fr. Herbe à Éternuer. *Root* sternutatory, acrid, sialagogue. [Other European species used like *A. Millefolium* are (e.) *A. ageratum* L., Maudlin Tansy, (f.) *A. atrata* L., Iva, (g.) *A. nána* L., Dwarf Iva.]
19. **ÁCHLYS**, DC. - - Achlys. - - **Berberidaceæ**.
From Greek, "mist." Scapose herbs. Two known species, one in Japan; 1 in U. S.
20. **ÁCHRAS**, L. - - Sapodilla. - - **Sapotaceæ**.
Greek name of a wild Pear. A tree. One species only.
- a. **A. Sapóta** L. (*Sapota Achras* Mill.) Tropical America. Sapodilla, Sapodilla Plum, Naseberry. *Bark*, (Jamaica bark,) astringent, febrifuge. *Seeds* aperient, diuretic. *The tree* is said to yield also chicle gum. See *Mimusops*.
21. **ACHROÁNTHE**S, Raf. 1808. Adder's-mouth. **Orchidaceæ**.
From Greek "green flowered." Syn. *Microstylis*, Nutt, 1818. Low perennials with racemes of small flowers. About 40 species; 4 in U. S.
22. **ACHYRACHAÉNA**. Schauer. *Achyrrachaena*. **Compositæ**.
From Greek, "chaffly fruited." Annual herb, the rather large heads nearly rayless. One species, California.
23. **ACLEISÁNTHUS**, A. Gray. *Acleisanthus*. **Nyctaginaceæ**.
From Greek, with "flowers not enclosed." Herbs, some shrubby. About 6 species, warmer region N. America; 5 in southwestern U. S.
24. **ACNÍDA**, L. - - Water-hemp. - - **Amaranthaceæ**.
From Greek, "stingless." Syn. *Amaranthus*, in part. Annual herbs resembling *Amaranth*. About 5 species, all of Eastern N. America and West Indies.

25. ACONITUM, L. Monkshood, Wolfsbane, etc. **Ranunculaceae.**

The ancient Greek name. Ornamental, but poisonous perennial herbs resembling Delphinium. About 18 species, mountainous regions of north temperate zone; 7 in U. S.

- a. **A. Anthóra** Lin. Europe. Yellow Helmet-flower. Root bitter, tonic.
- b. **A. Chinénse** Siebold and (c.) **A. Japónicum** Thunberg, yield respectively the Chinese and Japanese Aconite roots. (d.) **A. Fischeri** Reich. of Japan is, however, more active than either of these.
- e. **A. férox** Wallich (**A. virosum** Don). Himalaya mountains. Indian Aconite, Bish, Bishma, Bikh-root; Fr. Aconit féroce (Codex). Root even more active than that of (i.)
- f. **A. heterophyllum** Wallich. Himalaya mountains. Atis. Root tonic, febrifuge, not acrid.
- g. **A. Lycóctonum** L. Europe. Great Yellow Wolfsbane, Badger's-bane, Bear's-bane, Hare's-bane, Beast-bane. Leaves used as a pot herb in Lapland.
- h. **A. palmátum** Don. India. Root, called Bishma or Bikhma, bitter, not acrid.
- i. **A. Napéllus** L. (**A. variabile** Hayne, **A. vulgare** DC.). Mountains of Europe and Asia. Aconite, Monkshood, Monkey†, Wolfsbane, Friars'-cap, Friars'-cowl, Cuckoo's-cap, Face-in-hood, Jacob's-chariot, Blue-rocket, Old-wives-matches], Mousebane, Wolfroot; Ger. Eisenhut, Sturmhut; Fr. Aconit Napel (Codex). The tuberous root, **Aconitum**, U. S. P., Aconiti radix Br., Tubera aconiti, P. G. Arterial and nervous sedative, anodyne. The principal alkaloid, aconitine, is one of the most active poisons known. Leaves, Aconiti folia, Br., much inferior in activity to the tubers.
- j. **A. reclinátum** A. Gray. Virginia to Georgia. Trailing Wolfsbane or Monkshood.
- k. **A. uneinátum** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Wisconsin. Wild Monkshood or Wolfsbane.

26. ÁCORUS, L. - Sweet Flag. - **Araceae.**

The Greek name. Reed-like plants with thick root-stocks. Only 2 species, 1 of Japan, the other of north temperate zone.

- a. **A. Calamus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Sweet Flag, Calamus, Calmus (New Jersey) Sweet Cane, Sweet Grass, Sweet Myrtle, Sweet Rush, Sweet Sedge, Sweet Segg, Sweet root, Cinnamon Sedge, Myrtle Flag, Myrtle Grass, Myrtle Sedge, Beewort; Ger. Kalmus; Fr. Acore vrai, (Codex), Acore odorant; Ital. Calamo aromatico. The Rhizome, **Calamus**, U. S. P.; zoma Calami, P. G., Radix acori, Rad. calami aromatici. amatic, stimulant, carminative.

27. **ACRÓSTICHUM**, L. *Acrostichum*. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, meaning not evident. Syn. *Chrysodium*, in part. A large evergreen fern. One species. Marshes in tropical regions (Florida).
28. **ACTAÉA**, L. Baneberry, Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae**.
Greek name of the Elder. Perennial herbs with compound leaves. Four species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.
- a. **A. álba** (L.) Mill. (*A. spicata* var. *alba* L.). British America, south to Georgia and Missouri. White Cohosh, White Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb, Necklace-weed, Blue Cohosh, White-beads, White Grapewort, White-berry, Snakeroot*. *Rhizome* of this and the two following species acrid, emeto-cathartic, parasiticide.
- b. **A. rúbra** (Ait.) Willd. (*A. spicata* var. *rubra* Ait.) Canada and northeastern U. S. Red Cohosh, Red Baneberry, Coral-and-pearl. Poison-berry, Red-berry, Red-berry Snakeroot, Snakeberry, Toad-root, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb.
- c. **A. spicáta** L. Europe and Asia. Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Grapewort, Rattlesnake-herb, Scalbegres||; Ger. Christophswurz, Wolfswurz; Fr. Racine de Saint Christophe.
29. **ACTINÓLEPIS**, A. Gray. *Actinolepis*. " **Compositæ**.
From Greek, "ray scale." Syn. *Eriophyllum*, in part. Low winter-annuals. Five known species, all of California.
30. **ACTINOSPÉRMUM**, Ell. 1824. *Actinospermum*. **Compositæ**.
From Greek, "ray seed." Syn. *Baldwina*, Nutt. 1818 [not *Baldwinia*, Raf. 1818, although this name has been commonly applied.] Annual or perennial herbs with large yellow-rayed flower heads. Two species, both of southeastern U. S.
31. **ÁCUAN**, Med. Theod., 1786. *Mimosa*. **Mimosaceæ**.
Vernacular name. Syn. *Desmanthus*, Willd. 1806 and *Darlingtonia*, DC. 1825. Perennial herbs or Mimosa-like shrubs. About 12 species, all but one of New World; 10 of Mexican border, U. S.
32. **ADANSÓNIA**, L. Baobab, etc. **Bombacæ (Malvaceæ)**.
Named for Michal Adanson, French naturalist, d. 1806. Syn. Baobab, Adans., *Ophelus*, Lour. Trees. Three known species, Old World.
- a. **A. digitáta** L. Tropical Africa, nat. in East and West Indies. Baobab, Calabash-tree, African Cream-of-tartar tree, Ethiopian Sour-gourd tree. *Fruit*, Monkey-bread, Bread-nut, Sour-gourd; Ger. Affenbrod; Fr. Pain des Singes. Acidulous, refrigerant as in the following species. *Bark* reputed febrifuge.
- b. **A. Gregórii** F. Muell. Australia. Gouty-stem tree, Australian Baobab or Sour-gourd tree.
- c. **A. Madagascariénsis** Bail. Madagascar. Fruit is called Cream-of-tartar fruit.

- 33. ACÝNTHA**, Medic., 1786. Bowstring Hemp. **Haemodoraceae**.
Syn. *Sansevieria*, (Kew.) Thunb. 1794 (*Sansiviera*). Herba-
ceous plants, the leaves yielding a hemp-like fibre. About 12
species, East Indies and Africa.
- a. **A. Roxburghiána** (Schult.) Lyons (*Sansevieria Roxburghiana*
Schult.) India. Moorva, Marool, Bow-string Hemp.
- 34. ADÉLIA**, P. Br. 1756. - *Adelia*. - **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "inconspicuous". Syn. *Forestiera*, Poir. 1811.
Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, new world; 9 in U. S.
- 35. ADENANTHÉRA**, L. Red Sandalwood†, etc. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "gland-anthered." Syn. *Stachydrisum*,
Trees or shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **A. pavonína** L. East Indies. False Red Sandalwood. Scarlet
seeds used as weights, like those of *Abrus*.
- 36. ADENOCAÚLON**, Hook. *Adenocaulon*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "gland-stem". Perennial herbs with small
heads of tubular flowers. Three species, one each of Asia, S.
America and N. America (U. S.)
- 37. ADENOSTÉGIA**, Benth. *Adenostegia*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "gland sheath." Syn. *Cordylanthus*, in part.
annual herbs. About 16 species, Pacific coast, U. S.
- 38. ADENÓSTOMA**, Hook and Arn. *Adenostoma*. **Rosaceae**.
From Greek, "gland mouth." Unarmed evergreen shrubs
with small flowers in paniced racemes. Two species, Pacific
border U. S.
- 39. ADHÁTODA**, Nees. *Malabar-nut*. **Acanthaceae**.
From vernacular, Malabar. Syn. *Davernoya*, E. Meyer,
Justicia in part. Shrubs. About 6 species, tropical regions.
- a. **A. Adhátoda** (L.) Lyons (*Justicia Adhatoda* L., *A. vasica*
Nees.) India. Malabar nut. Fruit, also leaves and root, anti-
spasmodic, febrifuge, ecbolic.
- 40. ADIÁNTUM**, L. - *Maidenhair*. - **Polypodiaceae**.
The Greek name, "incapable of being wet." Delicate ferns.
80 or 90 species, mostly of tropical America; 5 in U. S.
- a. **A. Capillus-Veneris** L. Warm parts of U. S. and of both hemi-
spheres. Venus'-hair, Maidenhair, European Maidenhair
Black Maidenhair (tree), Lady's-hair, Dudder-grass; Ger.
Frauen-haar, *Venushaar*; Fr. *Capillaire de Montpellier* (Codex);
Sp. *Culantrillo*. Plant slightly astringent, expectorant.
- b. **A. pedátum** L. Canada and Northern U. S., also Alaska and
western Asia. Maidenhair, American Maidenhair, Hair Fern,
Rock Fern; Ger. *Nordamerikanisches Frauenhaar*; Fr. *Capil-
laire du Canada* (Codex). Properties of (a). Other species
indigenous to those regions are employed similarly in Mexico
and S. America.

41. **ADÍCEA**, Raf. 1815. Clearweed, Coolweed, etc. **Urticaceae**.
Name unexplained. Syn. *Pilea*, Lindl. 1821. Annual or perennial stingless herbs. About 150 species, chiefly tropical; 2 in U. S.
- a. *A. púmila* (L.) Raf. (*Pilea pumila* A. Gray). Canada and Eastern U. S. Clearweed, Coolweed, Richweed, Stingless Nettle.
42. **ADLÚMIA**, Raf. Climbing Fumitory. **Papaveraceae**.
Named for John Adlum, gardener, of Washington. A delicate climber, one species only.
- a. *A. fungósa* (Ait.) Greene (*Fumaria fungosa* Ait., *A. cirrhosa* Raf.) Canada and N. Carolina, west to Kansas. Climbing Fumitory, Mountain-fringe, Wood-fringe, Alleghany-fringe, Alleghany-vine, Canary-vine, Cypress-vine, Fairy-creeper.
43. **ADÓLPHIA**, Meissn. - Adolphia. - **Rhamnaceae**.
Syn. *Ceanothus*, *Colletia*, *Colubrina*, in part. Shrubs allied to *Colubrina*. Two known species, Southwestern U. S.
44. **ADÓNIS**, L. Pheasant's-eye. **Ranunculaceae**.
The Greek name; plant fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. Ornamental annual or perennial herbs. About 6 species, temperate Asia and Europe; 1 nat. U. S. Syn.; Ger. *Adonisrüschen*; Fr. *Adonide*.
- a. *A. aestvális* L. Europe and Asia, Summer Pheasant's-eye.
- b. *A. ánnua* L. 1753 (*A. autumnnalis* L. 1763.) Southern Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. U. S. Corn Pheasant's-eye, Red Morocco, Red Mathas, Adonis-flower, Bird's-eye, Purple or Red Camomile, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passflower; Fr. *Rose à rubie*.
- c. *A. vernális* L. Europe and Asia, Vernal Pheasant's-eye, False Hellebore, Bird's-eye, Ox-eye. *The Herb*, as of preceding species, is a cardiac tonic resembling *digitalis* in action.
45. **ADOPÓGON**, Neck. 1790. Dwarf Dandelion, Goat's-beard. **Cichoreaceae**.
From Greek, "handsome beard." Syn. *Krigia*, Schreb. 1791, also *Cynthia*, *Hyposeris*, in part. Dandelion-like annuals or perennials. Five species, all of U. S.
46. **ADÓXA**, L. Musk-root, Moschatel. **Adoxaceae**.
From Greek, "without glory." Herb with tuberous root, one species.
- a. *A. moschatellína* L. Arctic Europe Asia and N. America (U. S.) Musk-root, Moschatel. Other names are Hollow-root, Musk, Musk Crowfoot, Musk Wood-Crowfoot, Bulbous Fumitory, Gloryless.
47. **AÉGLE**, Correa. Bengal Quince. **Rutaceae**.
Name from Greek mythology, one of the Hesperides. Thorny aromatic trees. About 4 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **A. Marmelos** (L.) Correa (Crataeva Marmelos L., *C. religiosa* Ainsl., *Feronia pellucida* Roth.) India. Indian Bael (Bhel, Bel), Bengal Quince, Golden Apple; Ger. Bengalische Quitte; Fr. Coing du Bengale. *The dried half-ripe fruit, Bala fructus, Br., astringent.*

- 48. AEGOPÓDIUM, L.** Gout-weed. **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name, "goat's foot." One or two species, natives of Europe and Asia.

- a. **A. Podagraria** L. Europe, adv. in northeastern U. S. Gout-weed, Goutwort, Goat-weed, Herb Gerard, Wild or English Masterwort, Ax-weed, Ash-weed, White-ash herb, Ground Ash, Aiseweed, Dwarf or Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Bishop's-weed, Garden-plague, Wild Alder, Jack-jump-about. *Plant reputed antiscorbutic and diuretic.*

- 49. AESCHYNÓMENE, L.** Joint-Vetch. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "ashamed," from sensitiveness of leaves. Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 55 species, warm regions; 2 in U. S.

- 50. AËSCULUS, L. - Horse-Chestnut. - Hippocastanaceae.**
Latin name of Italian Oak. Syn. *Hippocastanum*. Trees or shrubs with digitate leaves. About 15 species, America and Asia; 7 in U. S.

- a. **A. glabra** Willd. Michigan to Alabama, west to Indian Territory. Ohio Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye, American Horse-Chestnut. Wood used for artificial limbs, etc.

- b. **A. Hippocastanum** L. (*H. vulgare* Gaertn.). Asia, nat. and cult. in Europe and U. S. Horse-Chestnut, Bongay, Konker-tree; Ger. Rosskastanie; Fr. Chataignier d'Inde; Sp. Castaño de Indias. *Bark, Cortex hippocastani, Cort. castaneae equinae; Tonic, antiperiodic, antiseptic, Seeds (called by children conquerors, konkers or oblonkers) sternutatory, reputed narcotic.*

- c. **A. octandra** Marsh. (*A. lutea* Wang., *A. flava* Ait.). Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Texas and Iowa. Yellow or Large Buckeye, Sweet or Big Buckeye.

- d. **A. Pavia** L. Southeastern U. S. Red or Little Buckeye, Red-flowered Buckeye, Fish-poison.

- 51. AËTHUSA, L. - Fool's Parsley. - Umbelliferae.**
Greek name, "burning," of the taste. Annual herb resembling Conium, a single species.

- a. **A. Cynapium** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Fool's Parsley, Ass-parsley, False or Dog's Parsley, Fool's Cicely, Dill*, Dog-poison, Small or Lesser Hemlock; Ger. Hundspetersilie, Gartenschierling; Fr. Éthuse, Petite ciguë, Ache des chiens. *Plant not poisonous, as reputed.*

- 52. AFZÉLIA**, J. G. Gmel. 1796. *Afzelia*. **Scrophulariaceæ**.
Named for Adam Afzelius, Swedish botanist, d. 1812. Syn. *Seymeria*, Pursh 1814, *Gerardia*, in part. Stout, yellow-flowered herbs. About 10 species, N. America and Madagascar; 6 in U. S.
- a. **A. macrophýlla** (Nutt.) Kze. East central U. S. Mullen Foxglove.
- 53. AGÁRICUS**, L. Mushroom, Toadstool. **Hymenomycetes**.
Syn. Toad's-cap, Toad's-hat, Toad's-meat, Frog-stool. The name Toadstool applies properly to fungi of this genus, but is popularly extended to poisonous fungi generally. The genus includes many species of edible Mushrooms.
- a. **A. campéstris** L. Cosmopolitan. Mushroom, (Masheroom) Edible Mushroom, Kedgup Mushroom, Button Mushroom. To this and other species, are given the names Fairies'-table, Pisky-stool, White-caps. *Fungus* esculent.
- 54. AGÁSTACHE**, Clayt. 1762. Giant Hyssop. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "many-spiked". Syn: *Vleckia*, Raf. 1808, *Lophanthus*, Benth. 1829 [not *Adans.* 1763.] Tall perennial herbs. Four species, all of U. S.
- a. **A. anethiodóra** (Nutt.) Brit. (*Lophanthus anisatus* Benth., *Hyssopus anethiodorus* Nutt.) Illinois to Nebraska and northward. Fragrant Giant Hyssop. Anise Hyssop.
- 55. ÁGATHIS**, Salisb. 1807. - Wax Pine. - **Pinaceæ**.
Syn. *Dammara*, Lam. 1786, but this name is otherwise applied. Large trees with leathery leaves. About 10 species, East Indies to New Zealand.
- a. **A. austrális** (Lamb.) Steud. (*Dammara australis* Lamb.). New Zealand. Kauri Pine. Source of *Kauri resin*, (New Zealand or Kauri Copal, Kauri gum). A magnificent tree furnishing exceedingly valuable timber.
- b. **A. loranthifólia** Salisb. (*A. Dammara* Rich., *Dammara alba* Rumph., *D. orientalis* Lamb.). East Indies. Amboyna Pine, Dammar tree, Agath Dammar. *Resinous exudate*, *Dammara resin* (Damar resin, Damar gum), which is obtained also from (c.) **A. ováta** (C. Moore) Lyons, (*D. ovata* (C. Moore) of New Caledonia and (d.) **A. robústa** (C. Moore) Lyons, (*D. robusta* (C. Moore) of Queensland.
- 56. AGÁVE**, L. Agave, False Aloe. **Amaryllidaceæ**.
From Greek, "noble." Herbs with fleshy radical leaves and tall scapes. About 140 species, all American; 18 in U. S.
- a. **A. Americána** L. Tropical America. American Aloe, Century-plant. *Fresh juice* saccharine, laxative, antiscorbutic.
- b. **A. Íxtli** Karw. Yucatan, cult. in tropical countries. Sisal-hemp plant; Cheleni, or Sacci of the Mexicans. *Fibre* of this and of other large species, a substitute for hemp, called Sisal-hemp, henequen or henequin.

c. **A. Mexicana** Lam. Mexico. Maguey plant. This and perhaps other species, yield the Mexican *pulque*, which is simply the fermented juice, and *mezcal*, distilled from the same.

d. **A. Virginica** L. Southern U. S., False Aloe, Rattlesnake's Master, Virginian Agave. *Root* bitter, carminative.

57. **AGÉRATUM**, L. - *Ageratum*. - **Compositae**.
Greek name of an aromatic plant, "not growing old." Syn. *Cœlestina*, in part. Herbs with numerous small flower-heads. About 40 species, America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. conyzoides** L. (*A. Mexicanum* Hort.). Tropical America and cult. for ornament. Generally known as *Ageratum*.

58. **AGÓSERIS**, Raf. 1817. False Dandelion, etc. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "head Succory." Syn. *Troximon*, Nutt. 1813 [not Gærtn. 1791]. Herbs mostly with radical leaves and dandelion-like flowers. About 25 species, N. and S. America, 23 in U. S.

59. **AGRIMÓNIA**, L. - *Agrimony*. - **Rosaceae**.
The Latin name, perhaps transposed from *Argemone*. Perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and racemes of small yellow flowers. About 15 species, north temperate zone and Andes; 7 in U. S.

a. **A. Eupatória** L. Europe. Agrimony (*Egremoine*, *Egraimonde*, *Hemony*) European Agrimony, Cockle-bur*, Clive], *Garclive*], *Goosechite*], *Feverfew*], *Harvest-lice*, *Liverwort**, *Stickwort*, *White* or *Wild Tansy**; Ger. *Leberklette*, *Odermennig*, *Heil-aller-Welt*; Fr. *Agrimoine* (*Codex*), *Eupatoire des Grecs*. *The flowering herb*, *H. agrimoniae*, *H. lappulae hepaticae*. Astringent, antiscorbutic, taenicide.

b. **A. hirsúta** (Muhl.) Bicknell (*A. Eupatoria* var. *hirsuta* Muhl.). Canada and Northeastern U. S., also California. Tall Hairy Agrimony‡, *Beggarticks*, *Stick-seed*, *Stick-weed*, *Cockle-bur**. These names with synonyms of (a.) are applied also to other indigenous species, which have in general the properties of (a)

60. **AGROPÝRON**, J. Gaertn. Wheat Grass. **Gramineae**.
From Greek, "field wheat." Syn. *Triticum*, in part. About 32 species; 22 in U. S.

a. **A. repens** (L.) Beauv. (*Triticum repens* L.). Europe, Northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Couch-grass; Cooch-, Cutch- or Scutch-grass; Quitch-, Quick-, Twitch-, or Squitch-grass, Couch Wheat, Sheep's-cheese, Quickens, Wickens, Wick, Witch-grass; Ger. *Queckenwurz*el, *Graswurz*el; Fr. *Chiendent* officinal, *Petit Chiendent* (*Codex*); Sp. *Grama*. *The rhizome*, **Triticum**, U. S. P., *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *graminis*. Emollient, diuretic, lithontriptic, antiphlogistic.

AGRÓSTÉMA, L. Corn Cockle. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "field garland." Coarse annual herbs with showy flowers. Two species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **A. Githágo** L. (*Lychnis Githago* Lam.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Cockle, Corn Campion, Corn Pink, Corn Rose, Mullen Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Crown-of-the-field.
62. **AILÁNTHUS**, Desf. Tree-of-heaven. **Simarubaceae**.
From vernacular, Malacca, meaning "tree-of-heaven."
Trees with pinnate leaves. Four species, China to Australia.
- a. **A. excélsa** Roxb. India. *Bark*, bitter, tonic, febrifuge.
- b. **A. glandulósa** Desf. China, cult. in U.S. as a shade tree. *Ailanthus*, Tree-of-heaven, Chinese Sumach, False Varnish-tree, Devil's-walkingstick, Heavenward tree, Tree-of-the-gods; Ger. Götterbaum; Fr. Vernis de Japon. *Bark* (of tree and of root) bitter, stomachic, tonic, antidyenteric, taenicide.
- c. **A. Malabárica** DC. East Indies. *Gum resin* used as incense and as a remedy for dysentery.
63. **ÁJUGA**, L. - Bugle, Ground-Pine*. - **Labiatae**.
Syn. *Teucrium*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 40 species, Old World; nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. Chamaépitys** (L.) Schreb. (*Teucrium Chamaepitys* L.). Europe. Ground-pine*, Field Cypress, Cypress†, Forget-me-not*, Ground Ivy; Ger. Günsel, Feldcypresse; Fr. ivette, Chamaepitys (Codex); Sp. Pinillo olorroso. *The flowering tops* aromatic, aperient, tonic.
- b. **A. Íva** (L.) Schreb. (*Teucrium Iva* L.) Europe. French Ground-pine, Herb-ivy, Herb-eve, Gout Ivy, Ground Ivy; Ger. Bisamgünsel; Fr. Ivette musquée (Codex). *Flowering tops* aromatic, tonic, febrifuge.
- c. **A. réptans** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bugle, Common or Brown Bugle, Carpenter-herb, Middle-comfrey, Middle-consound (i. e. *consolida* or healing), Sicklewort, Dead-men's-bellows, Helfringwort, Wild Mint; Ger. Goldner Günsel; Fr. Bugle (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary.
- d. **A. pyramidális** L. Europe. Mountain Bugle, Upright Bugloss. Properties of (c.)
64. **ALBÍZZIA**, Courdon. - Albizzia. - **Mimosaceae**.
Name from Albizzi, a noble family of Tuscany. Syn. *Besenna*, *Acacia*, in part. Trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **A. anthelmintica** (Baill.) Courd. (*Acacia anthelmintica* Baill., *Besenna anthelmintica* Rich.). Abyssinia. *Mesenna*, (*Musenna*, *Mussena*), *Busenna*, *Bisinna*; Fr. *Moussena*, *Boussena* (Codex). *Bark* taenicide.
65. **ALCHEMILLA**, L. - Lady's-mantle. - **Rosaceae**.
Name of uncertain origin, probably "alchemist's" plant. Herbs with small greenish flowers. About 35 species, Old World and Western America; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. arvensis** (L.) Scop. (*Aphanes arvensis* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Parsley-piert, Field Lady's-mantle, Bowel-hive, Colicwort, Argentill, Breakstone, Parsley-breakstone, Parsley-vlix, Fire-grass; Fr. Perce-pierre, Petit pied-de-lion des champs. *Plant* formerly used in strangury.

b. **A. vulgaris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Lady's-mantle, Ladies'-mantle, Dew-cup, Bear's-foot, Duck's-foot, Lamb's-foot, Lion's-foot (Padelion, Pedelyon), Great Sanicle, Syndaw; Ger. Helft, Frauenmantel; Fr. Alchemille.

66. ALCHÓRNEA, Swz. Alcornoque. **Euphorbiaceae**. Trees or shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **A. latifolia** Swz. South America and West Indies. Alcornoque. *Bark* bitter, tonic.

67. ÁLETES, Coult. & Rose. - - **Umbelliferae**. From Greek, "miller". *Herb.* One species, western U. S.

68. ÁLETRIS, L. Stargrass, etc. **Liliaceae** (*Haemodoraceae*). From Greek, "miller," alluding to mealy pubescence. Perennial scapose herbs with racemes of small flowers. About 8 species, eastern N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **A. farinosa** L. Ontario and eastern U.S. Unicorn-root, Colic-root, True Unicorn-root, Unicorn-plant, Unicorn's-horn, Mealy Starwort, Starwort, Star-grass, False Star-grass, Star-root, Blazing-star*, Ague-grass, Ague-root, Aloe-root, Crow-corn, Devil's-bit*, Huskwort; Ger. Einhornwurz, Mehligle Aletris; Fr. Alétris farineux. *Rhizome* bitter, tonic, stomachic.

69. ALEÚRITES, Forst. Candlenut, etc. **Euphorbiaceae**. From Greek, "mealy," alluding to the scurfy pubescence. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old World and Oceanica. See also *Croton*.

a. **A. Moluccana** (L.) Willd. (*Jatropha Moluccana* L., *A. triloba* Forst., *Juglans Camirum* Lour.). East Indies and Islands of the Pacific. Candlenut, Indian or Tahiti Walnut, Belgaum or Country Walnut, Spanish Walnut, Lumbang-nut, Kukui of Hawaiian Islands; Ger. Kerzennussbaum, Firnisbaum. *Kernels* yield a drying oil, Kekune oil, Lumbang oil, Artists' oil.

70. ALHÁGI, Forst. Persian Manna-tree. **Papilionaceae**. The Arabic name of the plant. Spiny shrubs, perhaps only one species, Mediterranean basin to India, Manna of Sinai.

a. **A. camelorum** Fisher. Western Asia. Persian Manna tree. The saccharine exudate is Persian Manna.

ALÍGERA, Suksdorf. - *Aligera*. - **Valerianaceae**. From Latin, "winged". Syn. *Valerianella*, in part. Herbs, at species in western U. S.

- 72. ALÍSMÁ, L.** - Water Plantain. - **Alismaceae.**
From Greek, 'salt loving'. Aquatic or marsh herbs.
About 10 species, 2 in U. S.
- a. **A. Plantago-aquática L.** Europe, Asia and N. America.
Water Plantain, Mad-dog weed, Devil's-spoons, Great Thrum-
wort; Ger. Fröschlöffel, Wasserwegerich; Fr. Plantain d' eau,
Pain de grenouilles. *Leaves* acrid, counter-irritant, reputed
vulnery and lithontriptic.
- 73. ALKÁNNA, Tausch.** - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.**
Name Arabic, the same word as *Henna*. Syn. *Anchusa*, in
part. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, Mediterranean re-
gion.
- a. **A. tinetória (L.) Tausch.** (*Anchusa tinctoria L.*). Western
Asia and southeastern Europe. Alkanet. Orcanette, Dyer's
Alkanet, Anchusa, Spanish Bugloss; Ger. Alkannawurzel, An-
kerwurz; Fr. Orcanette (Codex). *Root*, *Radix alkannæ*
(*spuriæ*), yields a red dye.
- 74. ALLIÁRIA, Adans.** - Hedge Garlic. - **Cruciferae.**
From Latin, "garlicy". Syn. *Erysimum*, *Sisymbrium*, in
part. White-flowered biennial or perennial herbs. About 5
species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. Alliária (L.) Brit.** (*Erysimum Alliaria L.*, *Sisymbrium*
Alliaria Scop., *Alliaria officinalis Andr.*). Europe and north-
ern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Garlic, Garlic Mustard, Garlic
wort, Cardiake†, English Treacle, (i. e. Theriac), Poor-man's-
treacle, Poor-man's-mustard, Leek Cress, Jack-by-the-hedge,
Penny-hedge, Sauce-alone, Swarms; Ger. Knoblauchkraut; Fr.
Alliaire Commune. *Plant* antiscorbutic.
- 75. ALLIÓNIA, Loeff.** 1758. Umbrella-wort. **Nyctaginaceae.**
Named for C. Allioni, Italian botanist, d. 1804. Syn. *Oxy-*
baphus, L'Her. 1797. Herbs. About 20 species, mostly
American; 9 in U. S.
- a. **A. hirsúta Pursh** (*O. hirsutus Choisy*). Texas to Minnesota
and northward. Hairy Umbrella-wort‡. Musk.
- 76. ÁLLIUM, L.** Onion, Leek, Garlic, etc. **Liliaceae.**
Latin name of Garlic. Bulbous herbs with intolerable odor
(alliacous). About 275 species; 59 in U. S. Medicinal prop-
erties of all species similar to those of (c).
- a. **A. Ascalónicum L.** Commonly cultivated. Shallot, Scallion,
Cibol; Ger. Schallotte; Fr. Échalote. *Bulb* esculent.
- b. **A. Canadénse L.** Eastern U. S. Meadow Garlic, Wild Garlic.
- c. **A. Cépa L.** Universally cultivated. Onion; Ger. Zwiebel,
Zipolle, Bolle; Fr. Oignon Commun (Codex). *Bulb* esculent.
- d. **A. Pórrum L.** Commonly cultivated. Leek, French Leek,
Ollick, Scallion*; Ger. Lauch; Fr. Porreau.

- e. **A. sativum** L. (*Porrum sativum* (L.) Reich.) Commonly cultivated. Garlic (Garlete), Clown's treacle, Poor-man's treacle (*treacle*, an antidote to venomous bites, the same as *theriac*); Ger. Knoblauch, Gartenlauch; Fr. Ail (Codex). *Bulb*, **Allium** U. S. P., *Bulbus Allii*, *Radix allii sativi*. Esculent, antispasmodic, diuretic, emollient, anthelmintic.
- f. **A. Schoenoprasum** L. Northern U. S., Europe and Asia, also commonly cult. Chives (Cives, Civet, Sithes, Siethes, Syves, Sweth), Rush Garlic, Clive Garlic, Shore Onion; Ger. Schnittlauch; Fr. Civette. *Leaves* used in salads, etc.
- g. **A. tricoccum** Ait. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Wild Leek, Three-seeded Leek $\frac{1}{2}$.
- h. **A. ursinum** L. Europe. Bear's Garlic, Ramsons (originally Ram's-horns) Ramps, (Ramsden, Rams, Roms) Buckrams, Devil's-posy, Hog's-garlic, Wild Leek, Gypsy Onions.
- i. **A. Victoriális** L. Central Europe and Asia. Allerman's-root; Ger. Allermannsharnisch (langer). *Bulb*, *Bulbus victoralis* (longus), antispasmodic.
- j. **A. vineale** L. Europe. nat. in eastern U. S. Wild Garlic, Field Garlic, Crow Garlic, Cow Garlic, Crow Onion.
77. **ALLOCÁRYA**, Greene. *Allocarya*. **Boraginaceae**.
From Greek, "different nuts." Syn. Krynitzkia, Eritrichium, in part. Insignificant annuals. About 27 species in western U. S.
78. **ALLÓTROPA**, Gray. *Allotropa*. **Monotropaceae**.
From Greek, "diversely turned", (compare *Monotropia*). A leafless parasite. One species, California.
79. **ÁLNUS**, Gaertn. - Alder. - **Betulaceae**.
The Latin name, from Celtic. Syn. *Betula*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere and Andes; 10 in U. S.
- a. **A. glutinósa** (L.) Medic. (*B. Alnus* var. *glutinosa* L.) Europe and Northern Asia. European Alder (Aller, Eller, Aul, Owler, Howler, Hollard, Orl), Dog-tree (North England), Black Alder, Irish Mahogany; Ger. Erlenbaum, Schwarzerle, Eller; Fr. Aune noir; Sp. Aile. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge.
- b. **A. rugósa** (Du Roi) K. Koch. (*A. serrulata* Willd.). Eastern U. S. Tag-alder, Smooth Alder, Green or Common Alder, American Alder, Red or Speckled Alder. *Bark* alterative, emetic, astringent.

ÁLOE, L. - Aloe. - **Liliaceae**.
The Greek name. Scapose herbs. About 60 species, warm regions, especially of Africa.

- a. **A. Abyssinica** Lam. 'Northeastern Africa. The probable source of Jafferabad Aloes.
 - b. **A. férox** Mill. South Africa. *Inspissated juice* of the leaves of this, also of (g) and (k), Cape Aloes, **Aloe Capensis**. U. S. P., 1870, Aloe, P. G., Aloe lucida; Fr. Aloès du Cap (Codex, in which, however, this species is marked with an interrogation point). Other South African species from which Aloes is derived are (c) **A. Africana** Mill. (P. G. and Codex), (d) **A. arborescens** Mill., (e) **A. Commelyni** Willd., (f) **A. linguiformis** L. (Codex), (g) **A. Lingua** Willd. (Gasteria Lingua Link.), (h) **A. perfoliata** L. (Codex) and (i) **A. purpurascens** Haworth. Laxative, cathartic.
 - j. **A. Pérryi** Baker Socotra. Source of Socotrine Aloes, **Aloe Socotrina**, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Aloe Socotrina; Fr. Aloès Socotrin. This has long been regarded as the best variety of Aloes but the yield of aloin is small.
 - k. **A. spicata** L. South Africa. One of the chief sources of Cape Aloes (Codex). See (b).
 - l. **A. Succotrina** Lam. (A. vera Mill., Not L. Probably includes A. officinalis Forsk. and A. rubescens DC.). Eastern Africa. Source of the Moka and the common Socotrine Aloes (F. von Mueller).
 - m. **A. véra** (L.) Webb. (A. perfoliata var. vera L., A. vulgaris Lam., A. Barbadosensis Mill. Includes A. Indica Royle and A. littoralis Koenig.) India to northwestern Africa, nat. in West Indies. Source of Barbadoes Aloes, Hepatic Aloes and Curaçao Aloes; **Aloe Parbadense**, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Barbados Aloe, Curassao Aloe; Fr. Aloès des Barbades, de la Jamaïque ou des Antilles (Codex), Aloès hépatique. Laxative, cathartic.
- 81. ALÓPHILA**, B. & H. - Alophila. - **Iridaceae**.
Herbs; 2 species in U. S.
- 82. ALPÍNIA**, L. - Galangal. - **Zingiberaceae**.
Syn. Galanga, in part. Herbs from branching rhizomes, flowers ornamental. About 40 species, warmer regions of Asia to Australia. See Kaempferia.
- a. **A. Galanéal** Willd. (Galanga officinalis Salisb.). Java. Greater Galangal. Properties of (b) but feebler.
 - b. **A. officinarum** Hance. Southern China. Galangal, Smaller Galangal, Galangale, Galanga, East India Catarrh-root, Chinese Ginger; Ger. Galgant; Fr. Galanga officinal, Galanga de la Chine (Codex). *Rhizome*, Rhizoma Galange P. G., Radix galange minoris; aromatic, carminative, stomachic.
- 83. ALSINE**, L. 1753. Chickweed, Starwort, etc. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "grove", indicating the habitat. Syn. Stellaria, L. 1753; Cerastium, in part. Small annual weeds. About 75 species; 25 in U. S.

- a. **A. aquática** (L.) Brit. (*Cerastium aquaticum* L., *Stellaria aquatica* Scop.) Europe, Adv. in U. S. Water Mouse-ear Chickweed, Water Chickweed.
 - b. **A. Holóstea** (L.) Brit. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Greater Stitchwort or Starwort, Adder's-meet, All-bone, Easter-bell, Lady's-lint, Snake-grass, Snake-flower, Snap-jack, Snappers, Star-flower, Thunder-flower, White-bird.
 - c. **A. média** L. (*Stellaria media* Cyr.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, and widely nat. Common Chickweed, Chick-enweed, Satin-flower, Tongue-grass, White-bird, Winter-weed. Formerly reputed refrigerant, demulcent and alterative.
 - d. **A. púbera** (Michx.) Brit. (*Stellaria pubera* Michx.) Eastern U. S.; Pennsylvania, southward. Great Chickweed, Star Chick-weed.
- 84. ALSÓPHILA**, R. Br. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "grove loving." Tree ferns. About 50 species, tropical and subtropical regions.
- a. **A. lúrida** Hook. Java. The capillary chaff from this and allied species is the *paku-kidang* or *pakoe-kidang* used as a styptic in surgery. See *Balantium* and *Cibotium*.
- 85. ALSTÓNIA**, R. Br. *Alstonia*, Dita. **Apocynaceae**.
Named for Dr. Alston, botanist of Edinburgh. Syn. *Echites*, in part. Trees or shrubs with a milky juice. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old World.
- a. **A. constricta** F. Muell. Australia. *Alstonia* bark, Australian Fever-bark, Bitter-bark, Native Quinine. Properties of (b).
 - b. **A. scholaris** (L.) R. Br. (*Echites scholaris* L.) East Indies; Philippines to Australia. Dita, Devil's-tree, Pali-mara (Bom-bay). *Bark*, Dita bark; Ger. Ditarinde; Fr. Écorce de Dita (Codex); Bitter, antiperiodic.
 - c. **A. spectábilis** R. Br. Java. Source of Poole-bark, more active than the foregoing.
- 86. ALTERNANTHÉRA**, Forsk. **Amaranthaceae**.
From Latin, "with alternate anthers" Dwarf tufted plants, some with variegated foliage, (commonly known as *Achyranthes*). About 20 species, Australia and tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 87. ALTHAËA**, L. Mallow*, Hollyhock, etc. **Malvaceae**.
The Greek name, "healing." Syn. *Alcea*, in part. Mucilaginous herbs. About 15 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. officínalis** L. Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Marsh-mallow, White Mallow, Mortification-root, Sweat-weed, Wymote; Ger. Althee, Eibisch; Fr. Guimauve (Codex); Sp. Altea, Malvavisco. *Root*, **Althæa**. U. S. P.; *Radix Althæe* G., *Rad. bismalvæ*, *Rad. malvavisci* v. *hibisci*. Mucilaginis, demulcent. *Leaves* and *flowers* are also official in French lex.

- b. **A. rósea** (L.) Cavanilles (*Alcea rosea* L.). Levant, cult. in gardens. Hollyhock (Holly Oak†, Holy Hoke†, Hollikocke†, Hollek†, Hock, Hockholler), Althea Rose; Ger. Stockrose, Stockmalve; Fr. Rose tremière, Passerose. *Flowers*, Flores malvae arboreae, mucilaginous, emollient.
88. **ALÝSSUM**, L. - Alyssum. - **Cruciferae**.
The Greek name, signifying perhaps "curing blindness."
Syn. *Clypeola*, in part. Low annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S. See also Koniga.
- a. **A. alyssoides** (L.) Gouan. (*Clypeola alyssoides* L. 1753, *A. calycinum* L. 1762). Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow or Small Alyssum, Heal-bite, Heal-dog.
89. **ALÝXIA**, Banks. - Alyxia. - **Apocynaceae**.
Shrubs or small trees. About 40 species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. **A. olivæfórmis** Gaud. Hawaiian Islands. Maile. The fragrant Myrtle-like leaves used for festal wreaths (leis). The *Maire* of Tahiti is an allied species.
- b. **A. stelláta** R. & S. East Indies. *Bark* used like Canella.
90. **AMANÍTA**, Pers. **Hymenomyceetes, Agaricini**.
Greek name of a fungus. Mushrooms of a poisonous or suspicious character, some, however, edible. About 50 species, especially of Europe and S. America.
- a. **A. muscária** (L.) Pers. (*Agaricus muscarius* L.). Europe, mostly under pine trees. Fly Agaric, Flybane, Fly Fungus, Bug Agaric, Poisonous Mushroom; Ger. Fliegenschwamm, Fliegenpilz; Fr. Agaric mouche, Fausse orange. *Fungus* used to control night sweats.
- b. **A. phalloídes** Fries. Europe and U. S. Death-cup. The most poisonous of all Mushrooms.
91. **AMARÁNTHUS**, L. (*Amarantus*) **Amaranthaceae**.
The Greek name, "unfading". Syn. *Euxolus*, *Amblogyne*, in part. Coarse annuals, mostly weeds, a few ornamental. About 50 species, cosmopolitan; 30 in U. S. including nat. species. The ornamental species are known as Amaranth, the weeds as Pigweed.
- a. **A. caudátus** L. India, cult. in gardens. Prince's-feather*, Cat's-tail, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passevelours, Velvet-flower, Thrumwort, many of these names applied also to (b) and (d).
- b. **A. Gangéticus** L. (including *A. melancholicus* L.). Eastern Asia, cult. in gardens. The variety *melancholicus* is called Love-lies-bleeding, Lovely-bleeding and Nun's Whipping-post, Var. *tricolor* is Joseph's-coat (of many colors). *Plant* used by Chinese as a pot herb.

- c. **A. graecizans** L. 1753 (*A. alba* L. 1763). Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Tumbleweed, Pigweed.
- d. **A. hybridus** L. (Includes *A. hypochondriacus* L. and *A. chlorostachys* Willd.). Tropical America, cult. in gardens. Slender Pigweed?, Green or Red Amaranth (varieties), Pigweed, Amaranth, Careless, Pilewort, Balder-herb. The cultivated variety is called also Prince's-feather*, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Red Coxcomb, Lovely-bleeding, etc. *Plant* mildly astringent.
- e. **A. retrofléxus** L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Common or Rough Pigweed, Red-root*, Beet-root.

92. AMARÝLLIS, L. Belladonna Lily. **Amaryllidaceæ.**
Greek proper name, "sparkling" or "twinkling". Syn. Belladonna. A scapose bulbous plant with lily-like flowers. One species, south Africa.

- a. **A. Belladónna** L. (*Belladonna purpurascens* Sweet). South Africa and cult. for ornament. Belladonna Lily.

93. AMBLYÓLEPIS, DC. Amblyolepis. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "blunt-scaled". A comarin-scented annual. One species, Texas.

94. AMBLYOPÁPPUS, Hook. & Arn. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, with "obtuse pappus". Syn. Aromia, Infantea. Low annuals. About 4 species; 1 nat. in California.

95. AMBRÓSIA, L. Ragweed. **Ambrosiaceæ (Compositæ).**
The Greek name, *Ambrosia*, the fabled food of the immortals. Coarse rank weeds. About 12 species, mostly American; 8 or 9 in U. S.

- a. **A. artemisiáfólia** L. Eastern U. S. to British Columbia and Mexico. Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Hogweed, Roman Wormwood, Wild Tansy, Stammerwort, Black-weed, Bitter-weed, Tassel-weed, Stick-weed, Carrot-weed, Bastard Wormwood. The pollen is accused of causing hay asthma.

- b. **A. trifída** L. Ontario to Florida and Colorado. Tall Ambrosia, Great Ragweed, Giant Ragweed, Horse-cane, Horse-weed, Bitter-weed, Rich-weed, Wild Hemp, Buffalo-weed. *Plant*, like foregoing, astringent, detergent, antiphlogistic, etc.

96. AMELÁNCHER, Medic. June-berry, etc. **Pomaceæ.**
The Savoy name of the Medlar. Syn. Aronia, Mespilus, Pyrus, Cratægus, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like, edible fruit (pomes). About 12 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.

alnifólia Nutt., Michigan to California and British Columbia. Northwestern June- or Service-berry, Pigeon-berry.

strápinum (L. fil.) DC. Canada and eastern U. S. Shad-b, Swamp Sugar-pear, Grape Pear.

- c. **A. Canadensis** (L.) Medic. (*Mespilus Canadensis* L., *Crataegus racemosa* Lam.). Canada to Florida and Louisiana. June-berry, Service-berry, May Cherry, called also Sugar-berry, Sugar Pear, Sugar Plum, Indian Cherry, Sand Cherry*, May Pear, Juice Pear, Indian Pear, Bilberry*, Shad-bush, Service tree, Boxwood, Dogwood*.
- 97. AMMÁNIA**, L. *Ammannia*. **Lythraceæ**.
Named for Johann Ammann, German botanist, d. 1741.
Annual herbs. About 30 species; 4 in U. S.
- a. **A. Koénei** Britton. New Jersey to Florida. Tooth-cup.
- 98. ÁMMI**, L. Bishop's-weed. - **Umbelliferae**.
Greek name of an African Umbelliferous plant. Herbs resembling *Daucus*. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region. See *Ptychotis*.
- a. **A. Visnága** Lam. Southern Europe, northern Africa and the Orient. Tooth-pick plant, (*visnaga* is Spanish for tooth-pick), Bishop's-weed, El Kellah; Fr. *Herbe aux cure-dents*, *Herbe aux gencives*. *Seeds* diuretic, anodyne.
- 99. AMMODÉNIA**, J. G. Gmel. 1769. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceæ**.
From Greek, "sand loving". Syn. *Honkenya*, Ehrh. 1788.
Fleshy maritime herbs. Two species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.
- a. **A. peploides** (L.) Rupr. (*Arenaria peploides* L.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to N. Jersey. Sea-beach Sandwort, Sea Chickweed, Sea Purslane, Sea Pimpernel.
- 100. AMMOSELÍNUM**, T. & Gr. Sand Parsley. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "sand parsley". Low annuals. Two species, both of Mexican border, U. S.
- 101. AMÓMUM**, L. Cardamom*, etc. **Zingiberaceæ**.
Greek name of some Eastern spice plant. Herbaceous plants from creeping rootstocks. Tropical regions of Old World. See *Elettaria*.
- a. **A. angustifolium** Sonnérat. Madagascar. Probable source of Madagascar Cardamom.
- b. **A. Cardamómum** L. East Indies and Siam. *Fruits* constitute Round Cardamom or Cluster Cardamom; Fr. *Amome en grappes* (Codex), used in southern Europe.
- c. **A. globósum** Lour. China. *Fruits* are the Chinese Cardamom or Round Chinese Cardamom.
- d. **A. Granum-paradisi** Afz. Sierra Leone. *Seeds* of this and of several other species have been known as Grains of Paradise, *Grana paradisi*. See (v).

e. **A. Korarima** Pareira. Eastern Africa. The plant, not yet described, yielding Korarima Cardamom, Korarima, Heil, Guráji spice, Habhal-habashi, Heel-habashee; *Cardamomum majus* (true).

f. **A. máximum** Roxb. Java. *Fruits* are Java Cardamom.

g. **A. Meleguéta** Roscoe. Western Africa. *Seeds* Melegueta Pepper (Piper Melagueta), Grains of Paradise (*grana paradisi*), Paradise seed, Guinea grains; pungent, now used only in veterinary medicine and in sophisticating liquors.

h. **A. subulátum** Roxb. India. *Fruits* are the winged Bengal Cardamom, Morung Elachi or Buro Elachi. [The similar Nepal Cardamom is derived from an undetermined species of *Amomum*.]

i. **A. Xanthioides** Wallich. Further India. *Fruits* are known in England as Bastard or Wild Cardamom of Siam; Xanthioid Cardamom.

102. AMOREÚXIA, Moç. & Sess. *Amoreuxia*. **Bixaceae**.
Syn. *Euryanthe*, in part. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

103. AMÓRPHA, L. False Indigo. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "anomalous", the flowers having but one petal. Shrubs with spiked violet, blue or white flowers. About 10 species, all of U. S. (and Mexico.)

a. **A. canéscens** Pursh. Prairie region. Lead plant, Shoe-strings, Wild Tea.

b. **A. fruticósa** L. Florida to Colorado and Manitoba. False or Bastard Indigo, River Lucust. Formerly a source of *indigo*.

104. AMPÉLANUS, Brit. 1894. Sand-vine. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "vine-like". Syn. *Enslenia*, Nutt. 1818, [not Raf. 1817]. Herbaceous twining vines. Three species. New World; 2 in U. S.

105. AMPELÓPSIS, Michx. 1803. *Ampelopsis*. **Vitaceae**.
From Greek, "resembling the grape-vine". Syn. *Cissus* Pers. 1805 (not L. 1753). Woody climbers or shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S. See *Parthenocissus*.

a. **A. arbórea** (L.) Rusby (*Vitis arborea* L., *V. bipinnata* T. & Gr., *Cissus stans* Pers.). Southeastern U. S. to Cuba. Pepper-vine, Pinnate-leaved *Ampelopsis*?

AMPELOSÍCYOS, Thou. 1807. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, "grape-vine" and "cucumber". Syn. *Telia*, Hook. 1827, *Joliffia*, Boj. 1827, also *Ampelosycios*. Ubbly climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.

- a. **A. scândens** Thou. (*T. pedata* Hook., *J. Africana* Delile). Zanzibar. *Seeds* edible; yield a bland fixed oil.

107. AMPHIÁCHYRIS, DC. *Amphiachyris*. **Compositæ**.
From Greek, "chaff all around". Syn. *Brachyris*, in part.
Small herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

108. AMPHIÁNTHUS, Torr. *Amphianthus*. **Scrophulariaceæ**.
From Greek, a flower being produced both at base and apex of stem. Minute aquatic annual. A single species, Georgia.

109. AMSÍNCKIA, Lehm. *Amsinckia*. **Boraginaceæ**.
Named for William Amsinck of Hamburg. Syn. *Benthamia*, *Lithospermum*, in part. Rough-hispid annuals. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S., Pacific border.

110. AMSÓNIA, Walt. - *Amsonia*. - **Apocynaceæ**.
Named for Charles Amson of South Carolina. Perennial herbs with blue or bluish flowers. About 8 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

111. AMÍGDALUS, L. Almond, Peach, etc. **Drupaceæ**.
Greek name of "almond". Syn. *Prunus*, *Persica*, in part. Trees, mostly with fleshy fruits. About 8 species, Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **A. comúnis** L. (*Prunus Amygdalus* Baill.). Western Asia, now cult. in all subtropical countries. Almond tree; Ger. Mandelbaum; Fr. Amandier. There are two varieties, **amara** and **dulcis** of De Candolle, the former yielding Bitter Almonds, the latter Sweet Almonds, Malaga Almonds, Jordan Almonds (a large variety), Paper-shell Almonds (with thin shell). *Fruit* of the former is **Amygdala amara**, U. S. P., Br. *Amygdala amarae* P. G., *Semen amygdali amarum*; Ger. Bittere Mandeln; Fr. Amandes amères (Codex); Sp. Almendras amargas. Sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid. *Fruit* of the latter is **Amygdala dulcis**, U. S. P., Br. *Amygdala dulces*, P. G., *Semen amygdali dulce*; Ger. Süsse Mandeln; Fr. Amandes douces (Codex), Sp. Almendras dulces. Esculent, emollient, yield a bland fixed oil.

- b. **A. Pérsica** L. (*Prunus Persica* Stokes, *Persica vulgaris* DC.). Southeastern Asia, now widely cultivated. Introduced from Persia, hence the name *Persica* (*malum persicum*). Peach; Ger. Pfirsich; Fr. Pêcher; Sp. Melocoton Durazno. **Var. nectarina** Maxim (*Persica Nectarina* Steud., *A. glabra* Auct.) is the Nectarine; var. **platycarpa** Gray is the Peen-to or Flat Peach of the southern U. S. *Leaves* and *kernels* contain potentially hydrocyanic acid; sedative, vermifuge. [In some varieties the kernels are sweet.]

112. ÁMYRIS, L. Torch-wood, Candlewood. **Rutaceæ**.
Greek name, perhaps connected with "myrrh". Trees and shrubs. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

- 113. ANACÁPTIS**, Rich. Anacamptis. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "bent backwards". Syn. Orchis, in part.
European terrestrial orchids. About 3 species.

a. **A. pyramidalis** Richard. Europe. *Tubers* constitute one variety of *salep*. See Orchis.

- 114. ANACÁRDIIUM**, Rottb. Cashew. **Anacardiaceae.**
From Greek, "heart-like". Syn. Cassuvium, in part.
Shrubs or trees. About 8 species, tropical America. See Seme-
carpus.

a. **A. occidentále** L. (Cassuvium pomiferum Lam.). Tropical America. Cashew-nut tree, West Indian Cashew; Ger. Westindische Anacardien, Cashunuss; Fr. Acajou à pommes; Sp. Anacardo. *Rind of fruit* acrid, vesicant. *Kernels* when roasted edible.

- 115. ANACYCLUS**, L. - Pellitory. - **Compositae.**
Herbs with flower-heads of medium size. About 10 species.
Mediterranean region.

a. **A. officinarum** Hayne. Germany. German Pellitory; Ger. Deutsche Bertramwurzel, Zahnwurzel, Speichelwurzel; Fr. Pyréthre commun. *Root*, Radix pyrethri germanici, Rad. dentariæ, Counter-irritant, sternutatory.

b. **A. Pyrèthrum** (L.) DC. (Anthemis Pyrethrum L., Matricaria Pyrethrum Baill.). Northwestern Africa. Pellitory, Pellitory of Spain, Spanish Camomile, Alexander's-foot, Bertram, Longwort. *Root* **Pyrethrum**. U. S. P., Pyrethri radix, Br., Rad. pyrethri romani; Ger. Römische Bertramwurzel; Fr. Pyrèthre officinal (Codex), Pyrèthre vrai (roman), Salivaire; Sp. Peritre. Sternutatory, sialagogue, counter-irritant.

- 116. ANAGÁLLIS**, L. Pimpernel. **Primulaceae.**
From Greek, "delightful". Annual or perennial weeds.
About 15 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. arvensis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Red Pimpernel, Scarlet Pimpernel, Red Chickweed or Chickenweed, Burnet Rose, Bird's-eye, Bird's-tongue, Eye-bright, John-go-to-bed-at-noon, Orange-lily Pernel, Poor-man's-weather-glass, Shepherd's-calender, Shepherd's-clock (or-watch), Shepherd's-delight, Shepherd's-sundial, Shepherd's-warning, Sun-flower*, Tom Pimpernowl, Waywort, Wink-a-peep, Winco-pipe (Bacon); Ger. Gauchheil, Rothe Miere, Collmarkraut; Fr. Mouron rouge. *Plant* acrid, containing Saponin. [Blue Pimpernel is a variety, *A. arvensis cœrulea* (Lam.) Ledeb.]

- 7. ANAMÍRTA**, Colebr. Cocculus Indicus. **Menispermaceæ.**
Syn. Menispermum, Cocculus, in part. A shrubby climber.
e species, Old World.

- a. **A. Cócculus** (L.) Wight & Arn. (*M. Cocculus* L. *M. lacuncsum* Lam. *A. paniculata* Colebr., *Cocculus suberosus* DC.). East Indies and Hindustan. *Fruit*, *Cocculus Indicus*, Indian *Cocculus* or Cockle, Fish-berries, India-berries, Oriental-berries, Levant-nut; Ger. Kockelskörner, Fischkörner, Tollkörner; Fr. Coque du Levant (Codex). Source of **Picrotoxinum**, U. S. P., Br., powerful poison; parasiticide.
118. **ANAMÓMIS**, Griseb. *Ananomis*. **Myrtaceae**.
Syn. Luma, H. B. K., also *Eugenia* and *Myrtus*, in part. Trees. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
119. **ANÁNAS**, Adans. - Pine-apple. - **Bromeliaceae**.
From vernacular, S. America. Syn. *Ananassa* Lindl. *Bromelia*, in part. Suffrutescent plants with a fleshy compound fruit. About, 6 species, tropical America.
- a. **A. Anánas** (L.) Lyons (*B. Ananas* L., *A. sativa* Schult., *Ananassa sativa* Lind.). South America and cult. in all tropical countries. Pine Apple, Pine*; Ger. *Ananas*, *Kronananas*; Fr. *Pomme d' ananas*, *Pain de sucre*. *Unripe fruit*, astringent, diuretic, anthelmintic. *Ripe fruit* contains a peptonizing ferment; esculent.
120. **ANÁNTHERIX**, Nutt. *Anantherix*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "awnless". Syn. *Acerates*, in part. Perennial herb. A single species, Georgia to Florida.
121. **ANÁPHALIS**, DC. *Life-everlasting*. **Compositae**.
Greek name of some Composite plant. Syn. *Gnaphalium*, *Antennaria*, in part. Woolly herbs resembling *Gnaphalium*. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- a. **A. margaritácea** (L.) Benth. & Hook. (*G. margaritaceum* L., *Antennaria margaritacea* Hook.). Northern Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina, Kansas and California. *Pearly Everlasting*, *Large-flowered Everlasting*, *Life-everlasting**, *Live-long*, *Ever-white*, *Cotton-weed*, *Indian-posy*, *Lady-never-fade*, *Ladies' Tobacco*, *Moonshine*, *None-so-pretty**, *Old-sow*, *Poverty-weed**, *Silver-button*, *Silver-leaf*. *Plant*, aromatic, antiseptic, vulnerary.
122. **ANASTÁTICA**, L. *Rose of Jericho*. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "resurrection" plant. Annual herb. One species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **A. Hierochúntica** L. Deserts of Syria, Arabia and northern Africa. *Rose of Jericho*, *Resurrection-plant*; Fr. *Jérose hygrometrique*.
123. **ANCHIÉTEA**, St. Hil. *Anchietea*. **Violaceae**.
Named for P. Anchietea, Brazilian botanist. Syn. *Noisettia*, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 4 species, S. America.
- a. **A. salutaris** St. Hil. (*N. pyrifolia* Mart.). Brazil. *Root* emeto-cathartic, alterative.

- 124. ANCHÚSA, L.** - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herbs. About 30 species, Old World.

- a. **A. officinális L.** Europe. Bugloss (from Greek, meaning ox-tongue), Ox-tongue, Garden Alkanet or Orcanet; Ger. Ochsenzungenkraut; Fr. Buglosse (Codex, which includes also (b) **A. Itálica L.**, Italian or Small Bugloss.). *Plant* demulcent, diaphoretic.

- 125. ANCISTROCÁRPHUS, Gray.** Ancistrocarphus. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "fishhook chaff". Syn. Stylocline, in part. Low canescent annual with small glomerate flower-heads. One species, California.

ANDA. See **JOANNESIA.**

ANDIRA. See **VOUACAPOUA.**

- 126. ANDRÁCHNE, L.** Andrachne. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. Lepidanthus, in part. Herbs or shrubby plants with small axillary flowers. About 10 species; 1 in U. S.

- 127. ANDROGRÁPHIS, Wall.** Andrographis. **Acanthaceae.**
Syn. Justicia, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent. About 20 species, tropical Asia.

- a. **A. paniculáta Nees.** (*J. paniculata* Burm.). India. Kariyat, Ceyat. *Herb* bitter, tonic.

- 128. ANDRÓMEDA, L.** Wild Rosemary. **Ericaceae.**
Name from Greek mythology. A small evergreen shrub with acid foliage. One species, (U. S.)

- a. **A. Polifólia L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Wild or Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Holy-rose, Moorwort. *Plant* reputed poisonous.

- 129. ANDROPÓGON, L.** Beard-grass. **Gramineae.**
From Greek, "man beard", the staminate flowers having awns. Syn. Vetiveria, in part. Tall grasses. About 150 species; 36 in U. S.

- a. **A. Cálamus Royle.** Central India. The Sweet Calamus of the ancients. Source of the Ginger-grass oil of Nemauro (F. von Mueller).

- b. **A. citrátus DC.** India. Lemon-grass, Verbena-grass. From this and some allied species are distilled the oils used in perfumery as grass oil, oil of verbena, oil of spikenard (Mueller).

- c. **A. Nárdus L.** India. Nard-grass, Spikenard*. Source of Citronella oil, called also by names under (b).

- d. **A. Schoenánthus** L. (*A. pachnodes* Trin., *A. Martini* Roxb.). India. Ginger-grass, Lemon-grass*, Camel's-hay, Indian Geranium. Source of Siri oil, called also Turkish oil of Geranium, Rusa oil, Roshé or Rosé oil, Idris-yaghi (Turkey), used for adulterating oil of rose. An allied species, also yielding oil, is (e) **A. Ivarancusa** Roxb.

- f. **A. squarrósa** L. (*A. muricatus* Retz. *A. odorata* Virey, *V. arundinacea* Griseb.). India, widely distributed in tropical countries. Kuskus grass, Vetiver; Fr. Chiendent des Indes. *Roots*, properly called vetiver, also kuskus, used for making the fragrant mats called *tatties*. Source of Vetiver oil, used in perfumery.

- 130. ANDRÓSACE**, L. Androsace. **Primulaceae**.
From Greek, "man's shield". Low herbs with tufted basal leaves. About 50 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S.

- 131. ANDROSTÉPHIUM**, Torr. Androstephium. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "man's crown", the filaments forming a crown. Syn. *Milla*, in part. Scapose herbs from a tuberous root. Two species, both of U. S.

- a. **A. coerúleum** (Scheele) Greene (*M. coerulea* Scheele, *A. violaceum* Torr.). Kansas to Texas. Babies'-breath.

- 132. ANÉMIA**, Swz. (Aneimia). Flowering Fern*. **Schizaeaceae**.
From Greek, "without covering", Aneimia being the more correct form. Small ferns with fertile portions of fronds contracted into semblance of a spicate inflorescence. About 15 species; 2 in U. S.

- 133. ANEMÓNE**, L. Anémone. **Ranunculaceae**.
The Greek name, meaning "wind" flower. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 100 species, temperate and sub-arctic regions; 20 in U. S.

- a. **A. Canadénsis** L. 1768 (*A. Pennsylvanica* L. 1771). British America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Canada Anemone?, Pennsylvanian Anemone, Round-leaved or Round-headed Anemone, White-flowered Anemone or Crowfoot†.

- b. **A. Caroliniána** Walt. Georgia to Texas, north to Nebraska. Carolina Anemone?, Purple Anemone, May-flower, Wood-flower.

- c. **A. coronária**, L. Levant and cult. in gardens. Garden Anemone. Properties of (g). [The garden Anemones are varieties of this species, also of (d) **A. horténsis** Thor., perhaps not specifically distinct, and of (e) **A. Japónica** Sieb. & Zucc.]

- f. **A. multiflída** Poir (*A. Hudsoniana* Richards). British America, south to Michigan and Colorado. Red Wind-flower, Cut-leaved Anemone?.

- g. **A. nemorósa** Michx. Europe. Wood Anemone (Anemone Anemoneys†, Enemy†, Neminy), Wind-flower, Bow-bells, Cowslip†, Wood Crowfoot, Cuckoo-flower*, Cuckoo-spit*, Darn-grass, Drops-of-snow, Gallant, Granny's-nightcap, Wild Jessamine†, Moon-flower*, Smellboxes, Soldiers; Ger. Weisser Waldhahnenfuss; Fr. Anémone des bois, Anémone sylvie (Codex). Plant acrid, containing anemonin, used like Pulsatilla. [In Siberia (h) **A. ranunculoides** L. and (i) **A. sylvestris** L. are also used].
- j. **A. quinquefólia** L. (*A. nemorosa* var. *quinquefolia* Gray). Canada to Georgia, west to Rocky Mountains. American Wood Anemone, Wind-flower, May-flower, Snow-drops*, Thimble-weed†, also synonyms of (g) with which the species has been confounded.
- k. **A. Virginiána** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Tall Anemone, Virginian Anemone?, Thimble weed.
- 134. ANÉTHUM, L.** - Dill. - **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name of Anise or Dill. Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs, perhaps better retained in Peucedanum. About 3 species, Europe and Asia.
- a. **A. gravéolens** L. (*P. graveolens*, B. & H.). Asia Minor, now widely cult. Dill, Garden Dill, Dilly, Anet, the *Anise* of Scripture; Ger. Dill; Fr. Anette (Codex), Fenouil puant; Sp. Eneldo. Fruit, Anethi fructus Br., aromatic, carminative.
- 135. ANGÉLICA, L. 1753.** Angelica. **Umbelliferae.**
Named from its supposed magical virtues. Syn. Archangelica, Hoffm. 1814. Tall perennial herbs with compound leaves. About 30 species, northern hemisphere and New Zealand; 8 in U. S.
- a. **A. Archangélica** L. (*A. officinalis* Moench. *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Angelica, (Jeelico†, Aunt Jerichos†). Garden Angelica, Angelica, Archangel, Bellyache-root, Ait-skeeters†, Skytes†, Holy Ghost, Ground-ash*, Ground-elder*, Hemlock†, Jack-jump-about; Fr. Angélique officinale (Codex). Root, Radix angelicae; Ger. Angelicawurzel, Heilegegeistwurzel, Engelwurz, aromatic, carminative.
- b. **A. atropurpúrea** L. (*A. triquinata* Michx., *Archangelica atropurpurea* Hoffm.). Ontario to Delaware and west to Minnesota. Angelica, American Angelica, Great or Purple-stemmed Angelica, High or Purple Angelica, Masterwort*, also most of the synonyms of (a). Root and seed, aromatic, carminative.
- c. **A. sylvestris** L. Europe. Wild Angelica (of Europe), Gout-weed*, Ground-ash.
- d. **A. villósa** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*A. hirsuta* Muhl.). Southeastern U. S. Smaller Angelica, Southern Angelica, Hairy or Pubescent Angelica?. Properties of (b).

- 136. ANGRAECUM**, Thou. *Angræcum*. **Orchidaceae**.
Syn. *Aerobion*, Spreng. *Epiphytea*. About 15 species, tropical regions, especially of Madagascar and Africa.

- a. **A. frágans** Thou. Madagascar. Faham or Faam Tea, Isle of Bourbon Tea; Fr. Faham (Codex). *Leaves* fragrant, expectorant, stomachic.

ANHALONIUM. See **LOPHOPHORA**.

- 137. ANISACANTHUS**, Nees. *Anisacanthus*. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "unequal *Acanthus*". Syn. *Drejera*, *Birnbau-*
mia, in part. Shrubby plants. About 6 species, Mexico and
its borders; 3 in U. S.

- 138. ANISOCARPUS**, Nutt. *Anisocarpus*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "unequal fruited". Syn. *Madia*, in part.
Herbs. About 5 species, Pacific Coast, U. S.

- 139. ANISOCOMA**, Tor. & Gr. *Anisocoma*. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "with unequal hairs", alluding to the pappus.
Syn. *Pterostephanus*, Kellogg. Low scapose annual. One
species, California to Nevada.

- 140. ANÓNA**, L. (*Annona*) Custard-apple, etc. **Anonaceae**.
From vernacular Malay name, *Menona*. Trees or shrubs
with fleshy, sometimes edible, fruits.

- a. **A. Cherimólia** Mill. (*A. tripetala* Ait.). Peru, cult. in tropical countries. Cherimoyer, Cherimolia. *Fruit* esculent.

- b. **A. muricáta** L. West Indies. Sour-sop; Fr. Corassol épineux
Corassol grand, Cachiman épineux. *Fruit* acid, not highly
valued. *Seeds* astringent. *Leaves* vulnerary.

- c. **A. palústris** L. West Indies and tropical Africa. Alligator-apple, Cork-wood tree. *Wood* spongy, used for corks. *Fruit* reputed poisonous.

- d. **A. reticuláta** L. West Indies. Custard-apple, Bullock's-heart, Sugar-apple; Fr. Petit Corassol, Mamilier. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed. *Juice* of tree acrid.

- e. **A. squamósa** L. East Indies. Sweet-sop, Sugar-apple, Oriental Custard-apple, Cachiman; Fr. Atocire, Pomme-canelle, Atte. *Seeds* parasiticide. *Unripe fruit* astringent.

- 141. ÁNODA**, Cav. *Anoda*. **Malvaceae**.
Herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in southwestern U. S.

- 142. ÁNOGRA**, Spach. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae**.
Name a transliteration of *Onagra*. Syn. *Oenothera*, in part.
Herbs with showy white or pink flowers. About 10 species,
N. America; 9 in U. S.

- 143. ANREDERA**, Juss. *Anredera*. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Herbaceous climber. One species, West Indies to southeastern U. S.

- 144. ANTENNÁRIA**, Gaertn. Everlasting. **Compositae**.
Named from likeness of pappus to "antennæ" of an insect.
Syn. *Gnaphalium*, in part. Perennial woolly herbs. About 36 species, north temperate zone and South America; 23 in U. S. The plants are mildly bitter and aromatic, and are esteemed vulnerary.

- a. **A. dioica** (L.) Gaertn. (*Gnaphalium dioicum* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Mexico and California. Mountain Cudweed, Mountain or Moor Everlasting, Cat's-ear, Cat's foot, Cat's-paws, Cotton-weed; Ger. Weisse oder Rothe Katzenpfötchen (Immortellen); Fr. Pied de chat (Codex). *Flower-heads*, Flores gnaphalii, Flores pedis cati.

- b. **A. plantaginifolia** (L.) Richards (*G. plantaginifolium* L., *A. Parlinii* Fernald). Canada and eastern U. S. Plantain leaf Everlasting or Cud-weed, Mouse-ear Everlasting; Spring, Early or Pearly Everlasting, Pussy-toes, Dog toes, Four-toes, White Plantain, Ladies' Tobacco, Indian or Woman's Tobacco, Love's-test, Pin cushion, Poverty-weed.

- 145. ÁNTHEMIS**, L. Camomile, etc. **Compositae**.
The Greek name of Camomile. Syn. *Maruta*, *Chamomilla*, in part. Herbs with pinnatifid or dissected leaves and rather large flower-heads. About 100 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

- a. **A. arvensis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Camomile (*Chamomile*), Field Camomile.

- b. **A. Cótula** L. (*Maruta Cótula* DC.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. May weed, Dog's Camomile, Fetid or Stinking Camomile, Fetid May-weed, Bald-eye-brow, Balderbræt, Balders, Chigger-weed, Dog or Horse Daisy, Pig-sty or Poison Daisy, Dillweed, Dillidillweed, Dog-fennel, Dog-finkel, Dog-banner, Dog-binder, Dog Camovyne, Field-wort, Flowan, Hog-fennel, Jay-weed, Madder*, Maden-weed. (i. e. Mayweed), Maise, Marg, Mathes, Morgan, Murg; Ger. Stinkkamillen.

- c. **A. nóbilis** L. (*C. nobilis* Godr.). Europe, cult. in Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden, English, White or Low Camomile (*Chamomile*, *Camomine*, *Camovyne*†, *Camil*), Scotch Camomile (form with "single" flowers), Roman Camomile (form with "double" flowers), Ground-apple, Whig-plant; Ger. Römische Kamille; Fr. Camomille romaine (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla romana. *Flower-heads*, **Anthemis**. U. S. P., *Anthemidis flores*, Br., Flores Chamomille romane, stimulant tonic, stomachic, nauseant. See *Matricaria*.

- 146. ANTHÉRÍUM**, L. *Anthericum*. **Liliaceae**.
Syn. *Phalangium*, in part. Scapose herbs with fleshy fasciculate roots. About 60 species, mostly of Europe, Africa and Australia, a few American; 2 in U. S.

- 147. ANTHOXÁNTHUM, L.** Vernal-Grass. **Gramineae.**
From Greek, "yellow flowered". About 5 species, Europe;
2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. odorátum L.** Europe, nat. in U. S. Sweet Vernal-grass,
Sweet-scented Grass, Spring-grass, Pig-grass, Prim-grass. *Plant*
fragrant, abounding in coumarin.
- 148. ANTHRÍSCUS, Hoffm.** Chervil. **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of an umbelliferous plant. perhaps (a). Syn.
Cerefolium, Chaerophyllum, Scandix, in part. Parsley-like
herbs. About 10 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. Anthriscus (L.) Karst.** (Chaerophyllum Anthriscus L., A.
vulgaris Bernh.). Europe. Bur-chervil, Hemlock-chervil,
Rough Chervil. *Plant* distinctly poisonous.
- b. **A. Cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.** (Scandix Cerefolium L., Chaerophyl-
lum sativum Lam.). Europe, sparingly nat. in eastern U. S.
Garden Chervil, Chervil (Chevorell), Beaked Parsley; Ger.
Kerbel, Gartenkerbel; Fr. Cerfeuil. *Plant*, Herba cerefolii v.
chaerophylli, deobstruent, diuretic. *Young leaves* used in salads,
etc.
- c. **A. sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.** Europe. Wild Chervil, Wild Cicely,
Wild Caraway, Ass-parsley, Cow-chervil, Cow-weed, Cow-mum-
ble, Cow-parsley, Coney-parsley, Devil's-parsley, Kettle-dock,
Orchard-weed, Rabbit's-meat, Rat's-bane, Sweet-ash, White-
weed. [Probably many of these synonyms belong more pro-
perly to (a)].
- 149. ANTHÝLLIS, L.** Kidney-Vetch, etc. **Papilionaceae.**
Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, Old World.
- a. **A. Vulnerária, L.** Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.
Kidney-vetch, Woundwort, Stauchwort, Cat's-claws, Craw-
nells, Crow's-foot, Jupiter's-beard, Lady's-fingers, Lamb's-toes.
Plant styptic, vulnerary. A fodder plant for sheep.
- 150. ANTIÁRIS, Lesch.** Sack-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae.**
From vernacular, Java. Syn. Lepurandra, in part. Trees.
About 6 species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. **A. saccidora, Dalz.** (Lepurandra saccidora Nimmo, perhaps not
distinct from the following). Western India. Sack-tree.
Inner bark used for sacks.
- b. **A. toxicária, Lesch.** Java. Upas-tree. *Gum-resinous exudate*,
upas antiar, used in Java as an arrow poison. See Strychnos
Tieute.
- 151. ANTIRRHÍNUM, L.** Snapdragon. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "snout like". Annual or perennial herbs with
showy flowers. About 40 species, Europe, Asia and western N.
America; 18 in U. S.

- a. **A. május** L. Europe, cult. in gardens. Snapdragon, Great Snapdragon, Dog's-mouth, Dragon's-mouth, Lion's-mouth, Tiger's-mouth, Toad's-mouth, Rabbit's-mouth, Bunny-mouth, Bunny-rabbit, Rabbits, Bull-dog, Catchfly, Calf-snout, Lion's-snap; Ger. Löwenmaul (grosses); Fr. Muflier, Gueule de loup, Gueule de lion.
- 152. ANYCHIA**, Michx. Forked Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae**. From Greek, "whitlow" weed. Syn. Buinalis, Queria, in part. Insignificant herbs. Two species, both of U. S.
- 153. APARGIDIUM**, Tor. & Gr. Apargidium. **Cichoriaceae**. From Greek, "resembling Apargia". Syn. Leontodon, in part. Scapose herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 154. APHANISMA**, Nutt. Aphanisma. **Chenopodiaceae**. From Greek, "disappearing". Syn. Cryptanthus, in part. Herb. A single species, California.
- 155. APHANOSTEPHUS**, DC. Aphanostephus. **Compositae**. From Greek, "inconspicuous crown". Syn. Keerlia, Leucopsidium, in part. Canescent herbs. About 5 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 4 in U. S.
- 156. APIASTRUM**, Nutt. Apiastrum. **Umbelliferae**. From Greek, "false Celery". Syn. Leptocaulis, Apium, in part. Annual herbs. Two species, both of U. S.
- 157. ÁPIOS**, Moench. Ground-nut. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "pear", alluding to shape of tubers. Syn. Glycine, in part. Twining perennials, some with tuberous rootstocks. Four species, 3 of Asia; 1 in U. S.
- a. **A. Ápios** (L.) Mac M. (Glycine Apios L., A. tuberosa Moench). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Ground-nut, Indian Potato, Dakota Potato, Pig Potato, Potato Pea, Ground Pea, Trailing Pea, White-apple, Traveler's-delight. Tubers edible.
- 158. ÁPIUM**, L. Parsley, Celery. **Umbelliferae**. Latin name of some umbelliferous plant. Syn. Carum, Sison, Heliosciadium, Petroselinum, in part. Herbs with pinnately compound or dissected leaves. About 15 species, 4 indigenous or nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. gravéolens** L. Europe, now everywhere cult. Celery (Salary†), Celeriac (turnip-rooted variety), Smallage, Smallache, Ache*, Marsh Parsley, March, Merch, Wild Parsley, Mile; Ger. Sellerie, Eppich; Fr. Ache des marais (Codex) Ache Céleri; Sp. Apio Silvestro. *Fruit*, Fructus apii, and *root*; nervine, antispasmodic, reputed aphrodisiac. *Blanched leaves* esculent.
- b. **A. Petroselinum** L. (Carum Petroselinum B. & H. (Kew), P. sativum Hoffm.). Europe, now everywhere cult. Parsley, Common or Garden Parsley, Ache (pronounced Aitch), March; Ger. Petersilie, Petersilge; Fr. Persil (Codex); Sp. Perejil. *Fruit*, Fructus (Semen) petroselini, Fructus apii hortensis; source of Apiol. Emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic. The *root* is sometimes also used.

159. APLÉCTRUM, Nutt. Adam-and-Eve. Orchidaceae.

From Greek, "without spur". A scapose herb, the corm producing each season a new one by an offset, hence the popular name. One species, U. S.

- a. **A. spicátum** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*Arethusa spicata* Walt., *Aplectrum hyemale* Nutt., *Cymbidium hyemale* Willd.). Ontario to Georgia and California. Adam-and-Eve, Putty-root. *Corm* mucilaginous.

160. APÓCYNUM, L. - Dogbane. - Apocynaceae.

Greek name of a poisonous plant, "dog-bane". Perennial smooth herbs with pink or white flowers in cymes. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

- a. **A. androsaemifólium** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Dog-bane, Bitter-root, Bitter or Spreading Dogbane (Dogsbane), Catchfly*, Flytrap, Colic-root*, Honey-bloom, Milk Ipecac, Wild Ipecac, Indian Hemp*, Milkweed*, Wandering Milkweed, Rheumatism-weed, Western Wall-flower, Ger. Kolikwurz. *Root* emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, alterative.

- b. **A. cannábium** L. British America and throughout most of U. S. Canadian Hemp, American or Black Indian Hemp, Indian Hemp*, Amy-root, Bowman's-root*, Bitter-root*, Indian Physic, Rheumatism-weed, Milk-weed*, Wild Cotton; Ger. Indianischer Hanf, Canadischer Hanf, Hundskohl; Fr. Chanvre du Canada. *Root* emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant.

- c. **A. hypericifólium** Ait. (*A. cannabium* var. *hypericifolium* Gray). British America south to Ohio and New Mexico. St. John's Dogbane?, Claspingleaved Dogbane?. Often confounded with (b) which it closely resembles.

161. APODANTHÉRA, Arn. Apodanthera. Cucurbitaceae.

Perennial herbs, About 14 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

162. APODÁNTHESS, Poit. Apodanthes. Cytinaceae.

Minute parasites. About 10 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

163. APTÉRIA, Nutt. Apteria. Burmanniaceae.

From Greek, "leafless". Slender, practically leafless plants. Three or four species described, probably merely varieties of a single one. North America; 1 in U. S.

164. APONOGETON, L. 1781. (Amogeton, Apogeton). Naiadaceae.

Syn. *Ouvirandra*, Thou. 1809. Water plants with fleshy farinaceous rhizomes. About 20 species, Asia, Africa and Australia. *Ouvirandra* includes the species with fenestrated leaves.

- a. **A. fenestrále** Hook. (*O. fenestralis* Poir.). Madagascar, Lattice-leaf, Lattice plant, Lace-leaf, Water-yam. Leaves a mere skeleton. *Fleshy tubers* esculent.

- 165. AQUILLÁRIA, Lam.** Aloe-wood. **Thymeliaceae.**
From vernacular name, erroneously translated "eagle wood"
Syn. *Agallochum*, *Aloexylum*. Trees. About 3 species, China
to East Indies.

- a. **A. Agállocha** Roxb. (*Aloexylum Agallochum* Lour.). Cochin
China, Assam and adjoining regions. The fragrant wood is
lignaloos, the *Aloes* of Scripture (*Lign-aloes*=*lignum aloes*,
aloes-wood) also called Calambac, Agal-wood (i. e. *Agallochum*
wood), Aloe-wood, Aggur, Tuggur or Agila-wood, whence by
confusion with Latin *aquila*, Eagle-wood.

- 166. AQUILÉGIA, L.** Columbine. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Latin, "eagle-like", the spurs resembling talons.
Perennial herbs with fantastic-shaped showy flowers. About
20 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U. S. The species are
acid and the following are reputed diuretic, diaphoretic and
emmenagogue.

- a. **A. Canadensis** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Columbine,
Red Columbine, Bells, Chuckies, Honey-suckle*, Jack-in-trous-
ers, Rock-lily, Meeting-houses. Planted in gardens for orna-
ment, as are other indigenous species.
- b. **A. vulgaris** L. Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S.
European Columbine, Garden Columbine, (Colourbine†, Culla-
vine, Curranbine), Bluebells*, Blue-starry, Boots-and-shoes,
Capon's-feather, Capon's-tail, Cock's-foot, Culverwort, Dove's-
foot, Granny's-nightcap, Hawk-feet, Hen-and-chickens*, Lady's-
shoes, Lady's-slippers*, Snapdragon*, Sowdort, Two faces-
under-a hat; Ger. Glockenblume, Ackelei; Fr. Colombine.

- 167. ÁRABIS, L.** Rock Cress, Wall Cress. **Cruciferae.**
The Greek name, "Arabian plant". Syn. *Turritis*, L., also
Sisymbrium, *Cardamine*, in part. Annual or perennial cress-
like herbs. About 80 species, mostly of northern hemisphere;
48 in U. S.

- a. **A. alpína** L. Sub-arctic Europe, Asia and N. America, also
cult. in gardens. Alpine Rock-cress, Alpine Molewort,
Bishop's-wig, Dusty-husband, March-and-May, May, Snow-
drift, Snow-on-the-mountain, Sweet-Alice, White-Alison,
White-rock.
- b. **A. Canadensis** L. Canada and northeastern U. S., south to
Texas. Sickie-pod.
- c. **A. glábra** (L.) Bernh. (*T. glabra* L., *A. perfoliata* Lam.).
Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Tower Mustard,
Tower Cress.
- d. **A. lyráta** L. (*C. spathulata* Michx.). Canada and northeast-
ern U. S., also in Japan. Lyre-leaved Rock-cress. *Plant*, as
in some other species, pungent, anti-scorbutic.

ÁRACHIS, L. - Peanut. - **Papilionaceae.**
Greek name of some leguminous plant. Low herbs with
terranean legumes. About 7 species, tropical America.

- a. **A. hypogaëa** L. Tropical America, widely cult. Peanut, Gouber or Gouber (Negroes of southern States), Ground Pea, Ground-nut, Earth-nut, Yer-nut, Haugh-nut, Manila-nut; Ger. Erdnuss; Fr. Pistache de terre. *Seeds* e-culent; yield a valuable fixed oil called in India Katchung oil.
- 169. ARAGÁLLUS**, Neck. Aragallus. **Papilionaceae.**
Syn. Oxytropis, Astragalus, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs related to Oxytropis. About 20 species, all of western U. S.
- 170. ARÁLIA**, L. - Aralia. - **Araliaceae.**
Name of unknown origin. Syn. Fatsia, in part. Perennial aromatic herbs, shrubs or trees. About 27 species, N. America and Asia; 6 in U. S.
- a. **A. Californica** Wats. Pacific Coast of U. S. California Spikenard. Like (e), but larger.
- b. **A. hispida** Vent. Northeastern U. S. to Labrador and Minnesota. Dwarf Elder, Wild Elder, Bristly Sarsaparilla, Brittle-stem, Rough or Brittle-stem Sarsaparilla, Pigeon berry. *Bark* diuretic, alterative.
- c. **A. nudicaulis** L. Northeastern U. S. to Manitoba and Missouri. American Sarsaparilla, Wild or False Sarsaparilla, Virginian Sarsaparilla, Small Spikenard, Rabbit's-root, Shot-bush, Wild Licorice; Ger. Nackte Aralie; Fr. Aralie à tige nue, Petit nard. *Rhizome* of this and of (e), formerly called Nardus Americanus, alterative, stimulant, diuretic.
- d. **A. papyrifera** Hook. (more correctly *Fatsia papyrifera* (Hook.) Dec. & Planch.). Formosa. *The white pith*, cut in sheets, is the Chinese *rice paper*.
- e. **A. racemosa** L. Northeastern U. S. to New Brunswick and Minnesota. Spikenard, American Spikenard, Spignet, Spiceberry, Indian-root, Petty-morrel, Life-of-Man, Old-man's-root; Ger. Amerikanische Nard; Fr. Nard Américain. See (c).
- f. **A. spinosa** L. Gulf States to New York. Hercules'-club, Toothache-tree, Wild Orange, Spikenard-tree, Pick-tree, Shot-bush, Pigeon-tree, Sea Ash, Angelica tree, Southern Prickly Elder, Southern Prickly Ash; Ger. Dornige Aralie; Fr. Aralie épineuse. *Bark* acrid, alterative, antiarthritic.
- 171. ARAUCÁRIA**, - Araucaria. - **Pinaceae.**
L'oty evergreen trees. About 8 species, warm regions, S. America to Australia.
- a. **A. excelsa** R. Br. Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island Pine. *Timber* used for ship building.
- b. **A. imbricáta** Pavon. Chili and Patagonia. Araucaria, Monkey-puzzle. The most hardy of the Araucarias. *Timber* valuable. *Seeds* constitute the chief food of the aborigines in some regions

- 172. ÁRBUTUS, L.** - Arbutus. - **Ericaceae.**
The classical name. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species,
chiefly of western Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. Menziésii** Pursh. Pacific coast, U. S. California Madroño
or Madroña. See 176 (d).

b. **A. Unédo** L. Mediterranean region. European Strawberry
tree, Arbuté tree, Arbeset, Apple-of-Cain, Cane-Apple; Ger.
Erdbeerbaum; Fr. Arbousier (Codex), Olonier, Frasier en
arbre. Root and leaves astringent. From the berries a spirit
is distilled.

c. **A. Xalapénsis** H. B. K. (Arctostaphylos Oxacana DC.).
Mexico and southwestern U. S. Mexican Madroño or Mad-
roña. Leaves have the action of Uva Ursi.

- 173. ARCTERÁNTIS, Greene.** Arcteranthis. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "northern spring-flower". One species in U. S.

- 174. ÁRCTIUM, L.** - Burdock. - **Compositae.**
The Greek name, "bearish", i. e. rough. Syn. Lappa, in
part. Coarse biennial herbs, forming troublesome weeds.
About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. Láppa** L. (L. major Gaertn.). Europe and Asia, nat. in
U. S. and widely elsewhere. Burdock, Great Burdock, Baz-
zies, Bachelor's-buttons*, Beggar's-buttons, Billy-Buttons,
Bourholm, Clive, Clotbur* (Clote-bur, Clit-bur), Cockle-bur*
(Cockly-bur, Crocklety-bur, Cuckoldy-bur), Cuckold-dock,
Cucklemoors, Cuckoo-button, Harebur, Hurr-bur, Hardock,
Hoar-dock, Stick-button, Thistle*, Turkey-bur; Ger. Kletten-
wurzél; Fr. Bardane, (Codex) Glouteron; Sp. Bardana. See
(b).

b. **A. minus** Schk. (Lappa minor DC., A. Lappa var. minus A.
Gray). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere.
Lesser Burdock, Common Burdock (of U. S.). Generally con-
founded with (a) and called by the same names. Both are in-
cluded in A. officinalis Allioni and Lappa vulgaris Neilr.
Root of both species, Lappa U. S. P., Radix bardanæ, and fruit,
Fructus lappæ, Semen bardanæ; alterative, deobstruent.

- 175. ARCTOMÉCON, Torr.** Arctomecon. **Papaveraceae.**
From Greek, "northern Poppy". Herbs. Three species in
western U. S.

- 176. ARCTOSTÁPHYLOS, Adans.** Bear-berry. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek, "bear's grape". Evergreen shrubs or small
trees. About 25 species, mostly of western N. America; 21 in
U. S.

a. **A. glauca** Lindl. California. Great-berried Manzanita. Leaves
employed like those of (f), as are also those of the Mexican
varieties: (b). **A. mucrocifera** DC., (c) **A. Polifolia** Kunth
& (d) **A. tomentosa** Dougl., the last being known as Mad-
ro or Madroña. See Arbutus (a) and (c).

- e. **A. púngens** H. B. K. California. Common Manzanita, this name being applied to the several shrubby Californian species.
- f. **A. Uva Úrsi** (L.) Spreng. (*Arbutus Uva Ursi* L., *A. officinalis* Wimmer). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Colorado and California. Bearberry, Red Bearberry, Bear's Grape, Uva Ursi, Universe-vine, Bear's Bilberry, Bear's Whortleberry, Brawlins, Burren Myrtle, Upland or Mountain Cranberry, Creashak, Crowberry, Kinnikinnic, Killikinic, Meal-berry, Mountain Box, Rock-berry, Sagachomi, Rapper dandies (the fruit); Ger. Bärentraube; Fr. Uva Ursi, Busserole, Raisin d'ours (Codex); Sp. Gayuba. *Leaves*, **Uva Úrsi**. U. S. P., *Uvae ursi folia*, Br., *Fol. arctostaphyli*; astringent diuretic.
- 177. ARÉCA**, L. - Betel-nut. - **Sabalaceae**.
From vernacular name, East Indies. Palms with solid nut-like fruit. About 25 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.
- a. **A. Cátechn** L. East Indies. Betel-nut Palm, Areca-nut Palm, Pinang. *Seeds*, Areca, Br., *Semen arecæ*; Ger. Arekanuss, Betelnuss; Fr. Noix d'arec. Tænicide, masticatory.
- 178. ARÉNGA**, Labil. Sugar Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From vernacular name. Syn. *Saguerus*, in part. Palms. About 5 species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. **A. saccharifera** Labil. (*Saguerus Rumphii* Roxb., *S. saccharifer* Blume, *S. Gamuto* Hout.). East Indies. Areng Palm, Sugar Palm; Condiar, Lontar or Lantar Palm. Tree yields Sago, also Palm wine (toddy) and Palm sugar (jaggery).
- 179. ARETHÚSA**, L. Arethusa. **Orchidaceae**.
Dedicated to the nymph Arethusa. Ornamental bulbous plants. Two species, one in Japan, one in U. S.
- a. **A. bulbósa** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Arethusa, Dragon's-mouth, Wild Pink.
- 180. ARGEMÓNE**, L. Prickly Poppy. **Papaveraceae**.
Greek name of a Poppy, from that of an eye-disease it was supposed to cure. Prickly herbs with yellow latex and showy flowers. About 8 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.
- a. **A. álba** Lestib. (*A. albiflora* Hornem.). South-central U. S. White Prickly-poppy, White or Prairie Poppy-thistle. *Plant* acrid, emeto-cathartic, narcotic; oil from *seeds* purgative.
- b. **A. Mexicana** L. Tropical America, adv. in southern U. S. Mexican Prickly-poppy, Mexican Poppy, Jamaica Yellow Thistle, Yellow Poppy-thistle or Flowering-thistle, Thorn Poppy, Bird-in-the-bush, Devil's-tig. Properties of (a).
- 181. ARISAÉMA**, Mart. Indian Turnip. **Araceae**.
From Greek, "arum-like". Syn. *Arum*, in part. Perennial herbs with acrid, starchy corms. About 50 species, mostly of Asia; 3 in U. S.

- a. **A. Dracontium** (L.) Schott. (*Arum Dracontium* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Green-dragon, Dragon-root. Properties of (b).
- b. **A. triphyllum** (L.) Torr. (*Arum triphyllum* L., *Arisema atrorubens* Blume). Canada and eastern U. S. Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Wake-robin, Three-leaved Arum, Wild Pepper, Dragon Turnip, Brown-dragon, Devil's-ear; Marsh-, Swamp-, Wild-, Meadow- or Pepper-turnip, Starchwort, Bog-onion, Priest's-pintle, Lords-and-Ladies, (Some other synonyms of *Arum maculatum* are also sometimes applied to this plant.); Ger. Indianische Aronswurz, Zehrwurz, Dreiblättriger Aron; Fr. Gouet à trois feuilles; Sp. Aro. *Corm*, Arum, Radix (Tubera) ari indici; acrid, carminative, expectorant.

182. ARISTOLÓCHIA, L. Birthwort, Heartwort. *Aristolochia-ceae*.

The Greek name, 'favoring child-birth'. Syn. Endodeca, in part. Perennial herbs or vines with strangely-shaped flowers. About 180 species; 11 in U. S. See *Corydalis*.

- a. **A. longa** L. Southern Europe. Long Birthwort; Ger. Langer Osterluzei, Lange Hohlwurzel. *Rhizome* alterative, believed to facilitate parturition.
- b. **A. macrophylla** Lam. (*A. Siphon* L'Her). Pennsylvania to Georgia and Kansas. Dutchman's-pipe, Pipe-vine, Big Sarsaparilla, Wild Ginger*.
- c. **A. Pistolóchia** L. Southern Europe. French or Spanish Birthwort; Ger. Französischer Osterluzei, Netzblatt-hohlwurzel. *Rhizome*, Rad. pistolochiae, Rad. aristolochiae polyrrhizæ. Properties and uses of (a).
- d. **A. reticulata** Nutt. Louisiana and Texas. Snake-root, Southern Serpentaria. *Rhizome*, *Serpentaria* U. S. P., in part, *Serpentariæ rhizoma* Br., in part. See (f).
- e. **A. rotunda** L. Southern Europe. Round Birthwort, Somerwort; Ger. Runder Osterluzei, Rund-Hohlwurzel, Gebärmutterswurzel. Properties of (a).
- f. **A. Serpentaria** L. (*Endodeca Serpentaria* Klotsch). New York to Michigan and southwards. Serpentaria, Virginia Snake-root, Snakeweed, (Snagrel, Sangrel, Sangree root), Serpentry, Pelican-flower; Ger. Virginische Schlangenhwurzel; Fr. Serpentaire de Virginie (Codex), Vipérine de Virginie; Sp. Serpentaria de Virginia. *Rhizome and roots*, *Serpentaria* U. S. P., *Serpentariæ rhizoma*, Br., Rad. serpentariæ (virginianæ), Rad. colubrina v. viperina. Stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, alterative.

183. ÁRNICA, L. - Arnica. - *Compositæ*.

The classical name, perhaps a corruption of 'Ptarmica'. Syn. *Doronicum*, in part. Herbs, mostly with yellow flowers. About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 22 in U. S.

- a. **A. montána** L. (D. Arnica R. Br.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Arnica, Leopard's-bane, Wolf's-bane, Mountain Tobacco; Ger. Wohlverleih, Arnika, Falk aut, Gensblume, Blutblume; Fr. Arnica (Codex), Arnique. *Flowers, Arnicae flores*, U. S. P., *rhizome and rootlets, Arnicae radix*, U. S. P., Arnicae rhizoma, Br. *Leaves, Folia Arnicae*, Herba doronici germanici. Irritant, nauseant, narcotic, vulnerary.

Indigenous species, having probably similar properties are (b) **A. alpina** Olin, (c) **A. acaulis** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*A. nudicaulis* Ell.) and (d) **A. Chamissonis** Less. (*A. mollis* Hook.).

184. **ARNÓSERIS**, Gaertn. Lamb-Succory. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "lamb succory". Syn. Hyposeris, in part. Herb. One species.

- a. **A. minima** (L.) Dumort. (*Hyposeris minima* L., *A. pusilla*, Gaertn.). Western Europe, adv. in U. S. Lamb-succory, Dwarf Swine's or Hog's Succory, Dwarf Nipplewort.

185. **ARÓNIA**, Pers. Choke-berry, Choke Pear. **Pomaceae**.
Name from "Aria", the Beam-tree. Syn. Mespilus, Pyrus, in part. Shrubs with berry-like pomes. Two species, both in U. S.

- a. **A. arbutifolia** (L.) Ell. (*P. arbutifolia* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Red Choke-berry or Choke-pear, Dog-berry tree. *Fruit* excessively astringent.

186. **ARRACÁCIA**, Bancr. 1826 (Arracacha). **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. Velea DC. 1830. Herbs, with fleshy aromatic roots. About 12 species, all American; 7 in southwestern U. S.

187. **ARTEMÍSIA**, L. Wormwood, Sage-brush. **Compositae**.
Named for Artemisia, wife of Mausolus. Syn. Absinthium, in part. Aromatic bitter herbs or small shrubs. About 200 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 50 in U. S.

- a. **A. Abrótanum** L. Southern Europe and western Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Southernwood, Abrotanum (Apple-rienniet, Averoyne†), Boy's-love, Kiss-me-quick-and-go, Lad-savour, Maiden's-ruin, Maid's-love, Old-man, Smelling-wood, Sloven-wood, Sweet-Benjamin; Ger. Eberrante, Eherreiskraut, Gertwurz, Stabwurz; Fr. Aurone Mâle, Citronelle (Codex); Sp. Abrotano. *Plant*, Herba abrotani, aromatic, bitter; odor lemon-like.

- b. **A. Absinthium** L. (*Absinthium vulgare* Lam.). North Africa, Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Wormwood, (Warmot, Wormit, Weremod) Absinthium, Maderwort, Mingwort, Old-woman; Ger. Wermuth, Alsey, Wurmtod; Fr. Absinthe (grande), Aluyme (Codex); Sp. Ajenjos. *Tops and leaves, Absinthium*, U. S. P., *Summitates absinthii*; stimulant tonic, anthelmintic, narcotic.

- c. **A. Abyssínica** Oliv. Abyssinia. Tshuking, Zerechit. *Plant* aromatic bitter.

- d. *A. Cina* Berg. Orient. See (m).
- e. *A. Dracuncululus* L. Southern Europe and Asia, also widely cult. Tarragon (i. e. Dragon), Biting-dragon; Ger. Dragunbeifuss, Kaisersalat; Fr. Sp. Estragon. *Plant* anise-scented, used as a condiment.
- f. *A. filifolia* Torr. Nebraska to Texas and Utah. Silvery Wormwood, Wormwood Sage, locally known as Southernwood.
- g. *A. frigida* Wild. Minnesota to Idaho, south to Texas. Mountain Sage, Pasture Sage-brush, Wild Sage, Wormwood Sage, Sierra Salvia†. *Plant* aromatic, bitter, diaphoretic, febrifuge.
- h. *A. glaciális* L. Switzerland. Silky Wormwood. This species, also (i) *A. mustellina* Vill. and (j) *A. spicata* Wulf., both of the Swiss Alps, is used in the preparation of *absinthe*. *Flowering plant*, Herba absinthii alpini, Herba genippi albi; Ger. Weisser Genipp; Fr. Genipi vrai (Codex); stimulant, bitter, tonic.
- k. *A. gnaphalodes* Nutt (*A. Ludoviciana* var. *gnaphalodes* T. & Gr.). Texas to western Ontario and westward. Western Mugwort, Prairie or Cudweed Mugwort, Western Sage. *Fruit* of this also of (l) *A. dracunculoides* Pursh, used as food by Indians.
- m. *A. Moxa* DC. China. Moxa plant. From the leaves are prepared Chinese moxa, used formerly as a cautery.
- n. *A. pauciflora* (Ledeb.) Weber (*A. maritima* var. *pauciflora* Ledeb., *A. Lercheana*, Kar. & Kir. *A. maritima* var. *Stechmanniana* Besser). Western Asia. This plant rather than (d), as formerly supposed, yields the Levant worm-seed. *The unexpanded flowers*; Levant, Aleppo or Alexandria Wormseed; *San tonic*, U. S. P., Flores (v. Anthodia) cinæ, Semen cinæ, Semen contra s. sanctum s. santonici; Ger. Wurmsamen, Zitterwursamen, Cinablüthen; Fr. Semen contra, Semencine, Barbotine (Codex); Sp. Yantónica. Anthelmintic. Source of Santonin.
- o. *A. Póntica* L. Southern Europe to Central Asia. Roman Wormwood; Ger. Römischer oder Pontischer Wermuth; Fr. Absinthe Pontique ou petite (Codex). Properties of (b).
- p. *A. tridentata* Nutt. Nebraska to Colorado and westward. Sage-brush, Common Sage-brush, Sage-wood, Mountain Sage. This and other species, as (q) *A. arbuscula* Nutt. and (r) *A. trifida* Nutt., Dwarf Sage-brush, have properties of (g).
- s. *A. vulgaris* L. Europe, northern Africa and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mugwort, (Muggert, Mogford), Common Mugwort, Apple-pie, Bulwand, Fat-hen*, Felon-herb, Green Ginger, Mugweed, Motherwort, Smotherwood, Sailor's Tobacco, Wormwood*; Ger. Beifuss, Jungfernkraut, Weiberkraut; Fr. Armoise (Codex), Couronne de Saint-jean; Sp. Artemisa. *Herb*, Herba artemisiæ, emmenagogue, antispasmodic. *Root* tonic, antispasmodic.

- 188. ARTOCÁRPUS**, Forst. Breadfruit, etc. **Artocarpaceae**.
From Greek, "bread fruit". Syn. *Iridaps*, *Polyphema*,
Soccus, *Rademachia*, in part. Trees. About 60 species, warm-
er regions of Old World.

a. **A. incisa** L. (*A. communis* Forst., *Iridaps* Rima Commers,
Soccus granosus Rumph., *Rademachia incisa* Thunb.). East
Indies to Polynesia, cult. in all tropical countries. Breadfruit
tree, Bread-tree; Fr. Rima, Arbre à pain. Fruit esculent.

b. **A. integrifolia** L. (*Soccus major* Rumph., *Polyphema cauli-*
florum Lour.). East Indies. Jack-tree, Jaca- or Jak-tree.
Fruit, Jack-fruit, esculent.

- 189. ÁRUM**, S. - - - Arum. - - - **Araceæ**.
The ancient Greek name. Acrid herbs. About 45 species,
Europe and Asia.

a. **A. maculatum** L. Europe. Spotted Arum (Aron, Aaron),
Adder's-root; Bobbins, Buckram, Cocky-baby, Cuckoo-babies,
Cuckoo-pint, Dragon-root, Great (also Small) Dragon, Friar's-
cow, Gaglee, Bloody-man's-finger, Kings-and-queens, Lords-
and-ladies, Lamb-lakins, Lily-grass, Mandrake*, Nightingales,
Parson-and-clerk, Poison-berry, Quakers, Sago-plant, School-
masters, Snake's-meat, Starch-root, Wake-robin, Wild Lily;
Ger. Pfaffenpint, Gefleckter Aronstab, Aronwurz, Zehrwurz;
Fr. Arum, Gouet, Pied-de-veau (Codex). *Rhizome* (Corm),
Rhizoma (*Tubera*) ari, Rad. dracontii minoris; Acrid, carmina-
tive, expectorant. Source of Portland Arrow-root.

- 190. ARÚNCUS**, Adans. Goat's-beard. **Rosaceæ**.
The classical name. Syn. *Spiræa*, in part. Tall perennial
herbs with flowers in panicle spikes. Two species, 1 in Japan,
1 circumpolar and in U. S.

- 191. ARUNDINÁRIA**, Michx. Small Cane. **Gramineæ**.
Name Latin, "reed like". Bamboo-like grasses. About 24
species; 3 in U. S. See *Bambusa* (j) and (k).

a. **A. macrosperma** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Canebrake.
Culms used for fishing-rods, etc.

- 192. ARÚNDŌ**, L. - - - Reed. - - - **Gramineæ**.
Latin name of "reed" (properly Harundo). Tall reedy
grasses. About 35 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. Dónax** L. Mediterranean region. Reed, Spanish Cane; Fr.
Canne de Provence, Grand roseau (Codex). *Rhizome* diuretic,
emmenagogue.

- 193. ASAGRAÉA**, Lindl. 1839 (*Asa Gray*). **Liliaceæ**.
Named for the distinguished American botanist, Asa Gray.
Syn. *Schenocaulon* Gray, 1848, *Skeinolon* Raf.; *Sabadilla*,
Helonias, *Veratrum*, in part. Scapose bulbous herbs. About
5 species, Florida to Venezuela; 2 in U. S.

- a. **A. officinalis** (Ch. & Sch.) Lindl. (*Veratrum officinale* Ch. & Sch., *Schoenocaulon officinale* Gray, *Helonias officinalis* Don, *Sabadilla officinarum* Brandt). Mexico to Venezuela. *Cevadilla*, *Sabadilla*, Indian Barley-caustic. *Seeds*, *Sabadilla* Br.; Ger. *Sabadillsamen*, *Latsekörner*, *Latisesamen*; Fr. *Cévadille* (Codex); Sp. *Cebadilla*; source of veratrine; insecticide.

194. ASARUM, L. Asarabacca, etc. **Aristolochiaceae.**
The classical name. Stemless perennials with aromatic rhizomes. About 18 species, north temperate zone; 13 in U. S.

- a. **A. Canadense** L. Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger, Indian Ginger, False Coltsfoot, Vermont or Heart Snakeroot, Black or Coltsfoot Snakeroot, Colic-root, Cat's-foot, Broad-leaved Asarabacca; Ger. *Canadische Schlangenwurz*, *Indischer Ingwer*; Fr. *Asaret*; Sp. *Azaro*. *Rhizome*, *Asarum*, U. S. P., *Rad. asari canadensis*; aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic; in large doses, irritant. Other American species having similar properties are (b) **A. arifolium** Michx., Virginia to Alabama, Halberd-leaved *Asarum*, (c) **A. caudatum** Lindl., California, (d) **A. micranthum** (Schuttlw.) Small, Virginia and N. Carolina, Large-flowered *Asarum* and (e) **A. Virginicum** L., Virginia to Georgia, Virginia *Asarum*, Southern Wild Ginger, all three of these being called also Heart-leaf.
- f. **A. Europaeum** L. Europe. Asarabacca, European Snakeroot, Foalfoot, Hazelwort, Public-house plant, Wild Nard; Ger. *Haselwurz*, *Wilder Nard*; Fr. *Asarum*, *Cabaret* (Codex). *Rhizome*, *Rad. asari*, *Rad. nardi rusticae* (v. *silvestris*); Emeto-cathartic, sternutatory.
- g. **A. Sieboldii** Miq. Japan. To-sai-shin. *Rhizome* aromatic, pungent.
- 195. ASCLEPIAS, L.** Silkweed, Milkweed. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Greek name of a plant dedicated to Æsculapius. Perennial herbs, mostly with white milk-sap. About 85 species, mostly of New World; 49 in U. S. The species are called also Swallowwort.
- a. **A. Curassavica** L. Tropical America. Bastard Ipecacuanha or Ipecac, Blood-flower, Blood-weed, Red-head. In Central America called Cancerillo or Ponchishuiz. *Herb and root*, irritant, emetic, alterative.
- b. **A. incarnata** L. Canada to Tennessee and Kansas. White Indian Hemp, Swamp Milkweed, Flesh-colored Swallowwort or Asclepias, Rose-colored Silkweed, Rose or Swamp Silkweed, Water Nerve-root; Ger. *Fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurz*; Fr. *Asclépiade incarnate*. *Root* cardiac tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.
- c. **A. Syriaca** L. (A. Cornuti Dec.). Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Silkweed, Common Silkweed or Milkweed, Silky Swallowwort, Virginian Silk, Wild Cotton; Ger. *Seidenpflanze*; Fr. *Asclépiade à la soie*, *Herbe à la ouate*. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative. *Milk sap* vulnerary.

- d. **A. tuberosa** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Arizona and Minnesota. Pleurisy-root, Butterfly-weed, Canada-root, Indian Posy, Orange-root, Orange Swallowwort, Tuber-root, White-root, Wind-root, Yellow or Orange Milkweed; Ger. Knollige Schwalbenwurzel; Fr. Asclépiade tubéreuse. *Root*, *Asclepias*, U. S. P.; diaphoretic, expectorant, carminative, in large doses emeto-cathartic.

- 196. ASCLEPIODÓRA**, Gray. Milkweed. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "gift of Aesculapias". Syn. *Anantherix*, *Asclepias*, in part. Milky herbs resembling *Asclepias*. Five or six species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

- 197. ÁSCYRUM**, L. St. Peter's-wort. **Hypericaceae**.
From Greek, "not rough". Small smooth shrubby plants resembling *Hypericum*. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S., mostly southern.

- a. **A. hypericoides** L. 1753 (*A. Crux-Andree* L. 1763). Eastern U. S. St. Andrew's-cross. *Root* resolvent.

- 198. ASÍMINA**, Adans. - Papaw. - **Anonaceae**.
From aboriginal name, *Assimin*. Syn. *Anona* (*Annona*), in part. Small trees or shrubs, some with edible fruits. About 8 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

- a. **A. triloba** (L.) Dunal (*Anona triloba* L.). New York to Michigan and southward. Papaw, Pawpaw, North American Papaw, Custard-apple, False Banana, Fetid-shrub; Fr. *Asimnier*. *Fruit* edible. *Seeds* emetic.

- 199. ASPÁRAGUS**, L. Asparagus. **Convallariaceae**.
The ancient Greek name of Persian origin. Perennial herbs with foliage consisting of minute branchlets. About 100 species, Old World.

- a. **A. officinalis** L. Europe, everywhere cult. as a food-plant. Asparagus, (Sparagus, Sperage) Sparrow-grass†, Grass, Pad-dock-cheese; Ger. Spargel; Fr. Asperge (Codex); Sp. *Esparguera*. *Shoots*, *Asparagi turiones*, used as food. *Rhizome*, *Radix asparagi*, *Rad. atticis*, like the shoots, actively diuretic, cardiac stimulant.

- b. **A. scaber** Brign. (*A. amarus* DC., *A. marinus* Reich.). Southern Europe. Bitter Asparagus. Properties of (a). "Johnson's Syrup" was made from this plant.

- 200. ASPERÚGO**, L. German Madwort. **Boraginaceae**.
From Latin, "rough". A small rough-hispid herb. One species.

- a. **A. procumbens** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. German Madwort, Catch-weed, Great Goose-grass, Small Wild Bugloss. *Plant* diaphoretic, vulnerary.

- 201. ASPÉRULA**, L. Woodruff, etc. **Rubiaceae**.
From Latin, "roughish". Perennial herbs with whorled leaves. About 80 species, Old World.

- a. **A. cynánchica** L. Europe to Asia Minor. Quinsywort, Squinancy, Herb-of-vine, Shepherd's Bedstraw. *Plant* formerly used externally in quinsy.
- b. **A. odoráta** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Sweet Woodruff (Woodrip, Woodrowel, Woodrowe), Sweet Hairhool, Sweet-grass, Hay-plant, Mugwet, Mugget, Rock-weed, Star-grass; Ger. Waldmeister, Herzfreude, Sternleberkraut; Fr. Aspérule. *Herb*, *Herba asperulæ*, *H. matrisilvæ*, *H. hepaticæ stellatæ*, *H. cordialis*; contains coumarin; diuretic, deobstruent, hepatic stimulant.
- 202. ASPICÁRPA**, Rich. *Aspicarpa*. **Malpighiaceæ.**
From Greek, "shield fruit". Low shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and its borders; 2 in U. S.
- 203. ASPIDOSPÉRMA**, Mart. & Zucc. Quebracho. **Apocynaceæ.**
From Greek, "shield seed". Trees. About 55 species, S. America.
- a. **A. Quebrácho-blanco** Schlecht. Argentine Republic. Quebracho (i. e. axe-breaking), Quebracho blanco. *Bark*, **Aspidosperma**, U. S. P.. *Cortex aspidospermatis quebracho*. Tonic, antispasmodic, especially in asthma.
- 204. ASPLÉNÍUM**, L. *Spleenwort*. **Polypodiaceæ.**
A cosmopolitan genus of ferns of about 350 species; 21 in U. S. The following have been used in place of *Adiantum*, q. v.
- a. **A. Adiantum-nígrum** L. Europe, Asia and Oceanica. Black Maiden-hair, Black-oak Fern, Petty Fern.
- b. **A. Filix-foémína** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, (Common in U. S.). Female Fern, Lady Fern, Backache Brake.
- c. **A. Ruta-murária** L. Europe and widely distributed (Eastern U. S.). White Maidenhair, Wall-rue Spleenwort, Stone-rue, Rue Fern, Tentwort, Wall-pie.
- d. **A. Trichómanes** L. Widely distributed (U. S.). Maidenhair Spleenwort, English Maidenhair, Waterwort.
- 205. ASTÉPHANUS**, R. Br. *Astephanus*. **Asclepiadaceæ.**
From Greek, "crownless", alluding to the stamens. Undershrubs or climbers. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.
- 206. ÁSTER**, L. *Aster*. **Compositæ.**
The Greek name, "star"-flower. Perennial, rarely annual, herbs, the characteristic wild flower of late fall. About 250 species, most abundant in N. America; 125 in U. S. The Indian name is It-brings-the-frost. Local names in America are Frost-flower, Good-bye-summer, Daisy (Ohio). The following are among the common species of the eastern U. S. have special value, but these are not restricted in popular usage to the respective species.

- a. **A. cordifolius** L. Blue Wood-aster, Bee-weed, Tongue.
 - b. **A. dumosus** L. Rice-button Aster.
 - c. **A. ericoides** L. White Heath-aster, White Rosemary, Dog-fennel*, Mare's-tail, Michaelmas Daisy*, Scrub-brush.
 - d. **A. hirsuticaulis** Lind. Old-field Sweet, Old Virginia Stick-weed, White-devil, Wire-weed.
 - e. **A. Lowricanus** Porter. Bee-weed, Blue-devil.
 - f. **A. multiflorus** Ait. White or Dense-flowered Wreath-aster, Fall-flower.
 - g. **A. Novæ-Ængliæ** L., New England Aster, Michaelmas Daisy*.
 - h. **A. puniceus** L. Red-stalk or Purple-stem Aster, Early Purple Aster; Cocash, Meadow Scabish, Swan-weed, Squaw-weed*. *Root* stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.
 - i. **A. Tradescanti** L. Michaelmas Daisy, Blue Camomile, Blue Daisy.
- 207. ASTILBE**, Hamilton. **Astilbe.** **Saxifragaceæ.**
 From Greek, "without brightness". Perennial herbs with large decompound leaves. About 7 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.
- a. **A. biternata** (Vent.) Brit. (*Tiarella biternata* Vent. *A. decandra* D. Don). Southeastern U. S. False Goat's-beard.
- 208. ASTRÁGALUS**, L. Milk-vetch, etc. **Papilionaceæ.**
 Greek name of a leguminous plant. Herbs or more or less shrubby Vetch-like plants. About 1000 species, most abundant in northern Asia; 300 in U. S.
- a. **A. Baeticus** L. Southern Europe. Sw-dish Coffee; Ger. Stragalkaffee. *Seeds*, a substitute for coffee.
 - b. **A. crassicaarpus** Nutt. (*A. caryocarpus* Ker, *A. carnosus* Pursh). Manitoba to Texas and Colorado. Ground Plum, Buffalo Apple, Buffalo Bean, Buffalo Pea. *Fleshy legumes* edible. See (o).
 - c. **A. erotalariae** (Benth.) A. Gray. California. California Loco-weed, Loco-plant, Crazy-weed. Plant poisonous to stock. See (p).
 - d. **A. exscapus** L. Europe. *Root* mucilaginous, diuretic.
 - e. **A. glycyphyllos** L., Europe and northern Asia. Wild Licorice (Liquorice), Licorice Vetch. *Leaves* and *seeds* have a sweet taste, diuretic.

- f. **A. gummifer** Labil. Syria. Tragacanth shrub, Goat's-thorn. *Gummy exudate*, Tragacanth, *not* to be pronounced *trajacanth*; Syrian Tragacanth, Goat's-thorn gum, Hog-gum, **Tragacantha**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi tragacantha; Ger. Traganth, Fr. Gomme adragante (Codex); Sp. Goma tragacanta. Demulcent. Gum tragacanth is produced also by (g) **A. adscéndens** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (h) **A. brachycályx** Fischer, Central Asia; (i) **A. Créticus** Lam., Greece; (j) **A. cylléneus** Bois. & Held.; (k) **A. microcéphalus** Willd., Asia Minor; (l) **A. pyenócladus** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (m) **A. stromátodes** Bunge, Syria; (n) **A. vérus** Olivier, Persia.
- o. **A. Mexicánus** A. DC. (*A. trichocalyx* Nutt., [not Trautv.]). Illinois to Nebraska and Texas. Ground Plum, Prairie Apple. *Fleshy legumes* edible. See (b).
- p. **A. mollissimus** Torr. Nebraska to Texas. Texas Loco-weed, Loco plant, Woolly Loco-weed, Crazy-weed, Rattle-weed. This as well as (c) and some other species produce in horses and other animals peculiar intoxicating effects. See also *Spiesia Lambertii*.

209. ASTRÁNTIA, L. - *Astrantia*. - **Umbelliferae.**
~~Herbs.~~ Herbs. About 10 species, Europe and western Asia.

- a. **A. májor** L. Europe. Black Sanicle, Imperial Masterwort, Black or Bastard Hellebore; Fr. Radiaire, Sanicle femelle. *Root*, Rad. imperatoriae nigrae; aromatic, alterative, astringent.
- 210. ASTROCÁRYUM, G. W. Meyer.** *Astrocaryum*. **Sabalaceæ.**
 From Greek, "star fig". Thorny palms. About 35 species, tropical America.

- a. **A. vulgáre** Mart. S. America. *Fruit*, source of Tucum oil.

211. ATAÉNIA, Endl. *Ataenia*. **Umbelliferae.**
 From Greek, "without fillet". Syn. *Carum*, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

- a. **A. Gairdneri** H. & A. (*C. Gairdneri* Benth.). Wyoming to Washington and California. *Tuberous roots*, called *yamp*, used by the Indians for food, as are those of the Californian (b) **A. Kellógii** (A. Gray) Greene (*C. Kelloggii* Gray).

212. ATHAMÁNTA, L. *Candia* Carrot. **Umbelliferae.**
 Syn. *Libanotis*, in part. Herbs. About 18 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **A. Créténsis** L. (*Libanotis hirsuta* Roehl.). Mediterranean region. Cretan Carrot, Candia Carrot; Fr. *Daucus de Crète* (Codex). *Seed* aromatic, carminative, diuretic.

213. ATHEROSPÉRMA, Labil. *Sassafras**. **Monimiaceæ.**
 Aromatic trees. Four species, Australia to S. America.

oschátum Labil. Australia and Tasmania. Tasmanian *ifras* tree. *Bark* tonic, astringent, aromatic with nutmeg-odor. See *Doryphora*.

- 214. ATHÝSANUS**, Greene. *Athysanus*. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "without fringe". Slender annual. One species, California.
- 215. ATRÁCTYLIS**, L. *Atractylis*. **Compositae**.
Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region to China.
- a. **A. gummífera** L. Southern Europe. Fr. Chaméléon blanc. *Exudate* sold in Greece as pseudo-mastich or acantho-mastich.
- 216. ATRÁGENE**, L. Virgin's-bower*. **Ranunculaceae**.
Greek name for some vine. Syn. *Clematis*, in part. Perennial climbers with showy flowers. About 4 species, northern U. S.
- a. **A. Americána** Sims (*C. verticillaris* DC.). British America south to Virginia and Minnesota. Purple Virgin's-bower, Mountain or Whorl-leaved *Clematis*.
- 217. ATRICHÓSERIS**, A. Gray. - - **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "bald Succory". One species in western U. S.
- 218. ÁTRIPLEX**, L. Orach, Salt-bush. **Chenopodiaceae**.
The ancient Greek name, "not nourishing". Syn. *Calligonum*, in part. Plants resembling *Chenopodium*, many growing in saline soil and so valuable as fodder plants. About 130 species, cosmopolitan; 56 in U. S.
- a. **A. canéscens** (Pursh) James (*C. canescens* Pursh). S. Dakota to Mexico and California. Bushy *Atriplex*, Cenizo.
- b. **A. halimóides** Lind., (c) **A. Muélleri** Benth. and (d) **A. nummulária** Lind. are among the most valuable "Salt-bushes" of Australia.
- c. **A. hastáta** L. Europe and northeastern N. America. Halberd-leaved Orach½, Lamb's-quarters, Fat-hen, Hard-iron. *Plant* sometimes used as a pot herb.
- f. **A. horténsis** L. Asia and cult., especially in Europe. Garden Orach (Orache, Orage, Arach, Areche), Mountain Spinach, Bonny-dame, Butter-leaves; Fr. Arroche. *Plant* used as Spinach; *seeds* emetic.
- 219. ÁTROPA**, L. - Belladonna, etc. - **Solanaceae**.
Name from that of one of the Fates of Greek mythology. Poisonous herbs. About 4 species, Europe, Asia and S. America.
- a. **A. Belladónna** L. Southern Europe to central Asia. Deadly Nightshade, Belladonna (i. e. beautiful lady, perhaps from effect on the pupil of the eye), Banewort, Death's-herb, Doft-berry, Dway-berry, Dwale, Great Morel, Jacob's-ladder*, Manicou, Mad, Mekilwort, Poison Black Cherry, Sleeping Nightshade; Ger. Tollkirsche, Wolfskirche. Tollkraut; Fr. Belladone (Codex), Morelle furieuse. *Leaves*, **Belladonnæ folia**, U. S. P., Br.; *Folia belladonnæ*, P. G. *Root*, **Belladonnæ radix**, U. S. P., Br. Deliriant narcotic, mydriatic, anodyne. Contains atropine.

220. ATTÁLEA, H. B. K. Cohune Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae**
Named for Attalus, king of Pergamum. Tall palms. About 30 species, tropical America.

a. **A. Cohúne** Mart. Honduras. Cohune, Cahoun or Corazo Palm. Fruit yields a fixed oil.

b. **A. funífera** Mart. Brazil. Bast Palm, Broom Palm, Pissaba. Seed, Coquilla-nut, used in turnery. Leaf stalks furnish fibre for cordage, known as Monkey-grass or Para-grass.

221. AVÉNA L. - - Oat. - - **Gramineae.**
The ancient Latin name. About 50 species, mostly Old World; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. satíva** L. Widely cultivated as a cereal. Common Oats, (Awts, Woats, Wocks, Wots, Yaits, Yetts) Aits (Scotland) Hafer-corn, Haver, Haws; Ger. Hafer; Fr. Avoine (Codex). Seed esculent. Medicinal properties probably mythical.

222. AVERRHÓA, L. Tree-Sorrel. **Oxalidaceae.**
Named for Averrhoes, Arabian naturalist, d. 1198. Small trees with Ash-like foliage and edible fruit. Two known species, China.

a. **A. Bilimbi** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Bilimbi tree (Bilimbing, Blimby, Blimbing), Cucumber-tree. Fruit acid, used for pickles, confections, etc.

b. **A. Carámbola** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Carambola tree, Caramba. Fruit used for tarts, etc.

223. AVICÉNNIA, L. Mangrove.* **Verbenaceae.**
Named for the Arabian Avicenna. Littoral trees with habit of Rhizophora. Two species; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. nívida** Jacq. Florida, West Indies to east Africa. Black Mangrove, Olive Mangrove, Blackwood, Courida. Bark astringent, used in tanning.

b. **A. officinális** L. New Zeland to Australia. White Mangrove, Manawa of the Maoris.

224. AYÉNIA, Lœfl. (Dayenia) - - **Sterculiaceae.**
Herbs or shrubs. About 16 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

225. AZÁLEA, L. Azalea, Honeysuckle*. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek, "arid". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 40 species, Asia and N. America; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. nudiflóra** L. (Rhododendron nudiflorum Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Wild Honeysuckle, Purple or Early Honeysuckle, Purple or Pink Azalea, Election Pink, Swamp Pink, Pinkster-flower. A parasitic fungus on it is known as Swamp Apple, May Apple, Honeysuckle Apple, Swamp Cheeses.

- b. **A. viscosa** L. (*Rhododendron viscosum* Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Swamp Pink, Meadow Pink, Swamp Honeysuckle, White or Clammy Honeysuckle, Clammy Azalea, Spring-bloom. Var. **glauca** Michx. is Cinnamon Honeysuckle. [Other indigenous species are (c) **A. arborescens** Pursh, Tree or Smooth Azalea, Smooth Honeysuckle; (d) **A. canescens** Michx., Mountain or Hoary Azalea; (e) **A. lutea** L., Flame Azalea, Yellow Honeysuckle.]
- 226. BÁCCHARIS**, L. *Baccharis*, Groundsel. **Compositae**.
Greek name of an aromatic plant. Dioecious shrubs with small flower heads. About 275 species, all American; 20 in U. S.
- a. **B. halimifolia** L. Eastern and southern U. S. near sea-board, also West Indies. Groundsel tree, Groundsel bush, Pencil-tree, Cotton-seed tree, Plowman's Spikenard. *Plant* aromatic, demulcent.
- b. **B. pilularis** DC. California. Kidney-root. *Plant*, diuretic.
- 227. BAÉRIA**, Fisch. & Mey. *Baeria*. **Compositae**.
Named for Karl Ernst von Baer, Russian naturalist. Syn. *Dichæta*, *Burrielia*, in part. Mostly annual, with yellow flowers. About 23 species, all of California.
- 228. BÁHIA**, Lag. *Bahia*. **Compositae**.
Named for J. F. Bahi, Spanish botanist. Syn. *Trichophyllum*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs with yellow flowers. About 16 species, all American; 12 in U. S.
- 229. BAILÉYA**, Harv. & Gray. *Baileya*. **Compositae**.
Named for Jacob Whitman Bailey, American microscopist. Floccose-woolly herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.
- 230. BALLÓTA**, L. Black Horehound, etc. **Labiatae**.
The ancient Greek name, "rejected", i. e. by cattle. Perennial hairy herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. **B. nigra**, L. (*B. foetida* Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Horehound, Hairhound, Black Archangel, Dunny Nettle; Fetid, Stinking or Bastard Horehound, Henbit, Stinking-Roger; Ger. Schwarzer Andorn, Gemeine Ballote; Fr. Marube noir, Marube fétide. *Flowering herb*, *H. ballotæ*, *H. marubii nigri* v. *foetidi*, antispasmodic, anthelmintic.
- 231. BALSAMORHÍZA**, Hook. *Balsam root*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "balsam root". Syn. *Kalliactis*, *Espeletia*, *Bupthalmum*, *Helianthus*, in part. Perennials with fleshy balsamic roots. Ten species, all of western U. S.
- a. **B. sagittata** (Pursh) Nutt. (*Bupthalmum sagittatum* Pursh, *E. sagittata* Nutt. Includes also *B. helianthoides* Nutt.). Colorado and northwestward. *Roots* of this and some other species, notably (b) **B. incana** Nutt. used as food by the aborigines.

- 232. BAMBÚSA**, Schb. (Bambos, Bambus). Bamboo. **Gramineae**.
From vernacular, East Indies. Gigantic grasses. About 80
species, natives of warm countries.

- a. **B. vulgaris** Schrad. India, now nat. in all tropical countries.
Common Bamboo. Uses innumerable.

The following are among the numerous species known as
Bamboo; (b) **B. arundinácea** Willd., Thorny Bamboo of
India; (c) **B. áspera** Schult. (120 ft.), East Indies; (d) **B.**
Brandisii Munro (120 ft.), Tenasserim and Pegu; (e) **B.**
Baleóoa Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Assam; (f) **B. polymórpha**
Munro (80 ft.), Burma; (g) **B. spinósa** Roxb. (100 ft.),
Bengal; (h) **B. Túlida** Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Burma.

Bamboos belonging to other genera are (i) **Anthrosty lídium**
excélsium Griseb. (80 ft.), West Indies; (j) **Arundinária acu-**
mináta Munro (20 ft.), Mexico; (k) **Arundinária tesseláta**
Munro, (20 ft.), S. Africa (see also 191); (l) **Cephalostáchyum**
pergráçile Munro (40 ft.), Burma; (m) **Chúsquea simplici-**
flóra Munro (80 ft.), Panama; (n) **Dendrocálamus Hamiltóni**
Nees (60 ft.), Himalayas; (o) **Gigantóchloa heterostáchya**
Munro (30 ft.), Malacca; (p) **Guádua refrácta** Munro (30 ft.),
Brazil; (q) **Meróstachys Clausséni** Munro, (80 ft.), Brazil; (r)
Nástus Bourbónicus Gmel. (50 ft.), Bourbon, (s) **Oxyten-**
anthéra Abyssínica Munro (50 ft.), Abyssinia to Angola; (t)
Phyllóstachys nígra Munro, (25 ft.), China and Japan; (u)
Planótia nóbilis Munro, New Granada, (v) **Pseudostachyum**
polymórphum Munro (very tall), Himalayas, (w) **Schizo-**
stáchyum Blúmei Nees, Java.

- 233. BÁPHIA**, Afzel. Camwood. **Papilionaceae**.
Trees. About 10 species, all African.

- a. **B. nítida** Lodd. Western Africa. Camwood, Barwood. *Wood*
yields a red dye.

- 234. BAPTÍSIA**, Vent. Wild Indigo. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, a "dye" plant. Syn. Sophora, Podalyria,
Crotalaria, in part. Perennial herbs with showy yellow, white
or blue flowers. About 16 species, all of eastern and southern
U. S. and Mexico.

- a. **B. australis** (L.) R. Br. (*S. australis* L.). Southeastern U. S.
Blue, Wild or False Indigo, Blue Rattle-bush.

- b. **B. tinetória** (L.) R. Br. (*S. tinctoria* L., *P. tinctoria* Michx.)
Ontario to Minnesota and Louisiana. Yellow or American
Indigo, Indigo-weed, Yellow or Indigo Broom, Clover Broom,
Broom Clover, Horse-fly weed, Shoo-fly, Rattle-bush; Ger.
Baptisie, Wilder Indigo, Pferdfliegenstrauch; Fr. Indigo sau-
vage. *Root* alterative, emeto-cathartic, antiseptic.

- **BARBÁREA**, R. Br. Winter Cress. **Cruciferae**.
Dedicated to St. Barbara. Syn. *Erysimum*, in part. Bien-
or perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species,
in U. S.

- a. **B. Barbárea** (L.) MacM. (*E. Barbarea* L., *B. vulgaris* R. Br.) Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Winter-cress, Land-cress, Herb Barbara, Cassabully, Bitter or Rocket Cress, French or Normandy Cress, St. Barbara's Cress, Yellow Rocket, Winter or Wound Rocket, Yellow Scurvy-grass, Hedge Mustard, St. Barbara's herb; Ger. Winterkresse, Winterbrunnenkresse; Fr. Herbe de Ste. Barbe. *Plant* antiscorbutic, sometimes used for salad.
- b. **B. præcox** (J. E. Sm.) R. Br. (*E. præcox* J. E. Sm.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Early Winter-cress, Belle Isle Cress, Land Cress. Properties of (a).
- 236. BARÓSMÁ**, Willd. 1809 (*Baryosma*). Buchu. **Rutaceae**. From Greek, of "heavy odor". Syn. **Bucco**, Wendl., 1808, *Parapetalifera*, Wendl. 1808, *Diosma*, in part. Strong-scented evergreen shrubs. About 15 species, southern Africa.
- a. **B. betulína** (Thunb.) Bart. & Wendl. (*D. betulina* Thunb., *D. crenata* DC., *Bucco betulina* R. & Sch.). Southern Africa. Buchu, Short Buchu; Ger. Bukko; Fr. Buchu, Bucco (Codex). *Leaves* (of this and the following), **Buchu**, U. S. P., *Buchu folia*, Br., *Fol. barosmæ v. diosmæ v. buchui v. bucco*. Stimulant diuretic, stomachic.
- b. **B. crenuláia** (L.) Hook. (*D. crenulata* L., *B. crenata* Kze. *D. odorata* DC., *D. latifolia* Lodd.). Southern Africa. Same names and properties as (a).
- c. **B. serratifolia** (Curt.) Willd. (*D. serratifolia* Curt.). Long-leaf Buchu, Long Buchu. Properties of (a), but containing less volatile oil.
- 237. BARTLÉTTIA**, A. Gray. Bartlettia. **Compositae**. Named for J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey. Slender winter annual with yellow flowers. One species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 238. BARTÓNIA**, Muhl. Bartonia. **Gentianaceae**. Named for Prof. B. S. Barton, of Philadelphia, d. 1815. Syn. *Centaurella*, Saginát, in part. Slender, almost leafless annuals or biennials. Two or three species, eastern U. S.
- a. **B. Virginica** (L.) B. S. P. (*Sagina Virginica* L., *B. tenella* Willd.). Eastern U. S. Yellow Bartonia, Screwstem.
- 239. BÁRTSIA**, L. Bartsia. **Scrophulariaceae**. Named for John Bartsch, Prussian botanist, d. 1738. Perennial herbs, some parasitic. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- 240. BÁSSIA**, Koenig. Mahwa, etc. **Sapotaceae**. Named for Ferdinand Bassi, Italian botanist, d. 1774. Syn. *Butyrospermum*, Illipe, in part. Trees. About 25 species, India and East Indies.
- a. **B. butyrácea** Roxb. India. Indian Butter-tree, Phulwara. *Seeds* yield a tallow-like fat, Fulwa butter.

- b. **B. latifolia** Roxb. (*Illipe latifolia* Muell.). Bengal. Mahwa tree (Mahwah), Mohwa tree. *Fleshy flowers* saccharine, used as food. *Seeds* yield Mahwa butter.
- c. **B. longifolia** L. East Indies. Illupi, Elloopa, Meetru. *Flowers* esculent. *Seeds* yield elloopa oil. *Bark* astringent, antipruritic.
- d. **B. Párkii** G. Don. (*Butyrospermum Parkii* Kotschy (Kew), the preferable name). Tropical Africa. Shea tree, African Butter tree. *Seeds* yield a solid fat called Shea butter, Galam butter or Bambuk butter.

241. BÁTIS, L. Jamaica Saltwort or Samphire. **Batidaceae**. Maritime shrub, probably a single species, N. America to Philippine Islands (U. S.).

242. BATRÁCHIUM, S. F. Gray. Water Crowfoot. **Ranunculaceae**. From Greek, "frog plant", alluding to the habitat. Syn. *Ranunculus*, in part. Aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 20 species; 4 in U. S.

- a. **B. trichophyllum** (Chaix) Bossch. (*R. trichophyllus* Chaix, *R. aquatilis* var. *trichophyllus* Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to North Carolina and California. White Water-crowfoot, Green Eel-grass, Pickerel-weed*, Water Milfoil*.

243. BAUHÍNIA, L. St. Thomas' tree, etc. **Caesalpinaceae**. Named for the brothers Jean and Gaspard Bauhin, Swiss botanists, d. 1613 and 1624, the suggestion coming from the two-lobed leaves. Woody climbers, shrubs or trees. About 180 species, tropical regions.

- a. **B. tomentosa** L. India and tropical Africa. St. Thomas' tree (flowers spotted with the martyr's blood). *Buds and leaves* used in dysentery.
- b. **B. variegata** L. China and East Indies. Mountain Ebony. *Bark* astringent.

244. BÉBBIA, Greene. - Bebbia. - **Compositae**. Named for M. S. Webb, American botanist, nineteenth Century. Syn. *Carphephorus*, in part. Suffrutescent herb with fragrant golden-yellow blossoms. One species, southwestern U. S.

245. BEGÓNIA, L. Begonia, Elephant's-ear. **Begoniaceae**. Named for Gov. Begon of San Domingo, 17th Century. Ornamental herbs with oblique leaves, flowers commonly wax-like and rose-colored. Many species cult. in gardens.

BEJÁRIA, Mutis (Befaria). Bejaria. **Ericaceae**. Named for Prof. Bejar, botanist of Cadiz. Shrubs. About 1 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

- 247. BELLÍNIA**, Roem. & Schult. Bellinia. **Solanaceae**.
One species in U. S. (Heller).
- 248. BÉLLIS**, L. - - Daisy. - - **Compositae**.
The Latin name, "pretty". Low herbs. About 25 species,
northern hemisphere and S. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. B. perénis** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Garden
Daisy (Dazeg), English or European Daisy, Dicky Daisy, Dog-
Daisy (north England), Childing Daisy, Bairnwort, Banwort,
Bennert, Bone-flower, Bonewort, Bruise-wort, Consound, Cat-
posy[, Cockiloorie[, Gowan (Scotland), Ewe Gowan, May
Gowan, Gowlan, Hen-and-chickens, Maple-flower, Margaret;
Ger. Masliebenblume; Fr. Marguerite. *Leaves* formerly re-
puted vulnerary.
- 249. BELOPHÉRONE**, Nees. Belopherone. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "pointed dart". Syn. Jacobinia, Sericogra-
phis, in part. Shrubby plants with red flowers. About 40
species, tropical America; 1 in California.
- 250. BÉNZOIN**, Fabric. 1763. Spice-bush. **Lauraceae**.
Name from gum benzoin. Syn. Euosmus, Nutt. 1818; Laurus,
Lindera in part. Aromatic shrubs or trees. About 7 species,
N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.
- a. B. Bénzoin** (L.) Coulter (Laurus Benzoin L., Lindera Benzoin
Blume, B. odoriferum Nees.). Ontario to N. Carolina and
Kansas. Spice-bush, Benjamin-bush, Wild Allspice, Fever-
bush, Spice-wood, Snap wood; Ger. Benzoeloorbeer; Fr. Laurier-
benzoin; *Bark and twigs*, stimulant, diaphoretic, febrifuge,
anthelmintic. *Fruit* carminative, condiment.
- b. B. melissæfólium** (Walt.) Nees. (Laurus melissæfolia Walt.,
Lindera mellissæfolia Blume). Missouri to Florida. Hairy
Spice-bush, Spice-wood, Jove's-fruit.
- 251. BÉRBERIS**, L. Barberry. **Berberidaceae**.
Latin name, from Arabic. Shrubs with yellow wood and
often spiny leaves. About 75 species, north temperate zone
and S. America; 14 in U. S.
- a. B. aristáta** Roxb. India. Indian Barberry, Ruswut, Rusat.
Root bark used as a tonic, as is that of (b) **B. Asiática** Roxb.
and of (c) **B. Lycium** Royle.
- d. B. Aquifólium** Pursh. (Berberis repens Lindl., Mahonia repens
Don.). Rocky Mountains. U. S. and British Columbia. Ore-
gon Grape, Rocky Mountain Grape, Holly-leaved Barberry,
California Barberry, Trailing Mahonia. [According to some
botanists B. repens is a distinct and smaller species. (d)
B. nervósa Pursh. is probably not distinguished from these
by collectors of the roots.] *Root* (sometimes called Grape-
root) bitter tonic, alterative.

- e. **B. vulgaris** L. Europe and Western Asia, nat. in U. S. Barberry; Common European or Garden Barberry, Barbarauue, Guild-tree, Jaundice-berry, Pepperidge-bush (England), Piperidge (corrupted from Berberis) Peprage, Sow-berry, Wood-sow, Wood-sour, Wood-sore; Ger. Berberitze, Saurach; Fr. Berberis, Épine-vinette (Codex), Vinettier; Sp. Berberos. *Bark of root* tonic, aperient; contains berberine, as in other species. *Leaves* antiscorbutic. *Fruit*, called *Rills*, refrigerant, esculent.
252. **BERCHÉMIA**, Neck. Supplé-jack. **Rhamnaceæ.**
Name unexplained, Climbing or erect shrubs. About 15 species, all but one of Asia and tropical Africa; 1 in U. S.
253. **BÉRGIA**, L. - Bergia. - **Elatinaceæ.**
Named for P. J. Bergius, Swedish naturalist, d. 1790. Unimportant herbs, some suffrutescent. About 15 species, mostly Old World; 1 in U. S.
254. **BERGÍNIA**, Harvey. Berginia. **Acanthaceæ.**
Named for M. Bergin of Dublin. A low shrubby plant. One species, southwestern U. S.
255. **BERLANDIÉRA**, DC. Berlandiera. **Compositæ.**
Named for J. Berlandier, Swiss botanist. Perennial woolly herbs with rather large flower-heads (yellow). About 5 species, Mexican border; 4 in U. S.
256. **BERNÁRDIA**, Houst. Bernardia. **Euphorbiaceæ.**
Shrubs or herbs. About 30 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
257. **BERTHOLLÉTIA**, Humb. & Bonp. **Lecythidaceæ.**
Named for Claude Louis Berthollet, French chemist, d. 1822. Syn. Bertholetia. Tall trees. One or two species, S. America.
- a. **B. excélsa** Humb. & Bonp. Northern S. America. Juvia tree, Castanhiero de Para. *Seeds*, Brazil-nuts, Para-nuts, Cream-nuts, Nigger-toes, Castana-nuts; Fr. Chataigne du Brésil; esculent, abounding in oil.
258. **BÉRULA**, Hoffm. Water-Parsnip. **Umbelliferaæ.**
From Latin name of water-cress. Syn. Sium, in part. One species.
- a. **B. erécta** (Huds.) Coville (S. erectum Huds., S. angustifolium L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois and California. Cut-leaved or Lesser Water-parsnip, Narrow-leaved or Creeping Water-parsnip.
259. **BÉTA**, L. - Beet. - **Chenopodiaceæ.**
The Latin name. Herbs with fleshy roots. About 15 species, Europe, temperate Asia and Africa.
- a. **B. vulgaris** L. Southern Europe, now generally cultivated. Beet, Beet-radish, Beetrave, Beetraw, Beetrie (Scotland), var. **macrorrhiza** is Mangel-wurzel. (There are many named

varieties, those used for manufacture of sugar being distinguished as Sugar beets); Ger. Runkelrübe, Zuckerrübe, Fr. Betterave. *Fleshy roots* esculent, rich in sugar. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. [The wild *B. maritima* L., now regarded as the same species, is called Wild Spinach.]

260. BETÓNICA, L. - Betony. - Labiatae.

The Latin name of Wood Betony. Syn. Stachys, in part. Herbs resembling Stachys. About 12 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. *B. officinalis* L. (*Stachys Betonica* Benth.). Southern Europe, adv. U. S. Wood Betony, Bishop's-wort, Herb Christopher*, Wild Hop, Lousewort; Ger. Zehrkraut, Betonie; Fr. Betoine (Codex). *The blossoming plant*, *Herba betonice*, *H. veronica purpureæ*, formerly reputed febrifuge, etc.

261. BÉTULA, L. - Birch. - Betulaceae.

The ancient Latin name. Trees, some with white papery cortex. About 35 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 9 in U. S.

- a. *B. alba* L. Northern Asia and Europe. White Birch, European White Birch, Lady Birch?, Birke, Make-peace, Ribbon-tree; Ger. Birke; Fr. Bûleau. Source of Birch Tar or *daggett*, used in making Russian leather. *Empyreumatic oil*, *Oleum rusci*, *Oleum betulinum* v. *moscovitum*, antiseptic and vulnerary.
- b. *B. lenta* L. Ontario to Florida. Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch, Black Birch, Spice Birch, River or Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany. *Branches* and *foliage* yield an oil, sold as oil of wintergreen.
- c. *B. papyrifera* Marsh. (*B. papyracea* Ait.). British America and northern U. S. Canoe Birch, Paper Birch, American White Birch, Silver Birch, Boleen Birch, Spool-wood. *Bark* used for many purposes.

Other indigenous species are (d) *B. lutea* Michx. f., Yellow Birch; Gray, Silver or Swamp Birch; (e) *B. nigra* L., River Birch; Red, Black or Water Birch; (f) *B. occidentalis* Hook., Western Red Birch; Black, Cherry, Gray, Sweet or Water Birch of the far west; (g) *B. populifolia* Marsh (*B. alba* var. *populifolia* Spach), the true American White Birch; Gray, Pin, Poverty or Old-field Birch, (a smaller tree than (c); (h) *B. pumila* L., Low Birch, also called Tag Alder†.

262. BICUCÚLLA, Adans. 1763. Ear-drops. Fumariaceae.

From Latin, "double hooded". Syn. *Diclytra*, Borek. 1797, (*Diclytra*), *Dicentra*, Bernh. 1833; *Fumaria*, *Corydalis*, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 14 species, N. America and western Asia; 8 in U. S.

- a. *B. Canadensis* (Goldie) Millsp. (*C. Canadensis* Goldie, *Diclytra Canadensis* DC., *Dicentra Canadensis* Walp., *C. formosa* Auct. not DC.). Ontario to Kentucky and Missouri. Turkey Corn, Squirrel Corn, Turkey Pea, Staggerweed, Colic-weed, Wild Hyacinth, *Diclytra*, *Fumitory*. *Tubers*, *Corydalis*, tonic*, diuretic, alterative.

- b. **B. eueullária** (L.) Millsp. (*Diclytra cucullaria* DC. *Diclytra cucullaria* T. & G., *Dicentra cucullaria* Torr.). Northern U. S. Dutchman's-breeches, Little-boy's-breeches, Kitten's-breeches, Breeches-flower Indian-boys-and-girls, Monkshood*, White Ear-drop, Soldier's Cap, Colic-weed*, Boys-and-girls.
- c. **B. exímia** (Ker.) Millsp. (*Fumaria eximia* Ker, *Dicentra eximia* Torr.). New York to Georgia. Wild Bleeding-heart, Staggerweed, Turkey-corn.

- d. **B. formósa** (DC) Howell. (*C. formosa* DC.). Pacific coast of U. S. California Bleeding-heart.

263. BÍDENS, D. Beggar-ticks, etc. **Compositae.**
From Latin, "two toothed", of the achenes. Syn. *Diodonta*, *Coreopsis*, *Helianthus*†, in part. Coarse herbs, the achenes armed with barbed awns. About 60 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.

- a. **B. aristósa** (Michx.) Brit. (*C. aristosa* Michx. *B. aristata* Muhl.) and other showy species of eastern U. S., as (b) **B. coronáta** (L.) Fisch., (c) **B. trichospérma** (Michx.) Brit., originally referred to *Coreopsis*, are called Tickseed Sunflower.

- d. **B. Béckii** Torr. Canada to New Jersey and Missouri. Water Marigold.

- e. **B. bipinnáta** L. Eastern U. S. to Nebraska and Mexico, nat. in Europe. Spanish-needles. Root and seed emmenagogue, expectorant, used in hay asthma.

- f. **B. cérnua** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Smaller or Nodding Bar-marigold, Baclin, Double-tooth, Pitchforks, Water Agrimony.

- g. **B. frondósa** L. Canada and eastern to central U. S. Common Beggar-ticks, Stick-tight, Beggar-lice, Cow-lice, Harvest-lice, Cuckles, Cuckold, Devil's-pitchforks, Rayless Marigold, Common Bur-marigold. Most of these names are applied to other similar species.

- h. **B. laévis** (L.) B. S. P. (*H. laevis* L., *B. chrysanthemoides* Michx.). Widely distributed in N. America. Brook Sunflower, Large or Smooth Bur-marigold.

- i. **B. tripartíta** L. Europe. Swamp Beggar-ticks, Agrimony Water-hemp, Water Agrimony; Ger. Gelber Wasserhanf, Wasserdürrwurz, Fr. Chanvre aquatique. Properties of (e).

264. BIFÓRA, Hoffm. Bifora. **Umbelliferae.**
Syn. *Atrema*, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

265. BIGNÓNIA L. - *Bignonia* - **Bignoniaceae.**
Named for Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XV. Woody climbers with showy flowers. About 150 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

- a. **B. allíacea** Lam. Guiana and West Indies. Garlic shrub. Fr. Liane à l'ail.
- b. **B. crucígera** L. (*B. capreolata* L.). Virginia and Illinois to Florida. Tendrilled Trumpet-flower $\frac{1}{2}$, Cross-vine, Quarter-vine. Root alterative, detergent.
- c. **B. nodósa** Manso, of Brazil is one of many plants known as Caroba. See Jacaranda.
- 266. BÍXA**, L. - - Arnotta. - - **Bixaceae**.
Shrubs with showy flowers and prickly capsules. One or two species, South America.
- a. **B. Orellána** L. Tropical America, and commonly cult. in tropical countries. Arnotta tree. Fruit yields the coloring matter called Arnotta (Annatto, Annoto, Anotto), Orellana, Orleana; Ger. Orlean; Fr. Rocou, Terra de la Nouvelle-Orleana; Sp. Achiotillo.
- 267. BLÉCHNUM**, Presl. Blechnum. **Polypodiaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Ferns. About 40 species, New World to Australia; 1 in U. S.
- 268. BLENNOSPÉRMA**, Less. Blennosperma. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "mucus seed". Syn. Aphalus, Coniothele. Low annuals. Two species, one of Chili, one of California.
- 269. BLEPHARIPÁPPUS**, Hook. Blepharipappus. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "eye-lash" and "pappus". Syn. Lavia, Ptilonella, in part. Annual herbs with mostly showy flowers (white or yellow). About 17 species, Pacific border of U. S.
- 270. BLEPHÍLIA**, Raf. Ohio Horsemint. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "eye-lash", alluding to ciliate calyx-teeth. Syn. Monarda, in part. Perennial herbs of mint-like odor. Two species, eastern U. S.
- 271. BLÉTIA**, R. & P. Bletia. **Orchidaceae**.
Terrestrial orchids, often highly ornamental. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
- 272. BLÍGHIA**, Koenig. Blighia. **Sapindaceae**.
Named for Capt. Bligh of H. M. S. Bounty. Syn. Akea, Akeesia; Cupania, in part. Trees. Two species, referred by many botanists to *Cupania*; tropical Africa.
- a. **B. sávida** Koenig (*C. sapida* Voigt, *Akea solitaria* Stokes, *Akeesia Africana* Tussac). Western Africa, cult. in tropical countries. Akee tree. Fruit acidulous, edible.
- 273. BLÍTUM**, L. Strawberry Blite. **Chenopodiaceae**.
The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. A pigweed-like plant with fleshy red fruit. One species.

- a. **B. capitatum** L. (*C. capitatum* Asch.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Colorado. Strawberry Spinach, Indian Strawberry, Indian-paint. Plant used as a pot herb.
274. **BLOOMÉRIA**, Kellogg. Bloomeria. **Liliaceae**.
Scapose herbs from a small corm. Four species in southwestern U. S.
275. **BLÚMEA**, DC. - Blumea. - **Compositae**.
Named for Karl Ludwig Blume, botanist of Holland, d. 1862. Balsamic or aromatic plants, more than 100 species, mostly of tropical Asia.
- a. **B. balsamífera** DC. China and Burma. Vernacular name Ngai. Plant yields Ngai Camphor.
276. **BOEHMÉRIA**, Jacq. Ramie, etc. **Urticaceae**.
Named for G. R. Boehmer, German botanist, d. 1803. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 50 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.
- a. **B. nívea** Gaud. Eastern Asia. Ramie, Rhea. Stems yield a strong white fibre from which the Chinese grass-cloth is made.
277. **BOERHAÁVIA**, L. (*Boerhavia*). - **Nyctaginaceae**.
Named for Hermann Boerhaave, Dutch naturalist, d. 1729. Herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 17 in U. S.
278. **BOISDUVÁLIA**, Spach. Boisdualia. **Onagraceae**.
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S.
279. **BOLÁNDRA**, A. Gray. Bolandra. **Saxifragaceae**.
Herbs. Two known species, Pacific coast, U. S.
280. **BÓLDU**, Adans. 1763 (*Boldea*, *Boldús*). **Monimiaceae**.
From vernacular name, Chili. Syn. *Peumus*, Mol. 1782, Ruizia, R. & P. 1794, Boldoa, Endl. not Cav. Fragrant evergreen shrub. One species.
- a. **B. Bóldus** (Mol.) Lyons (*Peumus Boldus* Mol., *R. fragrans* R. & Pav., *P. fragrans*, Pers., *Boldea fragrans*, C. Gay). Chili. Boldo, Boldoa, Boldu; Fr. Boldo (Codex). Leaves tonic, antispasmodic, used for relief of catarrhal conditions.
281. **BOLÉLIA**, Raf. 1832. Bolesia. **Lobeliaceae**.
A transliteration of *Lobelia*. Syn. *Downingia*, Torr. 1856. Herbs. About 15 species, New World; 12 in southwestern U. S.
282. **BOLTÓNIA**, L. Her. Boltonia. **Compositae**.
Named for James Bolton, English botanist, 18th Century. Perennial herbs, with white, pink or purple flowers. Four or five species, all of U. S.
- BOMÁREA**, Mirb. Bomarea. **Amaryllidaceae**.
Named for Valmont de Bomare, French naturalist, 18th century. Twining plants. About 70 species, S. America and ico.

- a. **B. édulis**, Her. Tropical America. Tubers esculent.

284. BORÁGO, L. - Borage. - **Boraginaceae**.
The Latin name, "rough hairy". Hairy herbs with showy blue flowers. About 17 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **B. officinális** L. Levant, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Borage, Burrage, Bee-bread, Cool-tankard, Lang-de-beef, Star-flower; Ger. Borasch, Boretsch; Fr. Bourrache (Codex); Sp. Borraja. *Herb* emollient, diuretic, febrifuge.

285. BORÁSSUS, L. Palmyra Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek name of palm fruit. Tall large Palms, two principal species, one of Asia one of Africa.

- a. **B. flabellifer** L. (*B. flabelliformis* Murr.). Southeastern Asia. Palmyra Palm, Fan Palm, Toddy Palm. Sapyields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery, whence Latin *saccharum*). *Young seedlings* esculent.

286. BORBÓNIA, L. Borbonia. **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubs or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, mostly of southern Africa.

- a. **B. cordáta** L. S. Africa. *Leaves* used for tea.

287. BORRÍCHIA, Adans. Sea Ox-eye. **Compositae**.
Named for Olaf Borrick, Danish botanist. Syn. *Bupthalmum*, in part. Fleshy littoral shrubs. About 5 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **B. frutéscent** (L.) DC. (*Bupthalmum frutescens* L.). South eastern U. S. and West Indies. Sea Ox-eye, Jamaica Sampire. See Batis.

288. BOSCHNIÁKIA, C. A. Meyer. Boschniakia. **Orobanchaceae**.
Scaly herbs. Five known species, eastern Asia, Japan and N. America; 3 in U. S.

- a. **B. strobilácea** Gray. California. Squirrel's-grandfather.

289. BOSWÉLLIA, Roxb. Boswellia. **Burseraceae**.
Named for John Boswell of Edinburgh. Trees. About 10 species, southern Asia and eastern Africa.

- a. **B. Cartérii** Birdw., and probably other species of Arabia and Somali-land, yield the *gum resin*, Olibanum or Frankincense, Gummi-resina Olibanum, Thus; Ger. Weihrauch; Fr. Encens, Oliban (Codex); Sp. Incienso. Balsamic, antiseptic, vulnerary.

- b. **B. Frereána** Birdw. Somali-land. *Gum-resin*, African or Oriental Elemi, Lubán Mayeti (Mati); used as a masticatory.

- c. **B. papyrifera** Hochst. Abyssinia. *Gum resin* resembles that of (a).

- d. **B. serráta** Roxb. (*B. thurifera* Coleb.). India. Salai tree. *Gum-resin*, Indian Olibanum, Gum Thus, Male incense, probably the *frankincense* of the ancients; used in India for incense.

- 290. BOTRYCHUM**, Swz. Grape-fern. **Ophioglossaceae**.
From Greek word for a "cluster of grapes". Syn. *Osmunda*†, in part. Small fleshy ferns. About 12 species; 9 in U. S.
- a. **B. Lunaria** (L.) Swz. (*O. Lunaria* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Moonwort, Moon Fern, Lunary, Plentage, Unshoe-the-horse, the first three of these names being sometimes extended to other species.
- b. **B. Virginianum** (L.) Swz. (*O. Virginiana* L., *B. gracile* Pursh.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Virginia Grape-fern‡, Rattlesnake Fern, Indicator (Virginia), Hemlock-leaved Moonwort‡.
- 291. BOUCHEA**, Cham. Bouchea. **Verbenaceae**.
Named for Charles and Peter Bouché, gardeners of Berlin. Herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, mostly African, a few in America and Asia; 3 in southwestern U. S.
- 292. BOUCHÉTIA**, DC. Bouchetia. **Solanaceae**.
Named for D. Bouchet, French botanist. Low perennial herb, a single species, Texas to Brazil.
- 293. BOURDÓNIA**, Greene. Bourdonia. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Keerlia*. Two species in western U. S.
- 294. BOURRÉRIA**, P. Br. (*Beurrieria*). **Boraginaceae**.
Named for a Nuremberg apothecary, Bourrer. Syn. *Cremanthotoma*, Miers, *Ehretia*, *Pittonia*, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 25 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 295. BOUVÁRDIA**, Salisb. Bouvardia. **Rubiaceae**.
Name for Dr. Bouvard of the Jardin du Roi, Paris. Ornamental shrubs. About 50 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 296. BOWDÍCHIA**, H. B. K. Bowdichia. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for J. E. Bowdich, traveler in west Africa. Syn. *Sebipira*, Mart. Trees. Two species, S. America.
- a. **B. virgilioides** H. B. K., Brazil. Alcornoco, Alcornoque. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge. See 334 (a).
- 297. BOWLÉSIA**, R. & P. Bowlesia. **Umbelliferae**.
Herbs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- 298. BRABÉJUM**, L. Kafir Chestnut. **Proteaceae**.
Syn. *Brabyla*. Shrubs. One species, south Africa.
- a. **B. stellatifolium** L. South Africa. Kafir Chestnut, Wild Chestnut, Wild Almond. *Seeds* esculent, a substitute for coffee.
- 299. BRACHYÁCTIS**, Ledeb. Rayless Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "short rayed". Syn. *Tripolium*, Aster, in part. Smooth, somewhat fleshy herbs. About 7 species, N. America and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.
- 300. BRACHYCHAÉTA**, T. & Gr. False Golden-rod. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "short bristled", of the pappus. Syn. *Solidago*, in part. One species, eastern U. S.

301. BRADBÚRYA, Raf. 1817. Butterfly-Pea. **Papilionaceae**.

Named for John Bradbury, explorer in America early in 19th Century. Syn. *Centrosema*, Benth. 1838, *Clitoria*, in part. Vines with showy flowers. About 30 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

302. BRASÉNIA, Schreb. Water-shield. **Nymphaeaceae**.

Name unexplained. Syn. *Hydropeltis*, *Menyanthes*, in part. Aquatic plant with small peltate leaves. One species.

- a. **B. purpúrea** (Michx.) Casp. (*H. purpurea* Michx., *B. Schreberi* J. F. Gmel. (Kew), *B. peltata* Pursh.). Nova Scotia to Mexico and California, also in Asia and Australia. Water-shield, Water-target, Water-jelly, Deer-foot, Frog-leaf, Little Lily-pad, Little Water-lily, Water-leaf. *Leaves* astringent. *Roots* farinaceous.

303. BRÁSSICA, L. Cabbage, etc. **Cruciferae**.

The Latin name of Cabbage. Syn. *Sinapis*, in part, Annual, biennial or perennial herbs. About 80 species, Old World.

- a. **B. arvensis** (L.) B. S. P. (*B. Sinapistrum* Boiss. (Kew), *S. arvensis* L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Charlock (Carlock, Carluck, Kerlock, Curlock), Wild Mustard, Corn Mustard, Corn or Field Kale, Bastard Rocket, Chadlock (Kedlock, Kellock, Kilk), Kraut-weed, Crowd-weed†, Runch, Warlock, Yellow-flower. *Seeds* like those of (d) but smaller.
- b. **B. campéstris** L. Europe. Wild or Common Navew, Wild Navette, Nape, Bargeman's Cabbage, Colza, Summer Rape. Of this species it is believed that **B. Nápus** L., which yields the various kinds of Turnip (Cole-rape) are only varieties. *Tuberous roots*, in cultivation, esculent, antiscorbutic. *Seeds*, Rape seed, Cole-seed, Bird-seed; yield Rape or Colza oil; Ger. Rüböl, Rapsöl, Kohlsaatsöl; Fr. Huile de navette, Huile de Colza.
- c. **B. júncea** (L.) Coss. (*S. juncea* L.). Southern Russia, adv. in U. S. Sarepta Mustard, Russian Mustard, Indian Mustard. Properties of (d).
- d. **B. nigra** (L.) Koch (*S. nigra* L., *B. sinapioides* Roth.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Mustard, Red Mustard, Cadlock, Kerlock, Senore, Scurvy. *Seed*, **Sinapis nigra**, U. S. P., *Sinapis nigræ* Semina, Br., Sem. *Sinapis* P. G., Semen sinapeos; Ger. Senf, Schwarzer Senfsamen; Fr. Moutarde noire (Codex); Sp. Mostaza negra; Irritant, emetic, revulsive, counter-irritant, also used as a condiment.
- e. **B. olerácea** L. Europe, now universally cultivated. Cabbage, Colewort, Collard†, (southern U. S.) Collet†; in the wild state, Sea-Cabbage or Sea Kale, also Coolstock, Ragged Jack. Under cultivation has developed the varieties known as Cauliflower, Broccoli, Borecole (Bowkail), Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi; Ger. Kohl; Fr. Chou. *Leaves* (heads, buds, etc.), esculent.

304. BRAUNÉRIA, Neck. 1790. Purple Cone-flower. **Compositæ**.

Named for Jacob Brauner, German botanist, 18th Century. Syn. *Echinacea*, Moench. 1794, *Rudbeckia*, in part. Robust herbs with thick black roots. Two species, both of U. S.

- a. **B. pallida** (Nutt.) Britton. (*Rudbeckia pallida* Nutt., *Echinacea angustifolia* DC.). Alabama to Texas and northwestward. Pale-purple Cone-flower, Comb (Dakota). *Echinacea*, Sampson-root. *Root* alterative; remedy for snake-bite, hydrophobia, etc.
- b. **B. purpurea** (L.) Brit. (*Echinacea purpurea* Moench., *Rudbeckia purpurea* L.) Virginia to Illinois and Louisiana. Black Sampson, Hedgehog Cone-flower, Purple Cone-flower, Red Sun-flower, Comb-flower. Properties of No. 1.
- 305. BRÁYA**, Sternb. & Hoppe. *Braya*. **Cruciferae**. Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, Arctic and Alpine regions; 2 in U. S.
- 306. BRAZÓRIA**, Eng. & Gray. *Brazoria*. **Labiatae**. Named from the river Brazos in Texas. Syn. *Physostegia*, in part. Low annuals. Two known species, both of Texas.
- 307. BREVOÓRTIA**, Wood. *Brevoortia*. **Liliaceae**. Scapose herb with showy umbellate flowers. A single species, California.
- a. **B. venusta** Greene (*B. coccinea*, Wats., *B. Ida-Maia* Wood. California. Vegetable Fire-cracker, Crimson Satin-flower.
- 308. BREWÉRIA**, R. Br. *Breweria*. **Convolvulaceae**. Named for Samuel Brewer, a correspondent of Dillen. Syn. *Stylisma*, *Bonamia*, *Convolvulus*, in part. Procurrent herbs. About 30 species, warm regions; 7 in U. S.
- 309. BRINTÓNIA**, Greene. *Brintonia*. **Compositae**. Syn. *Solidago*, in part. Herb, allied to Golden-rod. One species in western U. S.
- 310. BRITTONÁMRA**, *Brittonamra*. **Papilionaceae**. Syn. *Cracca*, in part. Herbs. Two species in western U. S.
- 311. BRODIAÉA**, Sm. California Hyacinth. **Liliaceae**. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 20 species, New World; 8 in southwestern U. S.
- 312. BROMÉLIA**, L. *Bromelia*. **Bromeliaceae**. Named for Adolph Bromel, Swedish botanist, d. 1705. Fiber plants. About 30 species, S. America.
- a. **B. Pínguin** L. West Indies. Pínguin, Pen-gwyn. *Fruit* acidulous, refrigerant, anthelmintic. A hedge plant.
- 313. BRÓMUS**, L. *Brome-Grass*, Chess. **Gramineae**. Greek name of a kind of Oats. About 40 species; 23 in U. S.
- a. **B. secalinus** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Chess, Cheat, Cheat-grass, Smooth Rye-brome.
- b. **BRONGNIÁRTIA**, H. B. K. *Brongniartia*. **Papilionaceae**. Named for Adolph Brongniart, French botanist. Shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in U. S.

315. BRÓSIMUM, Swz. 1788. Cow-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae**.
From Greek, "esculent". Syn. *Piratinera* Aubl. 1775 ("with false characters", B. & H.), *Galactodendron* H. B. K., in part. Trees with milky sap. About 8 species, tropical America.

a. **B. Alicástrum** Swz. West Indies. *Seeds*, called in Jamaica bread-nuts, esculent. *Milk juice* acrid.

b. **B. Galactodéndron** D. Don (G. *utile* Kunth.). Tropical America. Cow tree, Milk tree, Palo de vaca, Arbol de leche. *Milk juice* resembles cow's milk. See *Clusia*.

316. BROUSSONÉTIA, L'Her. Paper Mulberry. **Moraceae**.
Named for M. Broussonet, French naturalist, d. 1807. Syn. *Morus*, in part. Trees with fibrous bark. About 7 species, eastern Asia and Oceanica.

a. **B. papyrifera** (L.) Vent. (*M. papyrifera* L.). Asia and Oceanica, nat. in U. S. Paper Mulberry, Tahiti Mulberry, Cut-paper. *Inner bark* made into paper in Japan and into bark cloth (kapa, tapa) in the islands of the Pacific.

317. BRUNFÉLSIA, L. Brunfelsia. **Solanaceae**.
Named for Otto Brunfels, botanist of Metz, 16th Century. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, tropical America.

a. **B. Hopeána** Benth. (*Franciscea uniflora* Pohl.). Brazil. Manaca (one of several plants so called), called also Manacón, Camganiba, Geratacáca, Mercurio-vegetal (vegetable mercury). *Root* antiarthritic, alterative.

318. BRUNNÍCHIA, Banks. Brunnichia. **Polygonaceae**.
Named for M. T. Brunnich, Norwegian naturalist. Syn. *Rajania*, in part. Shrubby climber. Two species, one of Africa, 1 in U. S.

319. BRYÁNTHUS, S. G. Gmel. Bryanthus. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "luxuriant-bloom". Syn. *Menziesia*. Low shrubs. About 6 species, Arctic and north temperate zones; 4 in U. S.

320. BRYÓNIA, L. Bryony, White-vine, etc. **Cucurbitaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Corallocarpus*, in part. Climbing perennial herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **B. álba** L. Eastern Europe and western Asia. White Bryony (also called Black Bryony, from color of berries, but not to be confounded with *Tamus communis* q. v.), Tetter-berry, White-vine, Wood-vine, Wild-vine.

b. **B. dioica** L. Europe. Red Bryony, Common Bryony, Cow-bind, Cow's-lick, Devil's Turnip, False Mandrake, Hedge Grape, Murrain-berry, Snake-berry. White-vine, Wild Hop; Ger. Zaunrübe, Gichtrübe, Stickwurz, Hundskurbis; Fr. Bryone blanche (Codex), Couleuvrée; Sp. Brionia. *Root* of this and of (a), **Bryonia**, U. S. P., *Radix bryoniæ*, *Rad. vitis albæ*,

Rad. uvæ anguinæ. Hydragogue cathartic, irritant, rubefacient. [In Africa the allied (c) *Kedrôstis nana* Cogn. (B. Africanum Thunb.) is used in the same manner].

- d. **B. epigæa** Rottl. (*Corallocarpus epigæa* Hook. f., the preferable name). Java. Root alterative, cathartic, anthelmintic.

321. BRYOPHYLLUM, Salisb. Air-plant. **Crassulaceæ.**
From Greek, "budding leaf". Syn. *Crassuvium*, in part.

- a. **B. calycinum** Salisb. Madagascar, Mauritius, etc. Air-plant, Life-plant. *Leaves* vulnerary.

322. BÚCERAS, P. Br. 1756, not Hall, 1785. **Combretaceæ.**
From Greek, "ox horn". Syn. *Bucida*, L. 1759, *Terminalia*, L. 1767 (Kew), *Myrobalanus*, Gaertn. 1791, *Catappa*, *Pentaptera*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions, especially of Old World.

- a. **B. angustifolius** (Jacq.) Lyons (*T. angustifolia* Jacq., *T. Benzoin* L. fil., *Catappa Benzoin* Gaertn.). Mauritius. Incense tree. *Exudate* constitutes *false benzoin*, used as incense.

- b. **B. Bellirica** (Gaertn.) Lyons (*T. Bellerica* Roxb. (Kew), *M. Bellirica* Gaertn.). East Indies. *Dried fruits*, Round *Myrobalans*, *Belleric Myrobalans*, *Myrobalani rotundæ* s. *bellericæ*; Ger. *Runde Myrobalanen*. Properties of (d).

- c. **B. Catappa** (L.) Lyons (*T. Catappa* L. (Kew), *B. Bucida* Crantz, *Bucida Buceras* Sieber, not L.). India and tropical regions generally. Umbrella tree, Malabar Almond, Country Almond (W. Indies), Kamani (Hawaii). *Seeds* almond-like; yield a bland fixed oil.

- d. **B. Chebûla** (Retz) Lyons (*T. Chebula* Retz, *M. Chebula* Gaertn., *Bucida comintana* Blanco). India. Harra. *Dried fruits* are chebule myrobalans, the yellow from the mature, the black from the blasted fruit; Ink-nuts, Harr-nuts, *Myrobalani indicæ* s. *nigræ*; Ger. *Indische oder schwarze Myrobalanen*, astringent with cathartic properties like rhubarb; also used for tanning and for making ink. *Chebula* is a conserve made from the fruits.

323. BÚCHNERA, L. Blue-hearts. **Scrophulariaceæ.**
Named for J. G. Buchner. Hispid or scabrous herbs. About 30 species, tropical or sub-tropical; 4 in U. S.

324. BUCKLEYA, Torr. Buckleya. **Santalacææ.**
Syn. *Darbya*, A. Gray. Shrubs. Two species, 1 in Japan, 1 in U. S.

- a. **B. lanuginôsa** (Michx.) Pers. (*Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michx.). Southeastern U. S. Woolly Buckthorn, Black Haw*, Gum-elastic.

lycioides (L.) Pers. (*Sideroxylon lycioides* L.). Southern U. S. Southern Buckthorn, Carolina Buckthorn, yelia, Chittim-wood, Coma, Iron-wood, Mock Orange.

c. **B. retúsa** Swz. West Indies. Bastard Balata or Bully Tree.

825. BUDDLÉIA, Houst. Buddleia. **Loganiaceae**.
Trees, shrubs or herbs. About 100 species, India, South Africa and America; 6 in U. S.

826. BUMÉLIA, Swz. Buckthorn*. **Sapotaceae**.
Greek name of a species of Ash, "ox Ash". Syn. Sideroxylon, in part. Shrubs and trees, often thorny. About 30 species, all American; 6 in U. S.

BUNIUM. See **CONOPODIUM**.

827. BUPLEÚRUM, L. Hare's-ear, etc. **Umbelliferae**.
The Greek name, "ox-ribbed". Herbs with entire clasping or perfoliate leaves. About 65 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. rotundifólium** L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S.
Hare's-ear, Thorough-wax or Thoroughwort, (i. e. perfoliate), Bupleverz, Modesty; Ger. Durchwachskraut, Hasenohr; Fr. Oreille de lièvre. *Herb* and *seed* formerly regarded medicinal.

828. BURMÁNIA, L. Burmannia. **Burmanniaceae**.
Named for Johann Burmann, Dutch botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Tripterella, in part. Herbs with perianth three-winged. About 25 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 in U. S.

829. BÚRSA, Weber, 1780. Shepherd's-purse. **Cruciferae**.
From middle Latin, a "purse". Syn. Capsella, Medic. 1792, Thlaspi, in part. Inconspicuous annuals. About 4 species, northern hemisphere; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **B. Bursa-pastóris** (L.) Brit. (Thlaspi Bursa-pastoris L., C. Bursa-pastoris Medic.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Shepherd's-purse, Blind-weed, Case-weed, Casse-weed, Clappedepouch, Cocowort, Fat-hen*, Lady's-purse, Mother's-heart, Pepper-and-shot, Pepper-plant, Pick-pocket, Pick-purse, Poor-man's-pharmacetty, Shovel-weed, Toothwort*, Toywort, Ward-seed. Wind-flower*, Witches'-pouches; Ger. Hirtentäschlein, Hirtentäschel, Säckelkraut, Gänsekresse; Fr. Bourse à pasteur, Molette. *Herb*, Herba capsellæ, H. bursa-pastoris; astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic.

830. BÚRSERA, L. - Bursera. - **Burseraceae**.
Named for Joachim Burser, German botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Elaphrium, Icaia, in part. Trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America; 2 in U. S. See also Canarium, Elaphrium and Protium.

a. **B. gummífera** L. Tropical America. Jamaica or West Indian Birch, Gunbo-limbo tree; Fr. Gommart. Source of Cachibou or Chibou resin, resembling Caranna. [According to King's Dispensatory (1899) oil of Mexican Lignaloos is derived from (b) **B. Delpachiana**].

831. BÚTEA, Koenig, 1795. Bastard Teak. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for John, Earl of Bute, d. 1792. Syn. Plaso, Adans, 1763. Trees or shrubby climbers with showy flowers. About 5 species, southeastern Asia.

- a. **B. frondosa** Roxb. India to Burma. Dhak tree, Pulas or Palas tree, Bastard Teak. *Inspissated sap*, Bengal or Palas Kino, Butea gum; astringent, resembling true kino. *Seeds* source of Moodooga oil (anthelmintic). The tree yields also lac. See *Croton aromatica*.

332. BUTNÉRIA, Duham 1755. **Calycanthaceae.**
Syn. *Calycanthus* L. 1759, *Buettneria*, *Byttneria*. Ornamental shrubs. Three species, all of U. S.

- a. **B. fértilis** (Walt.) Kearney (*C. fertilis* Walt., *C. lævigatus* Willd., *C. glaucus* Willd.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Smooth Strawberry-shrub?, Bubby-bush, Sweet-scented shrub, Spice-bush*. *Root, leaves and bark*, antiperiodic. *Fruit* reputed poisonous to sheep.
- b. **B. flórida** (L.) Kearney (*C. floridus* L.). Virginia to Mississippi. Carolina Allspice, Sweet-scented shrub, Hairy Strawberry-shrub?, Strawberry-bush, Spice-bush*, Sweet-Betsies, Florida Allspice†. *Bark* aromatic.
- c. **B. occidentális** (H. & A.) Greene (*C. occidentalis*, H. & A.). Pacific border of U. S. California Spice-bush.

BUTYROSPERMUM. See **BASSIA**.

333. BÚXUS, L. - - - Box. - - **Buxaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 20 species, Europe, Asia, Africa and West Indies.

- a. **B. sempérvirens** L. Europe and Asia, also cult. in gardens. Box tree, Bush-tree, Dudgeon. *Leaves* cathartic. *Wood* diaphoretic, alterative; also much used for engraving.

334. BYRSONÍMA, Rich. Locust-berry. **Malpighiaceae.**
Shrubs or trees. About 80 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **B. spicáta** Rich. (*B. coriacea* DC.). West Indies and S. America. Locust-berry. *Bark*, called in Brazil Muruxi bark, used in tanning. The bark of several other species is used for the same purpose under the name of Alcornoque bark.

335. CABÓMBA, Aubl. Water-shield. **Nymphaeaceae.**
Vernacular name, Guiana. Aquatic plants with floating peltate leaves. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

336. CACALIÓPSIS, Gray. *Cacaliopsis*. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "resembling *Cacalia*". Floccose-woolly perennial. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

337. CÁCTUS, L. 1753. - Cactus. **Cactaceae.**
Greek name of some thorny plant. Syn. *Mammillaria*, Haw. 1812. Fleshy leafless plants, armed with spines. About 300 species, warm and tropical America; 23 in U. S. None known to have active properties. See *Cereus* and *Opuntia*.

- 838. CAESALPÍNIA**, L. Sappan, etc. **Caesalpinaceae**.
Named for Andreas Caesalpinus, Italian botanist, d. 1603.
Syn. *Guilandina*, *Libidibia*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About
50 species, tropical; 3 in U. S. See *Guilandina*.

- a. **C. coriária** Willd. (*Libidibia coriaria* Schlecht.). West Indies and S. America. *Pods* known as Divi-divi, Libi-divi, Libidibi or Muatta-pana; *Fructus coriariæ*; astringent, used for tanning.
- b. **C. echinata** Lam. (*Guilandina echinata* Spreng.) Brazil. One of several species yielding the Brazil wood (true), Pernambuco-wood, Nicaragua-wood, Hypernic-wood, Lima-wood, and Peach-wood of commerce, used in dyeing.
- c. **C. Sáppan** L. East Indies. Source of Sappan-wood, Sampfen-wood, Bukkum or Wukkum of India, used in dyeing.

- 839. CAJUPÚTI**, Adans. 1763. Cajuput. **Myrtaceae**.
From vernacular. Syn. *Melaleuca*, L. 1767, *Myrtoleucodendron*, Rumph. Aromatic shrubs or trees with showy flowers. About 100 species, chiefly of Australia.

- a. **C. ericifolia** (Sm.) Lyons (*Melaleuca ericifolia* Sm.). Australia. Australian Cajuput (Cajeput) tree. *Leaves* yield an oil very similar to Cajuput oil.
- b. **C. viridiflora** (Gaertn.) Lyons (*Melaleuca viridiflora* Gaertn., *M. Leucadendron* L., (Kew.). Includes *M. Cajuputi* Roxb.). East Indian Islands to India and Australia. Cajuput tree. *Leaves* yield a volatile oil, *Oleum Cajuputi*, U. S. P. which is stimulant, analgesic, stomachic, etc.

- 340. CAKÍLE**, Gaertn. Sea Rocket. **Cruciferae**.
The old Arabic name. Syn. *Bunias*, in part. Fleshy-stemmed herbs with 2-jointed siliques. About 3 species, sea and lake shores, Europe and N. America; 2 in U. S.

- 341. CÁLAMUS**, L. Rattan Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
The Greek name of a Reed. Syn. *Rotang*. Slender-stemmed plants. About 80 species, tropical regions, Old World.

- a. **C. rudéntum** Lour., (b) **C. vérus** Lour., (c) **C. viminalis** Reinw. and some other species furnish the *canes* or *rattans* of commerce. From (d) **C. Scipiónum** Lour. are obtained the Malacca walking-canes.

- 342. CALANDRÍNIA**, H. B. K. Calandrinia. **Portulacaceae**.
Annual or perennial herbs, some with showy flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Chili and Australia; 5 in U. S.

- 343. CALCEOLÁRIA**, Loeff. 1758. Calceolaria. **Violaceae**.
From Latin, "slipper like". Syn. *Ionidium*, Vent. 1803; *Viola*, in part. Herbs, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. Ipecacuánha** (Vent.) Lyons [*I. Ipecacuanha* Vent. (Kew)]. Brazil. White Ipecac, Poaya. *Root* emetic.

- b. **C. verticillata** (Ort.) Kze. (*V. verticillata* Ort., *I. polygalæfolium* Vent. (Kew), *I. lineare* Torr.). Kansas to Colorado and Mexico. Nodding or Whorl-leaved Violet. Properties and uses of (a).

344. CALÉNDULA, L. - Marigold. - **Compositæ.**
From Latin, "monthly" blooming. Herbs with showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **C. officinalis** L. (*Caltha officinalis* Moench.). Southern Europe and the Levant, cult. in gardens. Garden Marigold, Pot Marigold (Mally-gowl), Mary-bud, Gold-bloom, Golding, Gowlan, Holigold, Jackanapes-on-horseback, Rods-gold, Ruddes, Sun-flower*; Ger. Ringelblume, Todtenblume, Warzenkraut; Fr. Souci, Fleur de tous les mois. *Florets*, *Calendula*. U. S. P., *Flores calendulae*; Vulnerary, anti-emetic. The *blossoming plant*, *Herba calendulae*, *H. calthæ sativæ*, *H. verrucariæ*; vulnerary, formerly believed to remove warts.

345. CÁLŁA, L. - Calla, Water Arum. - **Araceæ.**
An ancient plant name. Acid bog herb. One species.

- a. **C. palustris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Water Arum, Wild Calla, Faverole, Female-dragon, Water-dragon, Swamp-robin.

346. CALLIÁNDRA, Benth. 1840. Calliandra. **Mimosaceæ.**
From Greek, "beautiful stamen". Syn. *Anneslia*, Salisb. 1807, not *Anneslea*, Wall. 1829. Ornamental shrubs, a few herbs or trees. About 80 species, New World; 5 in U. S. [The antiperiodic Panbotano bark of Mexico is derived from *C. Houstoni* (King's Disp.)].

347. CALLICÁRPA, L. Callicarpa. **Verbenaceæ.**
From Greek, "beautiful fruit". Shrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions, chiefly of Asia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. Americana** L. Virginia to Florida and Texas. French Mulberry, Bermuda Mulberry, Sour-bush.

348. CALLÍRRHOE, Nutt. 1821. Poppy Mallow. **Malvaceæ.**
Name from Greek mythology. Syn. *Nuttallia*, Barton, 1822; *Malva*, Sida, in part. Herbs with showy flowers. About 7 species, central and southern U. S. and northern Mexico.

349. CALLÍTRIS, Vent. Sandarac. - **Pinaceæ.**
Syn. *Thuja*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 18 species, Africa to Australia.

- a. **C. quadrivalvis** Vent. (*T. articulata* Vahl.). Northwestern Africa. Alerce, Sandarac tree, Arar-tree. *Resinous exudate*, Sandarac. Gum Sandarac, Juniper resin, Gum Juniper; Sandaraca; Ger. Sandarak; Fr. Sandaraque (Codex); Terebinthinate, styptic, also used for varnishes, etc. *Wood* ornamental, called Citron-wood, Panther-wood, Tiger-wood, Arar-wood.

350. CALLÚNA, Salisb. Heather, etc. **Ericaceæ.**
Syn. *Erica*, in part. A low evergreen shrub. One species.

- a. **C. vulgaris** (L.) Salisb. (*E. vulgaris* L.). Europe, nat. in New England. Heather, Dog-heather, He-heather, Dog-, Ling-, Red- or Small Heath, Scotch Heather (U. S.), Broom*, Besom, Busam, Bent, Bream, Grig, Black or Crow Ling, Moor. *Plant* reputed sudorific, diuretic, etc.
- 851. CALOCHÓRTUS**, Pursh. Mariposa Lily. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "beautiful lily". Herbs with coated corms and showy flowers; among the most beautiful of American wild flowers. About 40 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- a. **C. álbus** Doug. California. Lily-bell.
- b. **C. pulchéllus** Doug. California. Golden Lily-bell.
- c. **C. venústus** Benth. California. Mariposa Lily, Butterfly Lily, Wild or Butterfly Tulip, Pretty-grass, names not confined to this species.
- 852. CALÓPHANES**, Don, 1833. Calophanes. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, of "beautiful appearance". Syn. *Dyschoriste*, Nees, 1832. Perennial herbs or shrubs with blue or purple flowers. About 30 species, warmer regions; 5 in U. S.
- 853. CALOPHÝLLUM**, L. Tacamahac. **Clusiaceae**.
From Greek, "beautiful leaf". Large trees with parallel veined leaves. About 60 species, tropical, mostly of Old World.
- a. **C. Inophýllum** L. East Indies and Oceanica. Tacamahac tree, Poon tree, Kamani (Polynesia). *Resinous exudate*, East Indian or Oriental Tacamahac, Resina Tacamahaca; Ger. Takamahak, Takmak; terebinthinate. *Seeds* yield a fixed oil, Bitter oil, Domba oil, Poon-seed oil, Weandee, used in rheumatism.
- b. **C. Tacamaháca** Willd. Madagascar to East Indies. Also yields Tacamahac.
- 354. CALÓTROPIS**, R. Br. Mudar. **Asclepiadaceae**.
Syn. *Asclepias* in part. Shrubs or trees. Three species, Asia and Africa.
- a. **C. gigantea** (L.) Dryand. (*A. gigantea* L.). India. Bow-string Hemp*. Called in northern India Mudar, Madar or Ak, in southern India Yercum. *Bark of root*, Mudar bark, Radix mudaris, Rad. calotropis; alterative, diaphoretic, emetic.
- b. **C. prócera** (Ait.) Dryand. (*A. procera* Ait., *C. Hamiltoni* Wight). India, westward to Africa. French Jasmine. Yields also Mudar bark.
- 355. CÁLTHA**, L. Marsh Marigold. **Ranunculaceae**.
The Latin name of Marigold. Marsh plants with buttercup-like flowers. About 10 species, high latitudes of both hemispheres; 5 in U. S.
- a. **C. palústris** L. Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Iowa. Marsh Marigold, Meadow Buttercup*, Cowslip (U. S.), Bull-flower,

Great Butter-flower, Capers, Coltsfoot*, Cow-lily, Cowslop, Spring Cowslip, Crowfoot†, Crazy-Bet, Drunkards, Gools, Meadow Gowan, Open or Water Gowan, Meadow-bouts, May-blob, Mire-blob, Horse-blob, Water-blob, King-cups*, Palsy-wort, Soldier's-buttons, Swamp-robin, Water-dragon, Water-goggles. *Plant* used as a pot herb.

- 356. CALYCADÉNIA, DC.** Calycadenia. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "cup gland". Syn. Hemizonia, in part.
Annual herbs with linear leaves. About 17 species, southeastern U. S.

- 357. CALYCOCÁRPUM, Nutt.** Cup-seed. **Menispermaceae.**
From Greek, "cup fruit". Syn. Menispermum, in part.
Herbaceous climber. One species, southwestern U. S.

- 358. CALYCÓSERIS, Gray.** Calycoseris. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "cup Succory". Winter-annuals with showy flowers. Two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

- 359. CALÝPSO, Salisb.** - Calypso. - **Orchidaceae.**
Dedicated to Calypso, of Greek mythology. Syn. Cypripedium, in part. Bog orchid. One species, (U. S.)

- a. **C. bulbósa (L.) Oakes** (Cyp. bulbosum L., Cal. borealis Salisb.).
Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Calypso.

- 360. CALYPTRÍDIUM, Nutt.** Calyptridium. **Portulacaceae.**
From Greek, "veil" or "quiver". Succulent annuals.
Four species, southwestern U. S.

- 361. CAMÉLINA, Crantz.** False Flax. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "low flax". Syn. Myagrum, in part. Annual herbs. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **C. satíva (L.) Crantz** (M. sativum L.). Europe, nat. in U. S.
Gold-of-pleasure, Wild or False Flax, Dutch Flax, Camline, Cheat, Madwort, Myagrum; Ger. Leindotter. *Seeds*, Dodder-seed, Siberian Oil-seed, yield German Sesame oil.

- 362. CAMPÁNULA, L.** Bell-flower. **Campanulaceae.**
From Latin, "little bell". Herbs, some ornamental. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 18 in U. S.

- a. **C. Rapúnculus L.** Europe. Rampion. *Tuberous roots* esculent.

- b. **C. rotundifólia L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois, Arizona and California. Harebell (England, also Hair-bell, Air-bell), Bluebell (Scotland), Round-leaved Bellwort‡ (a misnomer), Blaewort, Blaver, Blue-blauers, Blue-bottle*, Gowk's-thumbs, Heath-bell, Witches'-bell, Lady's-or Witches'-thimble; Ger. Glockenblume, Fr. Campanule.

Noteworthy European species are (c) **C. glomeráta L.**, Dane's-blood, Canterbury-bells*; (d) **C. latifólia L.**, Great Bell-flower, Coventry-bells, White Foxglove†; (e) **C. médium L.**, Canterbury-bells, Marian, Mercury's-violet; (f) **C. Trachéllum L.**, Throatwort, Haskwort, Blue Foxglove†, Canterbury- or Coventry-bells.

- 363. CAMPTOSÓRUS**, Link. Walking-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "bent sori". Small ferns. Two species, one of Asia, one in N. America (U. S.).
- 364. CANÁNGA**, Rumph. not Aubl. Ylang-ylang. **Anonaceae**.
From vernacular name. Syn. Unona, Uvaria, in part. Trees or shrubs. Three species, East Indies.
- a. **C. odoráta** (Lam.) Hook. f. (Uvaria odorata Lam., Unona odorata Dunal). East Indies. Ylang-ylang. *Flowers* source of oil of ylang-ylang or cananga.
- 365. CANÁRIUM**, L. - Elemi. - **Burseraceae**.
Balsamic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **C. commune** L. East Indies. Probably from this species is derived the *resinous exudate*, Elemi (Br. 1885), Manila Elemi, Resina (Gummi) Elemi; Fr. Élémí (Codex); Sp. Goma de limon. Terebinthinate, vulnerary. *Fruit*, Java Almond, cathartic.
- b. **C. strictum** Roxb. Southern India. Source of Black Danimar resin.
- 366. CANAVÁLI**, Adans. (Canavalia, DC.). **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubby climbers. About 18 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S.
- 367. CÁNBYA**, Parry. - Canbya. - **Papaveraceae**.
Named for the American botanist Canby. Herbs. Two known species, California.
- 368. CANÉLLA**, P. Br. 1756. Canella. **Canellaceae**.
From French, *Canelle*, "cinnamon". Syn. Winterania L. 1759. Aromatic shrubs. Two known species, tropical America.
- a. **C. Winterána** (L.) Gaertn. (W. Canella L., C. alba Murray). Florida and West Indies. Canella, White or Wild Cinnamon, Bahama White-wood. *Bark*, False Winter's bark, Cortex canellæ, Cort. winteranus spurius, Costus dulcis; Ger. Weisser Kaneel, Weisser Zimmt; Fr. Canelle blanche (Codex). Sp. Canella blanca. Stimulant tonic, used as a condiment.
- 369. CÁNNA**, L. Indian-shot, etc. **Cannaceæ (Marantaceæ)**.
From Latin, "reed" or "cane". Robust ornamental herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 80 species, tropical regions especially of New World.
- a. **C. édulis** Ker. Peru and Brazil, cult. in West Indies. Achi-ras. *Fecula* from rhizomes, Canna starch or arrowroot, Amylum cannae, U. S. P. 1870, Toulema (tous-les-mois); Ger. Cannastärke; Fr. Fecule de toleman. A similar starch is obtained from other species, as (b) **C. coccínea** Mill. (C. rubra Willd.).
- c. **C. índica** L. Widely distributed in the tropics. Indian-shot, China-shot, Common Canna or Tous-les-mois. Many other species are now cultivated as ornamental plants.

- 370. CANNABIS, L.** - Hemp. - **Moraceae.**
The classical name. Robust herb. One species, central Asia.

a. **C. sativa** L. (including *C. indica* Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. and nat. Hemp, Common Hemp, Hemp-weed, Gallow-grass, Neck-weed, Nick-weed, St. Andrews-lace, Tristram's-knot, Red-root*, Welsh Parsley. (Staminate plants popularly called Female Hemp (Femle, Fimble), Barren Hemp; pistillate plants, Male, Carl or Churl Hemp, thus reversing the sexes); Ger. Hanf; Fr. Chanvre (Codex), Chênevis. An important fibre plant. *Seeds* yield oil. *Flowering tops* of the American-grown plant were formerly (U. S. P. 1880) official as *Cannabis Americana*, American Cannabis, American Hemp. Flowering tops of the pistillate plant grown in the East Indies; **Cannabis indica** U. S. P., Br., *Herba cannabis indicæ*, Indian Cannabis, Indian Hemp, Gunjah, Ganjah, Guaza; a form used as an intoxicant in the East is Bhang, Siddhi, Hashish or Halish (Fr. Haschisch, Codex); an *impure resin* is Charas or Churrus (Charrus, Cherrus). Antispasmodic, narcotic. *Seeds*; Semen v. Fructus cannabis; Ger. Hanfsamen, Hanfkörner; demulcent.

- 371. CANOTIA, Torr.** - Canotia. - **Simarubaceae.**
Leafless spiny shrub, formerly referred to Rosaceae, Rutaceae, etc. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

- 372. CAPNOIDES, Adans. 1763.** *Corydalis*. **Papaveraceae.**
From Greek, "smoke-like". Syn. *Neckeria*, Scop. 1777; *Corydalis*, Vent. 1803. Delicate erect or climbing herbs. About 110 species, north temperate zone and S. Africa; 7 in U. S.

a. **C. fabaceum** (Pers.) Lyons (*Cor. fabacea* Pers., *Cor. solida* Sw. *Cor. digitata* Pers.). Europe. Solid Birthwort. *Tubers*, *Tubera corydalis solidæ*, Rad. *aristolochiæ solidæ*; Ger. Feste (Volle) Osterleiwurzel; formerly reputed emmenagogue and eutocic.

b. **C. flavulum** (Raf.) Kze. Ontario to Minnesota, south to Louisiana. Pale *Corydalis*. Colic-weed*.

c. **C. tuberosum** (DC.) Lyons (*Cor. tuberosa* DC., *Cor. bulbosa* Pers., *Cor. cava* Schweig., *Cor. solida* Moench.). Europe. Bulbous Fumitory, Round Birthwort, Holewort. *Tubers*, *Tubera corydalis cavæ*, Rad. *aristolochiæ cavæ* v. *fabacæ*; Ger. Hohlwurzel, Donnerwurzel; Fr. Fumeterre bulbeuse; reputed emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

- 373. CAPNOREA, Raf.** Capnorea. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
Syn. *Hesperochiron*, Wats. Scapose herbs. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

- 374. CAPPARIS, L.** - Caper. - **Capparidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 150 species, warm and tropical regions.

a. **C. aphylla** Roth. (*C. Sodada*, R. Br.). Africa. *Fruit* used like pepper.

- b. **C. cynophallóphora** L. and (c) **C. ferrugínea** L. (Mustard-shrub) of the West Indies have *root-barks* that are vesicating and diuretic; *plants* anthelmintic.
- c. **C. spinósa** L. Mediterranean region to central Asia. Caper bush, Hyssop of Scripture; Ger. Kapper; Fr. Cáprier; Sp. Alcaparro. *Buds*, called capers, pungent, antiscorbutic.
- 375. CAPRÁRIA**, L. Capraria. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Latin, "goat-weed". Herbs or undershrubs, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.
- 376. CAPRÍOLA**, Adans. 1763. Bermuda Grass. **Gramineae**.
From Latin, (food for the) "wild goat". Syn. Cynodon, Rich. 1805. Matted grasses, 4 species; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. **C. Dáctylon** (L.) Kze. (*Panicum Dactylon* L., *Cynodon Dactylon* Pers.). Naturalized in U. S. from Europe and widely distributed. Bermuda Grass, Scotch or Scotch Grass, Dog's-tooth Grass, Indian Couch-grass, Bahama Grass. *Stolons*, *Radix graminis dactyli*, used in Europe like Couch-grass.
- 377. CÁPSICUM**, L. Red Pepper, Pod Pepper. **Solanaceae**.
From Latin, "box", alluding to the fruit. Herbs with pungent fruit. About 25 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.
- a. **C. ánnuum** L. S. America, now universally cult. in many varieties, some of which have been described as species, as **C. lóngum** Fing. **C. gróssum** Willd. and **C. cordifórm** Mill. Garden Pepper, Pod Pepper, Red Pepper, Spanish Pepper, Goat's Pepper, Chili Pepper, Chillies, Guinea Pepper*, Bird Pepper*; Ger. Spanischer Pfeffer, Türkischer Pfeffer, Guinea Pfeffer, Taschenpfeffer, Schotenpfeffer; Fr. Piment des jardins, Poivre de Guinée (Codex), Piment rouge, Capsique; Sp. Chile, Pimiento. *Fruit* of this and other species, Red Pepper, Cayenne Pepper, Paprica; *Fructus capsici*, *Piper hispanicum*. The German Pharmacopœia recognizes *C. annuum* and *C. longum*. Properties of (b).
- b. **C. fastigiátum** Bl. (*C. minimum*, Roxb. not Mill.) S. America, now widely cult. Cayenne Pepper. *Fruit* known in commerce as African Pepper, Bird Pepper, in Great Britain as Guinea Pepper and Chillies; **Capsicum**, U. S. P., *Capsici fructus* Br. *Piper cajannense*; Ger. Cajennepfeffer; Fr. Piment de Cayenne (Codex). [The only species admitted by the U. S. and British Pharmacopœias.] Stimulant, stomachic, revulsive, rubefacient.
- c. **C. frutéseens** L. (*C. crassum* Willd.) S. America. The fruit of this species, smaller than that of (b), is also called Cayenne pepper and is equally active.
- 378. CARAPA**, Aubl. Crab-tree, etc. **Meliaceae**.
Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. *Xylocarpus*, in part. Trees. About 5 species, tropical America and Africa.
- a. **C. Guianénsis** Aubl. (X. Carapa Spreng.). Guiana. Andiroba or Carapa tree, Crabwood tree. *Bark* febrifuge. *Seeds* yield Carapa oil, Carap or Crab oil, Andiroba oil.

- b. **C. prócera** DC. (*C. Touloucouna* Guil. & Per.). Senegal. Kundah tree (*Touloucouna*, *Tallicouna*). Seeds, Mote nuts, yield Kundah (*Tallicouna*, *Tulucuna*, *Callicoonah*, *Coundi*, *Kounda*) oil, which is bitter, cathartic and anthelmintic.
- 379. CARDÁMINE**, L. Bitter Cress. **Cruciferae**.
Greek name of a Cress, "heart-strengthening". Herbs.
About 100 species, temperate regions; 29 in U. S.
- a. **C. amára** L. Europe and northern Asia. Bitter Cress.
- b. **C. hirsúta** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hairy Bitter-cress, Small Bitter-cress, Lamb's Cress, Land Cress.
- c. **C. praténsis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America (U.S.). Cuckoo-flower (*Flos cuculi*), Cuckoo-spit, Meadow or Small Bitter-cress, Bonny-bird-een, Headache*, May-flower, Lady's Smock (*Shakespeare*), Smick-smock, Milkmaids, Spink; Ger. *Wiesenkresse*, *Cukukskraut*; Fr. *Cresson des prés*. Herb, *Herba nasturtii pratensis*. Like the preceding, anti-scorbutic, deobstruent.
- d. **C. purpúrea** (Torr.) Brit. (*Arabis rhomboidea* var. *purpurea* Torr.), *C. Douglassii* (Torr.) Brit.). Canada, south to Maryland and Wisconsin. Purple Cress, Spring Cress, Mountain Water-cress.
- e. **C. rotundifólia** Michx. New Jersey to Ohio and south to N. Carolina. American Water-cress, Round-leaved Water-cress, Mountain Water-cress.
- 380. CARDIOSPÉRMUM**, L. Heart-seed. **Sapindaceae**.
From Greek, "heart seed". Herbaceous vines. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. Halicácabum** L. South America and cult. in gardens. Balloon-vine, Heart-seed‡, Heart Pea, Indian-heart, Winter-cherry*, Puff-ball†. Root reputed laxative and diuretic.
- 381. CÁRDUUS**, L. Thistle, Tassel-bur. **Compositae**.
The ancient Latin name, whence our word "card" (for wool etc.). Syn. *Cnicus*, *Cirsium*, *Serratula*, in part. Robust prickly herbs. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 56 in U. S.
- a. **C. arvénsis** (L.) Robs. (*S. arvensis* L., *Cn. arvensis* Hoffm. (Kew), *Cir. arvensis* Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Canada Thistle, Boar-, Corn-, Creeping-, Cursed-, Dog-, Hard-, Prickly- (Pricky-), Sharp- or Way Thistle, Dashed, Dodger. A pernicious weed.
- b. **C. lanceolátum** L. (*Cn. lanceolatus* Willd. (Kew), *Cir. lanceolatum* Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Thistle, Bull Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Bur Thistle (Scotland); Bank-Bell-, Bird-, Blue-, Boar-, Buck-, Button-, Horse-, Plume-, Roadside- or Spear Thistle. The emblem of Scotland.
- c. **C. nútans** L. Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Musk Thistle, Plumeless Thistle, Queen Ann's Thistle, Bank or Buck Thistle, wrongly called Scotch Thistle.

- 382. CÁREX, L.** - Sedge. - **Cyperaceae.**
Classical name of uncertain origin. Grass-like Sedges.
More than 1000 species; about 350 in U. S.
- a. C. arenária L.** Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Sedge, Sand-star,
Sea Sedge, Red Couch-grass, Sea-bent, Sea Bent-grass, Stare,
German Sarsaparilla; Ger. Sandriedgras, Sandsegge, Rothe
Quecke; Fr. Laiche. *Rhizome*; *Rhizoma caricis*, Rad. sarsapa-
rillæ germanicæ. Properties of Sarsaparilla.
- 383. CÁRICA, L.** Papaw. **Caricaceae (Papayaceae).**
Latin name of "fig". Syn. Papaya, Tourn. Shrubby or
arborescent plants, generally with simple stem. About 20 spe-
cies, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- a. C. Papáya L.** (P. Carica Gaertn., P. vulgaris DC.). Tropical
America, cult. in all tropical countries. Papaw (Pawpaw),
Papaya, Melon tree, Custard Apple, Mamæiro; Ger. Melonen-
baum, Papaybaum. *Milky juice* of unripe fruit, Succus papayæ,
has properties like those of pepsin.
- 384. CARLÍNA, L.** Carline Thistle. **Compositae.**
Named for Charlemagne, whose army found in the plant a
remedy for the plague. Thistle-like plants, natives of Europe.
- a. C. acaúlis L.** (A variety of this is C. caulescens Lam.). Europe.
Carline Thistle, Ground Thistle; Ger. Sonnendistel, Eberwurz,
Rosswurzel; Fr. Chardon doré, Carline. *Root*, Rad. carlinæ v.
cardopatiæ, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Fleshy re-
ceptacle* of this and of (b) C. acanthifólia All., esculent.
- 385. CARLOWRÍGHTIA, Gray.** Carlowrightia. **Acanthaceae.**
Named for Charles Wright, American botanist. Under-
shrubs. Three known species, southwestern U. S.
- 386. CARMINÁTIA, Moc.** Carminatia. **Compositae.**
Named for Prof. B. Carminati of Pavia. Herb with rather
small heads of whitish flowers, Mexico and southwestern U. S.
- 387. CARPENTÉRIA, Torr.** Carpentaria. **Saxifragaceae.**
Undershrub with large white flowers. A single species,
California.
- 388. CARPHÉPHORUS, Cass.** Carphephorus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "chaff bearing". Syn. Liatris, in part.
Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. About 8 species, North
America; 4 in U. S.
- 389. CARPHOCHAÉTA, Gray.** Carphochaeta. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "chaff bristle". Perennial herbs, some suffru-
tescent. Three known species, Mexico and its borders; 1 in
U. S.
- 390. CARPÍNUS, L.** Hornbeam. **Betulaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species,
northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. Caroliniána** Walt. (*C. Americana* Michx.). Eastern U. S. American Hornbeam, Blue Beech, Water Beech, Iron-wood, Hurst- or Horst- beech, Horse Beech.

391. CARTHAMUS, L. Safflower. **Compositae.**
The Latin name, from Arabic, "pigment". Herbs. Two or more species, Old World.

- a. **C. tinctorius** L. India, cult. extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. Safflower, Dyer's Saffron, African Saffron, American or Thistle Saffron, False or Bastard Saffron, Parrot's Corn; Ger. Farbersafflor, Falscher Safran, Deutscher Safran; Fr. Carthame; Sp. Cartamo, Azafrancillo, Alazor. *Florets*; Flores carthami, Carthamus; diaphoretic, resembling camomile. [The South African Carmendik, used as a stomachic bitter, is from a related plant.]

392. CÁRUM, L. Caraway, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Bulbocastanum, Bunium, in part. Herbs. About 50 species, temperate and warm regions; 1 in U. S. See also Apium, Atænia, Conopodium, Ptychotis.

- a. **C. Bulbocástanum** Koch. (B. Linnæi Schur.). Mediterranean region. *Tubers and leaves* esculent. *Fruit* a condiment.

- b. **C. Cáruí** L. (also written C. Carvi). Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Caraway, Carvies, Saxifrage? *Fruit*; **Carum**, U. S. P., Carui Fructus, Br., Semen carvi; Ger. Kümmelsamen, Kümmel, Garbe; Fr. Carui (Codex), Cumin des prés; Sp. Alcaravea; aromatic, carminative, used chiefly as a flavor and condiment.

- c. **C. ferulafólium** Bois. (*Bunium ferulefolium* Desf.). Cyprus and Candia. Topana. *Tubers* edible.

393. CARÍOCAR, - Guiana Butternut. - **Rhizobolaceae.**
From Greek, "head nut", from size of fruit. Syn. Pekea, in part. Trees producing edible nuts. About 10 species, S. America.

- a. **C. butyrósum** Willd. (Pekea butyrosa Aubl.), Pekea tree and (b) **C. nuciferum** L., Souari (Suwarrow) tree, both of Guiana, yield oily nuts called South American or Guiana Butternuts.

394. CARYÓTA, L. Toddy Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "nut" palm. Tall palms. About 12 species, East Indies and southeast Asia.

- a. **C. úrens** L. Ceylon and India. Ceylon Toddy Palm, Jaggery-Palm, Bastard Sago-Palm. *Sap* yields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery). *Stem* yields sago; See Borassus.

395. CASIMIRÓA, La Llave. Zapote. **Aurantiaceae.**
Trees. Two known species, tropical N. America.

- a. **C. édulis** Llav. & Lex. Mexico. Zapote. *Fruit* edible but soporific. *Seeds* poisonous.

396. CASSIA, L. - Cassia. - Cæsalpinaceæ.

Ancient Greek plant name, from Hebrew. Syn. *Senna*, in part. Herbs, shrubs and even trees. About 275 species, warm and temperate regions, especially tropical America; about 30 in U. S. See *Cathartocarpus*.

- a. **C. Ábsus** L. India to Egypt. Absus Seed. The seeds of this and of (b) **C. auriculáta** L. of India are used like those of *Abrus* in ophthalmia.
- c. **C. acutifólia** Delile (*C. lanceolata* Nectoux, *C. Senna* var. b. L., *C. orientalis* Pers., *C. lenitiva* Bisch., *Senna acutifolia* Link.). Egypt to Kordofan. Alexandria *Senna*, Tripoli *Senna*; Ger. Alexandrinische *Senna*, Palt-*Senna*; Fr. Séné de la Palte, d'Égypte, d'Alexandrie (Codex). Leaves of this and of (d); *Senna* U. S. P., *Senna Alexandrina*, Br., *Folia sennæ*; Ger. Senneblätter; Fr. Feuilles de séné; cathartic.
- d. **C. angustifólia** Vahl. (*C. elongata* Lemaire, *C. lanceolata* W. & Arn., *C. acutifolia* Nees., *C. medica*, Forsk., *C. medicinalis* Bisch, *Senna officinalis* Roxb., *S. angustifolia* Batka). India westward to Somali coast. Tinnively *Senna*, India *Senna*. Leaves, *Senna Indica*, Br. The East India or Bombay *senna* is less carefully prepared, and still inferior is the Arabian or Mecca *senna*, also sold as Bombay *senna*, all derived from this species; Ger. Indische *Senna*; Fr. Séné de Tinnevely (Codex).
- e. **C. Marylándica** L. (*Senna Marylandica* Link.). New England to Nebraska and south to the Gulf. Wild *Senna*, American *Senna*, Locust-plant. Leaves have been used instead of true *senna*, but are inferior.
- f. **C. níctitans** L. Maine to Indiana and south to Texas. Wild Sensitive-plant, Sensitive Pea. [The larger (g) **C. Chamæcrísta** L. of the same region is called Partridge Pea, Dwarf Cassia, Prairie *Senna* or Larger Sensitive-pea.
- h. **C. obováta** Colladon (*C. Senna* Forskal, *C. obtusa* Roxb. *C. obtusata* Hayne, *Senna obovata* Link.). Arabia and northern and eastern Africa. Soudan *Senna*, Syrian or Aleppo *Senna*. The leaves are sometimes mixed with those of Alexandria *senna*.
- i. **C. occidentális** L. Widely diffused in tropical countries. Coffee *Senna*, Stinking Cassia, Styptic weed. Roasted seeds are Negro Coffee, Mogdad Coffee, Magotty-boy Bean; Ger. Mogdad-Kaffee; Fr. Café chilén; a substitute for coffee.
- j. **C. Tóra** L. (*C. obtusifolia* L.). Southern U. S. and widely diffused in tropical countries. Low *Senna*, Sickle *Senna*.

397. CASSÍÓPE, D. Don. Moss-plant, Moss-bush. Ericaceæ.

Name from Greek mythology, like that of the related *Andromeda*. Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. Evergreen heath-like or moss-like shrubs. About 10 species, high north latitudes; 5 in U. S. and British America.

- 398. CASSYTHA**, L. - Cassytha. - **Lauraceae**.
Slender, apparently leafless vines. About 15 species, mostly Australian; 1 in U. S.
- 399. CASTÁLIA**, Salisb. Pond Lily, etc. **Nymphaeaceae**.
Named from the famed spring on Parnassus. Syn. *Nymphaea*, in part. Aquatic plants with Magnolia-like flowers. About 25 species; 7 in U. S.
- a. **C. álba** (L.) Lyons (*Nymphaea alba* L. *C. speciosa* Salisb.). Europe. European White Water-lily or Pond-lily, Water-blob, Water-can; Fr. *Nénuphar blanc* (Codex). *Root* alterative, astringent.
- b. **C. odoráta** (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood. (*Nymphaea odorata* Dryand., *C. pudica* Salisb.). Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Sweet-scented White Water-lily, White Pond-lily, Water-nymph., Water Cabbage, Toad Lily. [The same names except the first are given to the very similar but larger and scentless (c) **C. tuberosa** (Paine) Greene, northern U. S. to Nebraska.] *Root* astringent, demulcent.
- 400. CASTÁNEA**, Adans. - Chestnut. - **Fagaceae**.
Latin name, from a city in Thessaly. Trees or shrubs with edible nuts enclosed in a prickly bur. Four or five species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. dentáta** (Marsh) Borkh. (*C. vesca* var. *Americana* Michx., *C. Americana*, Raf.). Ontario to Michigan and Tennessee. American Chestnut, Chestnut, Prickly-bur, Sardinian-nut; Ger. *Kastanienbaum*; Fr. *Châtaignier*, *Marronier*; Sp. *Castañero*. *Leaves* sedative, used in whooping cough. *Bark* astringent, tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent.
- b. **C. púmila** (L.) Mill. (*Fagus pumila* L.). New Jersey to Indiana and southwards. Chinkapin (*Chincapin*, *Chinquapin*), Dwarf Chestnut.
- c. **C. Castánea** (L.) Lyons (*Fagus Castanea* L., *C. sativa* Mill. (Kew), *C. vesca* Gaertn., *C. vulgaris* Lam.). Asia and Europe. European Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut, Chastey, Bur, French-nut, Meat-nut, Stover-nut. Properties of (a).
- 401. CASTANÓPSIS**, Spach. Oak Chestnut. **Fagaceae**.
From Greek, "chestnut-like". Trees producing edible nuts. About 20 species, mostly of tropical Asia, 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. chrysophýlla** A. DC. California. Californian Oak-chestnut, California Chinkapin.
- 402. CASTÉLA**, Turp. - Castela. - **Simarubaceae**.
Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 403. CASTILLÉJA**, Mutis. Painted-cup. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Castilljo, Spanish botanist. Syn. *Bartsia*, in part. Herbs, flower-spikes often with colored bracts. About 40 species, mostly of New World; 30 in U. S.

PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

- C. coccínea.** (L.) Spreng. (*B. coccinea* L.). Ontario to Texas. Scarlet Painted-cup, Indian Paint-brush, Bloody-warrior, Red-Indians, Election-posies, Prairie-fire, Wickakee. (These names given also to other species having red bracts.)
- 404. CASTÍLLOA,** Cervant. Castilloa. **Artocarpaceae.**
From Spanish, "Castilian". Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.
- a. C. elástica** Cervantes and (b) **C. Markhamiána** Collins, both of Mexico, yield india rubber. See Hevea.
- 405. CASUARÍNA,** L. Australian Oak, Beefwood. **Casuarinaceae.**
From Latin, "cassowary tree", alluding to the plummy foliage. Leafless trees, looking like arboreous *Equisetums*. About 30 species, Australia to East Indies. In Australia called "oaks", several of the species "she-oaks", one "he-oak".
- a. C. equisetifólia** L. (*C. Indica* Pers.). Southern Asia to Australia and Polynesia. Iron-wood (South Sea Islands), Swamp Oak (Australia), Toa (Fiji Islands, where formerly the wood was used for cannibal forks). Bark of this and other species astringent. Wood hard and durable.
- 406. CATÁLPA,** Scop. - Catalpa. - **Bignoniaceae.**
Vernacular Indian name. Syn. *Bignonia*, in part. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers. About 10 species, 2 in Asia, the rest American; 2 in U. S.
- a. C. Catalpa** (L.) Karst. (*C. bignonioides* Walt. (Kew), *B. Catalpa* L., *C. syringefolia* Sims.). Southeastern U. S. Catalpa tree, Indian Bean, Bean tree, Smoking-bean, Cigar tree, Indian-cigar, Candle tree, Catawba tree*. Fruit antispasmodic, cardiac; sedative. Bark anthelmintic, alterative.
- b. C. speciósa** Warder (*C. cordifolia* Duham). Illinois to Arkansas. Hardy or Western Catalpa, Catawba tree, Larger Indian-bean, Cigar tree, Shawnee-wood. Properties of (a).
- 407. CATESBAÉA,** L. Lily-thorn. **Rubiaceae.**
Named for Mark Catesby, English naturalist, d. 1749. Shrubs. About 10 species, mostly of West Indies; 1 in U. S.
- 408. CÁTHA,** Forsk. (not G. Don). Khat. **Celastraceae.**
From the Arabic name. Syn. *Celastrus*, in part. A small shrub. One species.
- a. C. édulis** Forsk. (*Celastrus edulis* Vahl.). Arabia and eastern Africa. Leaves Khat, Kát, Cat, Cafta, Arabian or Abyssinian Tea, used like Chinese tea.
- 409. CATHARTOCÁRPUS,** Pers. 1805. **Caesalpinaceae.**
From Greek, "purging fruit". Syn. *Bactrylobium*, *Fistula*, *Casia*, in part. Trees with huge legumes, the seeds embedded in pulp. Tropical regions.
- a. C. grándis** (L. fil.) Pers. (*Cassia grandis* L. fil. (Kew), *Cassia Brasiliana* Lam., *Casia mollis* Vahl.). South America. Horse Cassia. Properties of (b).

b. **C. Fistula** (L.) Pers. (Cassia Fistula L., Bactrylobium Fistula Willd.). Southern Asia, now cult. widely in tropical regions. Golden-shower tree, Purging Cassia tree, Puddingstick tree, Pudding-pipe tree, Drumstick tree, Tree highly ornamental. *Fruit*; **Cassia Fistula**, U. S. P., (Cassia Pulpa Br.), Purging Cassia, Fructus cassiae fistulae; Ger. Rohrkassie, Röhrenkassie, Purgirkassie; Fr. Casse officinale (Codex) Casse en batons; Sp. Caña fistula; Laxative, mildly cathartic.

c. **C. moschatus** G. Don (Cassia moschata Kunth.). Panama. *Fruit* resembles that of (b.) but is lighter colored and somewhat astringent.

410. CATÓPSIS, Griseb. Catopsis. **Bromeliaceae.**
Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

411. CAÚCALIS, L. Hedge Parsley. **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name. Syn. Tordylum, Torilis, in part. Annual herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere.

a. **C. Anthriscus** (L.) Huds. (Tord. Anthriscus L., Torilis Anthriscus Bernh.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Erect Hedge-parsley, Rough Chervil, Hemlock Chervil, Scabby-head, Rough Cicely, Hogweed, Lady's-needlework.

412. CAULÁNTHUS, S. Wats. Caulanthus. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "stem flower". Herbs. Seven known species, all of California and vicinity.

413. CAULOPHYLLUM, Michx. Blue Cohosh. **Berberidaceae.**
From Greek, "stem-leaf". Syn. Leontice, in part. A glaucous herb with a single compound leaf. One species.

a. **C. thalictroides** (L.) Michx. (L. thalictroides L.). Canada to N. Carolina, Missouri and Nebraska, also in Japan. Blue Cohosh, Pappoose-root, Squaw-root, Blueberry-root, Blue Ginseng, Yellow Ginseng. *Rhizome and roots*; **Caulophyllum**, U. S. P.; demulcent, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, diuretic.

414. CAYAPÓNIA, Silv. Manso 1836. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Syn. Trianosperma, Mart. 1843; Bryonia, in part. Herbaceous climbers. About 65 species, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. Americana** (Lam.) Cogn. (B. Americana Lam.). West Indies. Properties of Bryonia dioica, q. v.

b. **C. ficifolia** Cogn. (T. ficifolia Cogn.). Brazil. Tayuya. *Root* alterative, emetic.

415. CEANÓTHUS, L. Red-root, etc. **Rhamnaceae.**
Greek name of a kind of thistle. Shrubs with white or blue paniced flowers. About 50 species, all of U. S. and northern Mexico.

- a. **C. Americánu** L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Red root, New Jersey Tea, Jersey Tea, Walpole Tea, Mountain-sweet, Wild Snowball, Spangles; Ger. Seckelblume; Fr. Céanothe. Root, astringent, alterative. Leaves used formerly as a substitute for Chinese tea.
- b. **C. coeruleus** Lagasca (C. azureus Desf.). Mexico. The plant is there used as a febrifuge.
- c. **C. thyriflorus** Esch. California. California Lilac, Blue Myrtle.
- 416. CÉBATHA**, Forsk. 1775. Cebatha. **Menispermaceae**. An Arabic name. Syn. Cocculus, DC. 1818; Menispermum, in part. Dioecious vines. About 10 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S.
- a. **C. Carolína** (L.) Britton (M. Carolinum L., Cocculus Carolinus DC.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or Red-berried Moonseed.
- 417. CÉDRELA**, P. Br. Spanish Cedar. **Cedrelaceae**. From Greek, "cedar fir". Syn. Cedrus†, in part. Trees. About 15 species, tropical Asia and America.
- a. **C. odoráta** L. (C. Cedro Loeff., Cedrus odorata Mill.). West Indies. Jamaica Red Cedar, Spanish Cedar; Honduras, Barbadoes, Havana or West Indian Cedar, Sweet scented Cedar. Bark aromatic, febrifuge. Wood fragrant; source of Cedar-wood oil.
- b. **C. Toóna** Roxb. (C. australis F. Muell., perhaps a distinct species). Malacca to Australia. Toon tree, Indian or East Indian Mahogany, Singapore Cedar, Australian Red Cedar. Gummy exudate, Cedar gum, resembles Acacia.
- 418. CEDRONÉLLA**, Riv. Cedronella. **Labiatae**. Syn. Dracocephalum, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, N. America, Canary Islands and Japan.
- a. **C. Mexicána** Benth. and (b) **C. pállida** Lindl. of Mexico are used as substitutes for Melissa.
- c. **C. triphýlla** Mœnch. (D. Canariense L.). Canary Islands. Balm of Gilead*, Sweet Balm. Herb aromatic, diaphoretic.
- 419. CÉDRUS**, Mill. Cedar of Lebanon. **Pinaceae**. The classical name. Syn. Abies, Pinus, in part. A spreading evergreen tree with fragrant wood. One species, Asia and Africa.
- a. **C. Cédrus** (L.) Lyons (Pinus Cedrus L., C. Libani Barrel (Kew), C. Libanotica Link, A. Cedrus Poir.). Syria. Cedar of Lebanon. Source of Lebanon Manna. A variety of this species is the magnificent Deodar Cedar of the Himalayas, C. Deodara Loud.
- 420. CEÍBA**, Medic. 1787. Silk-cotton tree. **Bombaceae**. Vernacular name. Syn. Eriodendron DC.; Bombax, in part. Trees. About 8 species, all but one of tropical America.

- a. **C. pentándra** Gaertn. (*Bom'ax Ceiba* Auct., *Eriodendron anfractuosum* DC.). Tropical Asia and Africa. Silk-cotton tree, Cotton-tree, God-tree, Cabbage-wood.

421. CELÁSTRUS, L. Staff-tree. **Celastraceae.**
Greek name of an evergreen tree. Shrubs, mostly climbing.
About 30 species, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. scándens** L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. False Bittersweet, Climbing or Shrubby Bittersweet, Wax-work, Staff-tree, Staff-vine, Fevertwig, Yellow-root, Climbing Orange-root, Roxbury Wax-work, Jacob's Ladder*; Ger. Celaster; Fr. Celastre. *Bark* emetic, discutient, anti-syphilitic.

422. CÉLTIS, L. - Nettle-tree. - **Ulmaceæ.**
The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species,
mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. occidentális** L. (*C. pumila* Pursh.). Canada to Louisiana and Kansas. Hackberry Sugar-berry, American Nettle-tree, Beaver-wood, Bastard Elm, False Elm, Juniper-tree†, Hoop Ash†, Rim Ash†, One-berry. *Fruit* edible.

- b. **C. austrális** L. Europe. European Nettle-berry. Probably the *lotus* of the ancients, the food of the lotus-eaters.

423. CENTAÚREA, L. Blue-bottle, etc. **Compositae.**
Greek name, plant of the Centaurs. Syn. *Calcitrapa*,
Cyanus, *Plectocephalus*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About
350 species, mostly of Old World; 1 indigenous in U. S.

- a. **C. Americána** Nutt. (*P. Americanus* Don.). South-central U. S. to Mexico. American Star-thistle.

- b. **C. Calcitrapa** L. (*Calcitrapa Calcitrapa* (L.) Hill). Europe, adv. in U. S. Star Thistle, Caltrops, Maize-thorn, Mouse-thorn, Knapweed*; Ger. Sterndistel; Fr. Chardon étoilé. *Plant* tonic, irritant, nauseant.

- c. **C. Cyanus** L. (*Cyanus Cyanus* (L.) Hill). Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Blue-bottle, Corn Blue-bottle, Corn-flower, Bachelor's buttons, Blue-blow, Blue-bonnets, Blue-caps, Blue Poppy, Blawort, Blaver, Break-your-spectacles, Brushes, Corn-binks, Corn-bottle*, Corn Centaury, French Pink, Hurt-sickle, Knapweed*, Witches'-bells, Witches'-thimbles; Ger. Kornblume; Fr. Bluet, Barbeau (Codex), Casse-lunette. *Florets*, mildly astringent, used in collyria.

- d. **C. nígra** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Knapweed, Knapweed, Knobweed, Horse-knobs, Bachelor's-buttons*, Buttonweed, Black soap, Blue-tops, Bole-weed, Bull-weed, Bundweed, Centaury, Club-weed, Crop-weed, Dur-bottle, Drumstick, How-weed, Hurt-sickle, Iron-head, Iron-weed, Lady's-cushion, Loggerheads, Matfelon, Mater-filon, Tar-bottle, Tassel, Sweeps. *Root* tonic, alterative.

- 424. CENTÉLLA, L.** Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae.**
From Latin, "little prickly". Syn. *Hydrocotyle*, in part.
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of south Africa;
1 in U. S.
- a. **C. Asiática (L.) Urban** (*H. Asiatica* L. (Kew), *H. repanda* Pers.). Maryland to Florida and Texas and widely distributed in tropical countries. Indian Pennywort, Ovate-leaved Marsh Pennywort, Thick-leaved Pennywort; Ger. *Asiatischer Wassernabel*; Fr. *Hydrocotyle* (Codex), *Bevilacqua*; Sp. *Hidrocotila*. *Plant*, *Herba hydrocotyles asiaticae*, alterative, narcotic, used in cutaneous diseases.
- 425. CENTROMÁDIA, Greene.** *Centromadia*. **Compositae.**
From Latin, "prickly Madia". Syn. *Hemizonia*, in part.
Resinous annuals. About 6 species, California.
- 426. CENTÚNCULUS, L.** Chaffweed, etc. **Primulaceae.**
Latin dim. of *cento*, a "patch". Low annuals. Three species, America and Australia; 2 in U. S.
- a. **C. minimus L.** Europe and North and South America. Chaffweed, False or Bastard Pimperel.
- CEPHAELIS.** See **URAGOGA.**
- 427. CEPHALANTHÉRA, Rich.** *Cephalanthera*. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "head anther". Terrestrial orchids. About 10 species, temperate regions; 1 in U. S.
- 428. CEPHALÁNTHUS, L.** Button-bush. **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "head flower". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, Asia and America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. occidentális L.** Canada to Florida and California. Button-bush, Button tree, Buttonwood shrub, Box*, Crouper-bush, Crane-willow, Honey-ball, Little Snowball, Mountain Globe-flower, Pin-ball, Pond or Swamp Dogwood, River-bush, Swamp-wood. *Bark* tonic, alterative.
- 429. CERANTHÉRA, Ell.** *Ceranthera*. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "horn anther". Fragrant annuals. Two known species, southeastern U. S.
- 430. CERÁSTIUM, L.** Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "horn" alluding to the capsules. Herbs with flowers in dichotomous cymes. About 50 species, mostly of temperate zone, about 6 in U. S.
- 431. CERATÍOLA, Michx.** *Ceratiola*. **Empetraceae.**
A heath-like shrub, one species only, S. Carolina.
- 432. CERATÓNIA, L.** St. John's-bread. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "horn"-podded. A small tree, one species only.

- a. **C. Silíqua** L. Mediterranean Basin. Carob tree, Locust tree. St. John's-bread, Honey-bread, Sweet-pod, Locust Bean. [*Locust* because the food of John the Baptist, a name now applied to other leguminous trees]. Ger. Johannisbrod, Soodbrod, Karobe; iFr. Caroube (Codex) Carouge; Sp. Algarroba de Valenca, Garrobo (from Arabic). *Legumes*, Fructus ceratoniae, Siliqua dulcis; demulcent, rich in sugar, the "husks" of the parable. *Seeds*, the original karat weight. See Abrus and Adenanthera.
- 433. CERATOPHYLLUM**, L. Hornwort. *Ceratophyllaceae*. From Greek, "horn-leaf". Aquatic plants. One or two species, cosmopolitan.
- a. **C. demersum** L. Cosmopolitan, common in U. S. Hornwort, Horn-weed, Morass-weed. *Plant* reputed emollient.
- 434. CERATÓPTERIS**, Brongn. Water-fern. *Polypodiaceae*. From Greek, "horn frond". Syn. Elbocarpus, Parkeria. Small aquatic fern. One species only, in all sub-tropical countries, (U. S.)
- 435. CERCÍDIUM**, Tul. Cercidium. *Caesalpinaceae*. Latin, from *Cercis*, the Judas tree. Syn. Parkinsonia, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 5 species, all American; 3 in southwestern U. S.
- 436. CÉRCIS**, L. - Judas-tree. - *Caesalpinaceae*. The classical name. Syn. Siliquastrum, Medic. Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. Canadensis** L. (*S. Canadense* Medic., *S. cordatum* Moench.). Ontario and eastern U. S. American Judas-tree, Red-bud, Red Judas-tree, Salad-tree; Fr. Bouton rouge, Gainier. Buds have been used in salads and pickles.
- b. **C. Siliquastrum** L. (*S. Arbor-Judae* Medic.). Europe. European Judas-tree, Love-tree; Ger. Judasbaum, Fr. Arbre de Judée.
- 437. CERCOCÁRPUS**, H. B. K. Mountain Mahogany. *Rosaceae*. From Greek, "tailed fruit". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- a. **C. ledifolius** Nutt. Sierra Nevada Mountains. California Mountain Mahogany.
- 438. CÉREUS**, Miller. - Cereus. - *Cactaceae*. Syn. Cactus, in part. A genus of more than 200 species, tropical regions, New World.
- a. **C. grandiflorus** (L.) Mill. (*Cactus grandiflorus* L.). Tropical America. Night-blooming Cereus; Ger. Königen der Nacht; Fr. Cierge à grandes fleurs. *Plant*, especially flowers, cardiac sedative. [Several other species have been employed, notably (b) **C. Bonplandii** Parm., Brazil and (c) **C. McDonaldii** Hook., Honduras.]
- d. **C. triangularis** Mill. Central America to West Indies. Strawberry Pear. *Fruit* edible.

- 439. CERÓXYLON**, Humb & Bonp. Wax Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "wax-tree". Tall palms. About 8 species,
South America.
- a. C. Andícolum** Humb. New Granada reaching nearly the snow
line. Wax Palm. Trunk covered with a vegetable wax used
for candles.
- 440. CÉSTRUM**, L. - Cestrum. - **Solanaceae**.
Shrubs or small trees. Upward of 100 species, tropical
America; 2 in U. S.
- 441. CÉTERACH**, Wild. Scale Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Old Greek name, of eastern origin. A small genus of coria-
ceous ferns with chaffy fronds.
- a. C. Céterach** (L.) Lyons (*Asplenium Ceterach* L., *C. officina-*
rum Willd.). Europe to India. Milt-waste, Scale Fern, Scalý
Fern, *Ceterach*. *Fronds* demulcent.
- 442. CETRÁRIA**, Ach. - **Lichenes (Parmeliacei)**.
Lichens.
- a. C. Islándica** Acharius (*Lichen Islandicus* L., *Parmelia Islan-*
dica Sprengel.). Northern Asia. Europe and N. America.
Iceland Moss. *Plant*, *setraria*, U. S. P., *Lichen islandicus*;
Ger. *Isländisches Moos*, *Isländische Flechte*, *Krampferlthee*,
Krampelthee; Fr. *Lichen d'Islande* (Codex) *Mousse d'Islande*;
Sp. *Liquen islandico*; Mucilaginous, demulcent.
- 443. CEVÁLLIA**, Lag. - Cevallia. - **Loasaceae**.
Herb. One species, Texas and New Mexico.
- 444. CHAENÁCTIS**, DC. Chænactis. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "gaping ray". Herbs, rarely suffrutescent.
About 25 species, California and adjacent regions.
- 445. CHAEROPHÝLLUM**, L. Chervil. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "fragrant leaf". Herbs. About 30 species,
north temperate zone and N. Africa; 3 in U. S. See *Anthrisc-*
us.
- 446. CHAETADÉLPHIA**, Gray. Chaetadelphia. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek; the "bristles" of the pappus being 5-adelphous.
Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.
- 447. CHAETÓCHLOA**, Scribn. Millet. **Gramineae**.
From Greek, "bristle gra-s". Syn. *Setaria*, *Ixophorus*,
Panicum, in part. Grasses with spike-like panicles. About
10 species; 4 in U. S.
- a. C. Itálica** (L.) Scribn. (*P. Italicum* L., *S. Italica* R. & S., *I.*
Italicus Nash). Europe, originally from Asia, now widely
cult. Italian Millet, Hungarian Grass; German, Golden or
Hungarian Millet. *Grain* used for food.
- 448. CHAETOPÁPPA**, DC. Chaetopappa. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "bristle pappus". Syn. *Distasis*, in part.
Slender herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

- 449. CHÁLICAS**, L. 1767. - Curry-leaf. - **Rutaceae**.
Syn. *Murraya*, L. 1771 (Kew); *Bergera*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, tropical Asia to Australia and Oceania.
- a. **C. Koenigii** (L.) Kurz. (*M. Koenigii* Spreng (Kew), *B. Koenigii* L.). India. Curry-leaf tree. *Leaves* aromatic. *Seeds* yield Simboleo oil.
- 450. CHAMAEBÁTIA**, Benth. *Chamaebatia*. **Rosaceae**.
From Greek, "ground bush". Syn. *Spiraea*, in part. Shrub with foliage of Milfoil and agreeable fragrance. One species, California.
- 451. CHAMAEBATIÁRIA**, Maxim. *Chamaebatiaria*. **Rosaceae**.
Named from resemblance to preceding. Syn. *Spiraea*, in part. One species, California.
- 452. CHAMAECÍSTUS**, Oeder. 1761. Alpine Azalea. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Cestus". Syn. *Loiseleuria*, Desv. 1813; *Azalea*, in part. Low shrub. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).
- a. **C. procumbens** (L.) Kz. (*A. procumbens* L., *C. serpyllifolia* S. F. Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Alpine or Trailing Azalea.
- 453. CHAMAECÝPARIS**, Spach. White Cedar. **Pinaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Cypress". Syn. *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, in part. Evergreen trees, resembling *Thuja*. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. thyoides** (L.) B. S. P. (*Cup. thyoides* L. (Kew), *T. sphæroidalis* Rich.). Southeastern U. S. Southern White Cedar, Post Cedar, Swamp Cedar, Juniper*. [The Alaska Cedar and Port Oxford Cedar of the Pacific coast are also of this genus.]
- 454. CHAMAEDÁPHNE**, Moench 1794. *Cassandra*. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Daphne". Syn. *Cassandra*, D. Don. 1834; *Andromeda*, in part. Small shrub with aspect of *Vaccinium*. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).
- a. **C. calyculata** (L.) Moench (*Cass. calyculata* D. Don (Kew), *A. calyculata* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Leather-leaf, Dwarf *Cassandra*.
- 455. CHAMAELÍRIUM**, Willd. Blazing-star. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Lily". Syn. *Helonias*, *Veratrum*, in part. Herb from tuberous rootstock. One species, N. America.
- a. **C. luteum** (L.) A. Gray (*V. luteum* L., *H. dioica* Pursh, *C. Carolinianum* Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. *Helonias*, False Unicorn-root, Blazing-star, Drooping Starwort, Devil's-bit, Unicorn-root, Unicorn's-horn, Red-seed, *Rhizome* tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.
- 456. CHAMAENÉRION**, Adans. Willow-herb. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "ground Rose-bay". Syn. *Epilobium*, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. angustifolium** (L.) Scop. (*E. angustifolium* L., *E. spicatum* Lam.). British America, south to N. Carolina, Arizona and California. Great Willow-herb, Spiked or French Willow-herb, Purple Fire-weed, Fire-weed*, Fire-top, Burnt-weed, Wickup, Indian Wicopy, Herb-wickopy, Purple Rocket, Rose-bay, Bay Willow, Flowering Willow; Blooming, French or Persian Willow, Blooming Sally, Sally-bloom, Pigweed*.
457. **CHAMAÉRHODOS**, Bunge. *Chamaerhodos*. **Rosaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Rose". Small sub-shrubs. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.
458. **CHAMAESÁRACHA**, Gray. *Chamaesaracha*. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Saracha". Perennial herbs or sub-shrubs. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.
459. **CHAPMÁNIA**, T. & Gr. *Chapmannia*. **Papillonaceae**.
Named for Dr. A. W. Chapman, American botanist. Viscid herb. One species, Florida.
460. **CHÁVICA**, Miq. Long Pepper, etc. **Piperaceae**.
From vernacular name. Syn. Piper, in part. Herbs or shrubs resembling Piper. About 40 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **C. Bétle** (L.) Miq. (*P. Betle* L.). India, cult. in tropical countries. Betel Pepper. *Leaves*, Betel-leaves, sialagogue, stimulant; chewed with the betel-nut. (The leaves of (b) **C. Siriboa** (L.) Miq. are also used).
- e. **C. lóngum** (L.) Miq. (*P. longum* L., *C. Roxburghii* Miq.) India, Ceylon and Philippines. Long Pepper, resembling the preceding.
- d. **C. officinárum** Miq. (*P. officinarum* DC., *P. Chaba* Hunter). Java. Long Pepper, Elephant Pepper. *Fruit spikes*, Piper longum, Spadices piperis longi, Spad. chavicae; Ger. Langer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre long (Codex); condiment, counter-irritant, antiperiodic.
461. **CHEILÁNTHE**s, Swz. Lip-Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "lip flower", alluding to the lipped indusium. Small rock-loving ferns. About 65 species; 21 in U. S.
- a. **C. gracillima** D. C. Eaton. Pacific slope of U. S. Lace Fern, a name applied also to the species of *Hymenophyllum* and to other finely cut ferns.
462. **CHELIDÓNIUM**, L. Celandine. **Papaveraceae**.
The Greek name, meaning "swallowwort". Herb with yellow sap. One species.
- a. **C. május** L. (including *C. minus* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Celandine (Saladine), Garden or Greater Celandine, Cock-foot, Devil's-milk*, Felonwort, Jacob's-ladder*, Kill-wart, Swallowwort*, Tetterwort, Wart-flower, Wart-weed, Wartwort, Wret-weed; Ger. Schellkraut, Schöllkraut; Fr. Chélidoine, Herbe à Phirondelle; Sp. Celidonia mayor. *Herb*; **Chelidonium**, U. S. P., *H. chelidonii*; irritant, cathartic, anthelmintic.

463. CHELONE, L. Turtle-head, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "tortoise". Perennial herbs. Four species,
all of U. S.

a. **C. glabra L.** Canada and eastern U. S. Balmony, Turtle-head, Turtle-bloom, Bitter-herb, Cod-head, Fish-mouth, Shell-flower*, Salt-rheum weed, Snake-head. *Plant laxative, chologogue, anthelmintic.*

464. CHENOPÓDIUM, L. Goosefoot, Pigweed. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Greek, "goose foot". Herbs, occasionally shrubby.
About 60 species, widely distributed; 22 in U. S.

a. **C. álbum L.** Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Lamb's-quarters, Pigweed, Bacon-weed, Dirty-Dick, Fat-hen, Frost-blite, Meals, Mails, Melge, Miles, Mutton-tops, Muck-weed, Rag-jag, White Goosefoot?, Wild Spinach; Ger. Weisser Gänsefuss; Fr. Ansérine sauvage. Used as a pot herb.

b. **C. ambrosioides L.** Canada and U. S., nat. from tropical America. Mexican Tea, Spanish Tea, Jerusalem Tea, Jesuit Tea*, Ambrosia; Ger. Wohlreichender Gänsefuss, Mexikanisches Traubenkraut; Fr. Ambroise de Mexique (Codex). *Herb, H. chenopodii ambrosioides (v. ambrosiaki), tonic, nervine, emmenagogue.*

c. **C. anthelminticum L.** (*C. ambrosioides* var. *anthelminticum* A. Gray). Europe, nat. in U. S. Wormseed, American Wormseed, Jerusalem-oak. *Fruit; Chenopodium. U. S. P.; Ger. Amerikanischer Wurmsamen; Fr. Ansérine vermifuge (Codex); Sp. Epazote. Anthelmintic, source of oil of wormseed.*

d. **C. Bonus-Hénricus L.** Europe, adv. in U. S. Good King Henry, All-good, Blite; English, False or Wild Mercury, Markerry†, Mercury-dockan, Mercury Goosefoot, Perennial Goosefoot?, Fat-hen, Roman plant, Shoemaker's-heels, Smear-dock, Smiddy-leaves; Wild Spinach; Ger. Guter Heinrich; Fr. Bon Henri; Sp. Zeñiglo. *Plant reputed vulnerary.*

e. **C. Bótrys L.** Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Jerusalem-oak, Ambrose, Feather Geranium, Turnpike Geranium, Hind-heal; Ger. Traubenkraut; Fr. Chénopode à grappes. *Plant aromatic, resembling (b).*

f. **C. híbridum L.** Europe and N. America (U. S.). Maple-leaved Goosefoot or Pigweed, Hog's-bane, Sowbane; Swine's-bane, Nightshade*.

g. **C. rábrum L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Red Goosefoot or Pigweed, French Spinach, Fat-hen, Swine's-bane.

h. **C. Quínoa Willd.** Peru and Chili. Quinoa (Quinoa), Petty-rice. *Seeds used like buckwheat.*

i. **C. Vulvária L.** Europe. Fetid Goosefoot, Stinking Goosefoot or Motherwort, Dirty-John, Notchweed; Ger. Stinkender Melde; Fr. Vulvaire (Codex), Ansérine puante. *Plant antispasmodic, nervine.*

465. CHILÓPSIS, D. Don. Desert Willow. **Bignoniaceae**.
Ornamental shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.

466. CHIMÁPHILA, Pursh 1814. Wintergreen, etc. **Pyrolaceae**.
From Greek, "winter-loving". Syn. *Pseva*, Raf. 1819;
Pyrola, in part. Evergreen herbs. About 6 species, northeast
Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. maculáta** (L.) Pursh (*Pyrola maculata* L.). Ontario to
Georgia, west to Minnesota. Spotted Wintergreen, Spotted
Pipsissewa, Spotted Piperidge, Dragon's-tongue, Ratsbane,
Rheumatism-root, Wild Arsenic, also many of the synonyms
of (b).

b. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (*Pyrola umbellata* L., *Pseva umbel-
lata* (L.) O. Kze., *C. corymbosa* Pursh). Europe, Asia and
N. America, Maine to Georgia, west to California. Pipsissewa,
Prince's-pine, Bitter Wintergreen, Bittersweet*, Ground Holly,
King's-cure, Love-in-winter, Noble-pine, Pine Tulip, *Pyrola*,
Rheumatism-weed; Ger. Doldenblüthiges Harnkraut, Winter-
grün; Fr. *Pyrole ombellée*. *Leaves*; **Chimaphila**, U. S. P.,
diuretic, tonic, astringent.

467. CHIOCÓCCA, P. Br. Snowberry. **Rubiaceae**.
From Greek, "snow berry". Shrubs. About 12 species,
mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. racemósa** Jacq. Tropical America to Florida. Cahinca;
Snowberry. Cluster-flowered Snowberry?, David's-root. *Root*,
Radix caincae (cahincae); Ger. Káinkawurzel; diuretic, hydra-
gogue. [Similar properties are attributed to the Brazilian (b)
C. brachiáta R. & P. (*C. densifolia* Mart., *C. anguifuga*
Mart.), Cainana, Caninana, Brazilian Snakeroot, *Rad. caincae*
brasiliensis, *Rad. serpentariae brasiliensis*].

468. CHIÓGENES, Salisb. Creeping Snowberry. **Vacciniaceae**.
From Greek, "snow born". Syn. *Vaccinium*, in part.
Creeping evergreen plant. One species, N. America and Japan.

a. **C. hispídula** (L.) T. & Gr. (*V. hispidulum* L., *C. serpyllifolia*
Salisb., *C. Japonica* A. Gray). British America, south to N.
Carolina and Michigan. Creeping Snowberry, Ivory Plum,
Maidenhair?, Moxie-berry, Mountain Partridge-berry, Run-
ning Birch, White Cranberry, White Pollum, White Tea-berry,
White Wintergreen. *Berries* have flavor of gaultheria.

469. CHIONÁNTHUS, L. Fringe-tree. **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "snow flower". Shrubs or small trees. Three
species, China and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Virginíca** L. Delaware to Florida and Texas. Fringe-tree,
American Fringe-tree, American Fringe, White Fringe, Flower-
ing Ash, Gray-beard tree, Old-man's-beard, White Ash*,
Poison Ash, Shavings, Snow-flower?. *Root bark* tonic, febrí-
fuge, laxative, reputed narcotic.

470. CHIONÓPHILA, Benth. Chionophila. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "snow loving". A low herb. One species,
high in the Rocky Mountains (U. S.).

- 471. CHLORÓGALUM**, Kunth. Soap-bulb. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow milk". Syn. *Phalangium*, in part.
Bulbous herbs. About 4 species, western U. S.
- a. **C. pomeridianum** (Ker) Kunth. (*Phalangium pomeridianum* Sweet). California. California Soap-root. Soap-bulb, Soap-plant, Soap-apple (the bulb), Amole. *Bulb* formerly used as a detergent.
- 472. CHLORÓPHORA**, Gaud. Fustic tree. **Moraceae.**
From Greek, "yellow bearing". Syn. *Maclura*, in part.
Trees with milky sap. Two species, tropical Africa and America.
- a. **C. tinctoria** Gaud. (*Maclura tinctoria* D. Don). West Indies and tropical America. Fustic-tree. *Wood*, Old Fustic, Yellow-wood, Cuba-wood, used for dyeing. See *Cotinus*.
- 473. CHOÍSYA**, H. B. K. *Choisya*. **Rutaceae.**
Named for Jacques Deny Choisy, Swiss botanist, d. 1859.
Shrub with ternate leaves. One species, Mexico and south-western U. S.
- 474. CHONDRILLA**, L. Gum Succory. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "lump", alluding to exudate on stems. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 18 species, Old World.
- a. **C. júncea** L. Europe, sparingly naturalized in U. S. Gum Succory, Devil's-grass, Hog-bite, Naked-weed, Skeleton-weed.
- 475. CHONDRODÉNDRON**, R. & Pav. **Menispermaceae.**
From Greek, "cartilage tree" (incorrectly spelled *Chondodendron*). Syn. *Botryopsis*, *Cocculus*, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 7 species, South America.
- a. **C. tomentósum** R. & Pav. (*Cocculus Chondrodendron* DC., *B. platyphylla* Miers). Brazil and Peru. *Abutua*, *Pareira brava*. *Root*; *Pareira*, U. S. P., *Paireirae radix*, Br., *Rad. pareirae (bravae)*; Ger. *Grieswurz*, *Paireirawurzel*; Fr. *Sp. Butua*; diuretic.
- 476. CHONDROPHORA**, Raf. Rayless Golden-rod. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "cartilage bearing". Syn. *Chrysocoma*, *Bigelovia*, in part. Perennial herb with aspect of a depauperated Golden-rod. One species, eastern U. S.
- 477. CHÓNDRUS**, Lyngb. Sea Moss. **Gigartineae.**
From Greek, "cartilage" or "gelatine". Syn. *Sphaerococcus*, *Fucus*, in part. Dull purple or green seaweeds.
- a. **C. crispus** (L.) Lyngbye (*F. crispus* L., *S. crispus* Agardh). Northern Atlantic Ocean. Irish Moss, Carrageen (*Carigeen*, *Carrigeen*, *Carragheen*), Killeen, Pig-wrack, Pearl Moss; Ger. *Knorpeltang*, *Perlmoos*, *Irländisches Moos*; Fr. *Carragaheen*, *Carrageen*, *Mousse perlée* (Codex); Sp. *Caragaheen*. *The whole plant*; **Chondrus**, U. S. P., *Fucus crispus*, *Fucus irlandicus*; demulcent, mucilaginous.

PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

- CHORIZÁNTHE**, R. Br. *Chorizanthe*. **Polygonaceae**.
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, chiefly of Chili and California; 34 in U. S.
9. **CHROSPÉRMA**, Raf. 1825. Fly Poison, etc. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "color seed". Syn. *Amianthium* A. Gray, 1837; *Melanthium*, *Zygadenus*, in part. A lily-like bulbous plant. One species (U. S.).
- C. muscaetóxicum** (Walt.) Kze. (*M. muscaetoxicum* Walt., *Z. muscaetoxicum* Regel (Kew), *A. muscaetoxicum* A. Gray). Long Island to Florida and Arkansas. Fly poison, Crow-poison, Fall-poison. *Bulb* insecticide.
480. **CHRYSACTÍNIA**, Gray. *Chrysactinia*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "golden rayed". Resinous-aromatic sub-shrub. One species, Mexican border of U. S.
481. **CHRYSÁMPHORA**, Grn. Pitcher-plant*. **Sarraceniaceae**.
From Greek, "golden vase". Syn. *Darlingtonia*, Torr., not DC. *Plant* resembles *Sarracenia*. One species, California.
- a. **C. Califórnica** (Torr.) Greene (*D. Californica* Torr.). California Pitcher-plant, California Side-saddle flower.
482. **CHRYSÁNTHEMUM**, L. *Chrysanthemum*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "golden flower". Syn. *Balsamita*, *Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria*, *Pyrethrum*, *Tanacetum*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S. (indigenous or naturalized).
- a. **C. Balsámita** L. (*P. Balsamita* Willd., *T. Balsamita* L., *B. suaveolens* Pers., *P. Tanacetum* DC.). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Costmary, Cost (from Latin *costus*), Alecost (so named from its former use in brewing), Alecoast, Cock Mint, Lavender†, Maudlin (i. e. Magdeline), Mint Geranium; Ger. Frauenminze, Balsamkraut, Marienblatt; Fr. Balsamite odorante, Baume-coq, Menthe-coq, Coq des jardins (Codex). *Herb*; H. *balsamita*, H. *menthae sarracenicae* v. *romanae*; aromatic, emmenagogue, resembling *Tanacetum*.
- b. **C. cárneum** Weber (*P. carneum* Bieber.) and (c) **C. róseum** Weber (*P. roseum* Bibers.). Both species referred in Index Kewensis to *C. coccineum* Willd. Persia to Caucasus mountains. *Flowers*, Flores pyrethri (rosae v. persici), Pulvis insecticidus persicus; Persian insect-powder, Buhach; Ger. Persische Bertramblüthen; Fr. Pyrethre du Caucase (Codex), Chamomile de Perse; insecticide. [The Dalmatian insect-powder, from flowers of *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* Trev., is much inferior in activity.]
- d. **C. frutéscens** L. Canary Islands, cult. in gardens. Marguerite (of gardens), Paris Daisy.
- e. **C. Leucánthemum** L. (*L. vulgare* Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Ox-eye Daisy, Common Field Daisy (of U. S.); Bull-, Bulls-eye-, Butter-, Big-, Devil's-, Dog-, Golden-

Great-, Horse-, Maudlin- (Magdalene), Midsummer-, Moon-, Poor-land- or White Daisy; Dog-blow (Nova Scotia), Dutch Morgan, Horse-Gowan, Kellup-weed, Herb Margaret, Marguerite, Maudlinwort, Moon-flower, Moon-penny, Great White Ox-eye, Pismire, Poverty-weed, Sheriff-weed, White-weed.

- f. **C. Parthénium** (L.) Pers. (*M. Parthenium* L., *P. Parthenium* Smith, *T. Parthenium* Schulz). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Feverfew, (Featherfew, Fetter-foe), Febrifuge plant, Wild Camomile, Pellitory, Bertram, Whitewort; Ger. Mutterkraut; Fr. Matricaire (Codex). *Herb* bitter, tonic, febrifuge, anthelmintic.

- g. **C. segetum** L. (*P. segetum* Moench.). Europe. Corn Marigold, Field or Wild Marigold (of England), Golden-flower, Yellow Ox-eye.

- h. **C. Sinense** Sabine and (i) **C. Indicum** L. of Japan, especially the former, are the well-known garden *Chrysanthemums*.

483. **CHRYSOBÁLANUS**, L. Cocoa Plum. **Drupaceae**.
From Greek, "golden date". Shrubs or trees. About 8 species, sub-tropical America and Africa; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. Ícaco** L. West Indies and Florida. Cocoa Plum. *Leaves* and *roots* astringent; Fr. Prune-coton, Prune des anses. *Fruit* edible.

- b. **C. oblongifolius** Michx. Florida to Alabama. Gopher-root.

484. **CHRYSÓGONUM**, L. Chrysogonum. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "golden knee". Perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

485. **CHRYSÓMA**, T. & Gr. Chrysoma. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Aplopappus*, *Bigelovia*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Solidago*. About 14 species, southwestern U. S.

486. **CHRYSOPHÝLLUM**, L. Star-apple. **Sapotaceae**.
From Greek, "golden leaf". Syn. *Cainito*, in part. See *Lucuma*. Trees with milky juice. About 60 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. Cainito** L. (*Cainito pomiferum* Tuss.). West Indies. Star-apple, *Cainito*. *Fruit* esculent.

487. **CHRYSOPLÉNIUM**, L. Golden Saxifrage. **Saxifragaceae**.
From Greek, "golden spleen". Small semi-aquatic herbs. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **C. Americánum** Schw. British America and northern U. S. Water-carpet, Golden Saxifrage. [In Europe some species are used as salad, called Rock-cress; Ger. Goldmilz; Fr. Cresson de roches].

488. **CHRYSÓPSIS**, Nutt. 1818. Golden Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, of "golden appearance". Syn. *Diplogon*, Raf. 1818. [not Poiret 1811], also *Inula*, *Amellus*, *Diplopappus*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 35 species, U. S. and Mexico.

- a. **C. graminifolia** (Michx.) Nutt. (*I. graminifolia* Michx.) Southeastern U. S. Grass-leaved Golden-aster, Golden-star, Silver Aster, Silver-grass, Silk-grass, Scurvy-grass.
- b. **C. villosus** (Pursh) Nutt. (*A. villosus* Pursh.). Alabama to Nebraska and British Columbia. Hairy Golden-aster or Rosin-wood.
- 489. CHRYSOTHAMNUS**, Nutt. *Chrysothamnus*. **Compositae**. From Greek, "golden bush". Syn. *Linosyris*, *Aplopappus*, *Bigelovia*, in part. Low shrubs with numerous small flower-heads (yellow). About 30 species, all of U. S., mostly western.
- a. **C. nauseosus** (Pursh) Brit. New Mexico to California and British Columbia. Fetid Rayless-Goldenrod?, Rabbit-brush.
- 490. CHYLISMA**, Small. *Chylisma*. **Onagraceae**. Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Herbs. Seven species in U. S.
- 491. CHYTRACÚLIA**, P. Br. 1756. *Chytraculia*. **Myrtaceae**. Syn. *Calyptanthus* Sw. 1788; *Eugenia*, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 90 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 492. CIBÓTIUM**, Kaulf. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae**. Arboreous ferns. About 10 species, tropical regions.
- a. **C. Bárometz** J. Sm. (b) **C. glaucescens** Kze. and (c) **C. Djambiánum** Hassk. of Sumatra yield *penghawar djambi* the "golden moss" of the Chinese, consisting of chaffy hairs from base of stipes; Pilif. *Palæa cibotii*; Ger. Farnhaar. In Mexico a similar product called *Ocopetate* or *cola de mono* is obtained from (d) **C. Schièdei** Schlecht., and in the Hawaiian Islands the more silky *pulu* is obtained from (e) **C. Menziesii** Hook. and (f) **C. glaucum** H. & A. These are used in surgery as haemostatics, the last named a material for stuffing cushions, etc. The shaggy caudex of (a) was the *Tartarian lamb* (*agnus scythicus*) of early travelers, to which magical virtues were attributed. See also *Alsophila* and *Dicksonia*.
- 493. CÍCER**, L. - Chick Pea. - **Papilionaceae**. The Latin name. Syn. *Nochetta*, S. G. Gmel. Herbs. About 10 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.
- a. **C. arietinum** L. (*N. oleracea* S. G. Gmel., *C. sativum* Schkur.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Chick Pea, Egyptian Pea, Coffee Pea. Called in Italy *Cece*, in Spain, *Garbanzos*; in India, *Gram*. One of the most important of food plants.
- 494. CICHÓRIUM**, L. - Chicory. - **Cichoriaceae**. Classical name from the Arabic. Herbs with cauline leaves very small. About 10 species, Old World.
- a. **C. Endívia** L. Southern Europe and Asia, widely cult. Garden Endive, Endive, Garden Succory, Chicken's-meat. *Blanched tops* used like Celery.

- b. **C. Intybus** L. Europe, Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S., (also cult.). Chicory, Wild Succory, Blue Daisy, Blue-sailors, Bachelor's-buttons*, Bunk; Ger. Endivie, Cichorie; Fr. Chicorée sauvage (Codex). Root; Rad. cichorii; bitter, used as a substitute for coffee.

495. CÍCÚTA, L. Water Hemlock, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Latin name. Syn. Cicutaria, in part. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Mexico; 7 in U. S.

- a. **C. bulbífera** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock.
- b. **C. maculáta** L. (*C. virosa* var. *maculata* Coult. & Rose.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to N. Mexico. American Water-hemlock, Musquash-root, Beaver-poison, Childrens'-bane, Death-of-man, Musquash-poison, Poison Hemlock*, Poison Snakeweed, Spotted Parsley, Wild Parsnip, Wild Hemlock (not to be confounded with *Cenium maculatum* q. v.). Properties of (c).
- c. **C. virósa** L. (*Cicutaria aquatica* Lam.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Water-hemlock, Brook-tongue, Cowbane, Deathin, with many of the synonyms of (b); Ger. Wasserschierling, Giftwütherich; Fr. Ciguë vireuse; Sp. *Cicuta virulenta*. Plant, especially the root, poisonous; reputed alterative and local anodyne.

496. CIENFUEGÓSIA, Cav. 1787. Cienfuegosia. **Malvaceae.**
Syn. Fugosia, Juss. 1789, Cienfuegia, Willd. 1800. Shrubby plants with habit of Hibiscus. About 16 species, tropical America, Africa and Australia; 2 in U. S.

497. CIMICÍFUGA, L. Black Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Latin, "bug-banisher". Syn. *Thalictrodes* (1739). *Actaea*, *Macrotys*, *Botraxis*, in part. Tall perennial herbs. About 10 species, N. America, Asia and eastern Europe; 7 in U. S.

- a. **C. racemósa** (L.) Nutt. (*A. racemosa* L., *C. serpentaria* Pursh. *M. actaeoides* Raf., *B. actaeoides* Raf. *T. racemosum* O. Kze.). Ontario to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Black Cohosh, Black Snakeroot, Bugbane, Bugwort, Rattlesnake's-root, Rattle-root, Rattle-weed, Rattle-top, Rich-weed, Squaw-root; Ger. Klapperschlangenwurz, Schwarze Schlangenwurz; Fr. *Actée à grappes*. Rhizome and roots; *Cimicifuga*, U. S. P., Rad. *cimicifugae*, Rad. *actaeae*, Rad. *christophorianaee*; alterative, antispasmodic, anti-rheumatic, emmenagogue.

498. CINCHÓNA, L. (Quinquina, Kinkina). **Rubiaceae.**
Named for the countess of Chinchon, cured of malarial fever by the bark in 1638. Trees. About 50 species, Peru, north to Venezuela, in the Cordilleras. The more valuable species are now cultivated in Java, India and Jamaica.

- a. **C. Calisaya** Weddell (C. Weddelliana O. Kze. To this species are also referred **C. Ledgeriana** Moens. and perhaps **C. Hasskarliana** Miq.). Peru to New Granada. *Bark*; **Cinchona**, U. S. P. (in part). *Cinchona flava* U. S. P. 1880, *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex*, *Cort. chinæ calisayæ*, *Cort. chinæ regiæ*; Yellow Cinchona Bark, Calisaya Bark, Yellow Peruvian Bark; Ger. Kalisayachina, Kalisaya-rinde, Königschina; Fr. Quinquina jaune royale, Quinquina Calisaya (Codex); Sp. Quina Calisaya. Tonic, antiperiodic, particularly rich in quinine.
- b. **C. cordifolia** Mutis. Bolivia. Yields the hard Carthagena Bark or West Pitaya Bark, which is rich in alkaloids.
- c. **C. micrantha** Ruiz. & Pav. (C. Pavoniana O. Kze.). Bolivia and Peru. Source of Lima Bark and in part of the Gray and Huanuco Barks; Fr. Quinquina gris Huanuco (Codex.)
- d. **C. nitida** Ruiz. & Pav. (Perhaps belongs to C. Pavoniana O. Kze.). Peru and Ecuador. Source of part of the Gray and Huanuco, and some of the Loxa Bark.
- e. **C. officinalis** L. (C. Condaminea Humb. Probably includes *C. lancifolia* Mutis. and *C. Pitayensis* Wedd., both of which yielded formerly Pitaya Bark.). Ecuador and Peru. Source especially of Loxa Bark, Crown Bark and Brown Peruvian Bark. *Bark*; **Cinchona**, U. S. P., in part; *Cinchona pallida*, *Cortex cinchonæ pallidæ*, *Cort. chinæ fuscus v. griseus*, *China fusca v. grisea v. pallida v. cinerea*; Pale Peruvian Bark; Ger. Braune Chinarinde, Graue Chinarinde, Kronchina; Fr. Quinquina gris de Loxa, (Codex); Sp. Quina gris de Loja, Quina Charhuaguera. Properties of (a).
- f. **C. succirubra** Pavon. Peru and Ecuador. *Bark*; **Cinchona rubra**, U. S. P., *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex*, Br., *Cortex chinæ (ruber)* P. G., China rubra; Red Cinchona, Red Peruvian Bark, Red Bark; Ger. Rothe Chinarinde; Fr. Quinquina rouge (Codex); Sp. Quina roja. Properties of (a).
499. **CINNAMODENDRON**, Endl. False Canella. **Canellaceae**. From Greek, "cinnamon tree". Syn. Canella, in part. Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.
- a. **C. axillare** Endl. (Canella axillaris Mart.). Brazil. Paratudo (i. e. Heal-all) aromatico. *Bark* pungent, aromatic.
- b. **C. corticosum** Miers. Jamaica. Jamaica Canella. *Bark* of this and of (c) **C. macranthum** Baill. of Puerto Rico, are used like Canella and often sold as Canella, also as Winter's Bark; see Drimys.
500. **CINNAMOMUM**, L. Cinnamon, Camphor, etc. **Lauraceae**. The classical name. Syn. Laurus, Camphora, in part. Trees with ribbed leaves. About 100 species, warmer regions, India to Australia.
- a. **C. aromaticum** Nees (L. Cassia Nees, C. Cassia Blume (Kew), not Burm.). Southern China. Cassia, Chinese Cinnamon. *Bark* of the shoots of this and some other species grown in China;

Cinnamomum Cassia, U. S. P., Cortex Cinnamomi, P. G., Cort. cinnamomi cassiae v. chinensis, Cassia cinnamomea, Cinnamomum chinense, Cassia lignea; Cassia bark, Cassia Cinnamon; Ger. Zimmtkassie, Chinesischer Zimmt, Kaneel, Zimmt; Fr. Cannelle de China; Sp. Canella; aromatic, carminative, astringent, condiment. Among other species yielding Cassia Bark is probably (c) **C. Burmanni** Blume of Java and Sumatra. Cassia Bark is the source of the oil of Cinnamon of the U. S. P.

- b. **C. Camphora** (L.) T. Nees & Eberm. (Laurus Camphora L., Camphora officinarum C. Bauhin). Southeastern Asia, Japan, Formosa and cult. elsewhere in tropical countries. Camphor tree, Camphor Laurel. Source of Camphor, a concrete volatile oil (ketone) obtained by sublimation from the wood; **Camphora**, U. S. P.; Ger. Kampfer; Fr. Camphre; Sp. Alcanfor; nervous sedative, small doses stimulant.
 - d. **C. Zeylanicum** Nees. (Kew) (L. Cassia Burm. 1768, L. Cinnamomum L., probably the oldest name but possibly applied to a different plant). Ceylon, Borneo and Cochin China. **Bark**; **Cinnamomum Zeylanicum**, U. S. P., Cinnamomi Cortex, Br., Cort. cinnamomi zeylanici, Cinnamomum acutum v. verum; Ceylon Cinnamon, True Cinnamon, Cinnamon bark; Ger. Zeylonzimmt, Feiner Zimmt, Echter Zimmt; Fr. Cannelle de Ceylan (Codex). Properties of (b), but flavor much superior. Source of the oil of Cinnamon of the British and French Pharmacopœias.
 - e. **C. Culilaban** (L.) Lyons, Blume (Laurus Culilaban L., C. Culilawan Blume, C. Culitlawan Nees.). Moluccas. Culilawan Bark, Clove Bark. **Bark** aromatic, clove-like in flavor.
 - f. **C. Loureirii** Nees. (Laurus Cinnamomum Lour. not L.). Cochin China. *The unripe fruits* of this and other species are **Clavelli cassiae** v. cinnamomi, Flores cassiae; Cassia Buds; Ger. Zimmtblüthen, Kaneelblüthen, Zimtnägeln. Properties of (b).
 - g. **C. Tamala** Nees (Laurus Tamala Buch. L. Cassia Roxb.). India. Yields a coarse kind of Cassia bark, Cortex malabathri. From this and other species are obtained Cassia leaves, Folia malabathri, not now much used. Properties of (b).
 - h. **C. sp. indet.** Annam. **Bark**; **Cinnamomum Saigonicum**, U. S. P., Cortex cinnamomi saigonici; Saigon Cinnamon; Ger. Saigonzimmt; Fr. Cannelle de Saigon. Properties of (b) but generally richer in essential oil and therefore preferable.
- 501. CIRCAEA**, L. Enchanter's Nightshade. **Onagraceae**.
Named after Circe, the enchantress. Perennial herbs.
About 5 species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. Lutetiana** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri. Common Enchanter's Nightshade, Bindweed Nightshade, Wild Mandrake.

- 502. CÍSSUS**, L. (not Pers.). Cissus. **Vitaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of Ivy. Syn. *Vitis*, in part. Shrubby
climbers, mostly of warmer regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. ácida** L. Tropical America to Florida. Sorrel vine.
- 503. CÍSTUS**, L. Gum Cistus, Rock Rose. **Cistaceae**.
Ancient Greek plant name. Handsome shrubs. About 40
species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **C. Cyprinus** Lam., Cyprus; (b) **C. Ladaníferus** L., Spain
and Portugal, and (c) **C. polymórfus** Willk. (including *C.*
Creticus L.), Crete, Rose of Crete; yield the *resinous exudate*
called Labdanum or Ladanum, Resina ladanum, aromatic,
emmenagogue, stimulant.
- 504. CITHARÉXYLUM**, Mill. Citharexylum. **Verbenaceae**.
Shrubs or trees. About 40 species, warmer regions, New
World; 2 in U. S.
- 505. CITRÚLLUS**, Forsk. 1775. Melon, etc. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Latin name of Lemon. Syn. *Colocynthis*, Tournef.
1735; *Cucurbita*, *Cucumis*, in part. Herbaceous vines. About
4 species, warmer regions of Old World.
- a. **C. Citrúllus** (L.) Karst. (*Cucurbita Citrullus* L., *Cit. vulgaris*
Schrud.). Native of Asia, everywhere cult. Water melon.
Fruit, especially *seeds*, diuretic; seeds, formerly called cold seeds,
emollient. See *Cucumis* and *Cucurbita*.
- b. **C. Colocýnthis** (L.) Schrad. (*Cucumis Colocynthis*, L., *Colo-*
cynthis vulgaris Schrad.). Asia, Africa and southern Europe.
Colocynth, Bitter Apple, Bitter Gourd, Bitter Cucumber.
The *decorticated fruit*; **Colocynthis**, U. S. P., *Fructus colocyn-*
thidis, *Poma colocynthidis*; Ger. Koloquinten; Fr. Coloquinthe
(Codex); Sp. Coloquintide. (The *pulp* only is official in the
British Pharmacopœia); Bitter, cholagogue, cathartic.
- 506. CÍTRUS**, L. Citron, Orange, etc. **Aurantiacene**.
The classical name of "citron". Thorny trees with aromatic
foliage and generally acid fruit. About 20 species, reduced by
some to 5, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. **C. ácida** Pers. and (b) **C. ácris** Mill., both perhaps referable
to (k). Lime, Sour Lime. *Fruit*, exceedingly acid, antiscor-
butic. See (h).
- c. **C. amára** (L.) Lyons (*C. Aurantium* var. *amara* L., *C.*
Aurantiaca var. *Bigaradia* Brandis, *C. Aurantium* var. *vulgaris*
W. & A., *C. vulgaris* Risso, *C. Bigaradia* Loisel.). India, nat.
in Florida and other tropical countries. Bitter Orange,
Seville Orange, Wild Orange, Ger. Pomeranzenbaum; Fr.
Bigaradier. *Rind of fruit*; **Aurantii Amari Cortex**, U. S. P.
Aurantii Cortex recens and *Aurantii Cortex siccatus*, Br., *Cort.*
aurantii fructus v. pomorum, *Cort. aurantiorum*; Bitter Orange-
peel; Ger. Pomeranzenschale; Fr. Écorce d'orange amère,
Écorce de Curaçao (Codex); bitter, used for flavor, source of
oil of Orange. *Unripe fruit* yields oil of Neroli *petit-grain*.
Flowers, *Flores naphæ*, yield oil of Neroli *petale*, and by dis-
tillation orange-flower water.

- d. **C. Aurantium** L. (*C. dulcis* Pers.), generally regarded as a variety of (c) improved by cultivation. Sweet Orange. Among the numerous varieties may be mentioned the Blood Orange, with red juice, the seedless Navel Orange and the aromatic Curaçao Orange, incorrectly written Curaçoa. *Rind of fruit; Aurantii dulcis Cortex*, U. S. P., used as a flavoring agent. *Fruit* esculent.
- e. **C. Bergamia** Risso & Poit. (*C. Aurantium* var. *Bergamia* W. & A.). Probably to be referred to (k), perhaps a hybrid. Southern Italy. Bergamot Orange or Lemon. *Rind of fruit*, source of oil of Bergamot.
- f. **C. Cédra** Gallesio. Probably referable to (k). Citron (Cedrat), Cedrate, Adam's Apple. *The thick rind* made into a confection. One variety yields oil of Cedra (Cedrate).
- g. **C. Decumána** Murr. Eastern Asia, cult in all sub-tropical countries. Shaddock, Pomelo, Pompelmos. Varieties are known as Grape-fruit and Forbidden-fruit. *Fruit* acid, esculent.
- h. **C. Limétta** Risso. Probably referable to (k). Sweet Lime, Sweet or Pear Lemon (According to F. von Mueller *C. Limetta* is the true Lime, the Sweet Lime being *C. Aumia* Risso.). *Fruit* esculent.
- i. **C. Limonium** Risso (*C. medica* var. *b. L.*). Referable to (k). Lemon. *Rind of fruit; Limonis Cortex*, U. S. P., Br., *Cort. fructus citri*, Flavedo citri, used as a flavor; source of oil of Lemon. *Juice of ripe fruit, Limonis succus*, U. S. P., *Succus citri recens*; acid, antiscorbutic. *Fruit*, Lemon; Ger. Citrone, Limonie; Fr. Citron, Limon (Codex), acid, refrigerant, antiscorbutic.
- k. **C. medica** L. Southern Asia. Cult. in many varieties (see above) in sub-tropical countries. Citron, in the comprehensive sense of the word.
- l. **C. nobilis** Lour. Regarded by some as a variety of (c). Japan and China. Mandarin or Chinese Orange, Kid-glove Orange, Tangerine, Oonshin. *Fruit* esculent.
507. **CLADOTHÁMNUS**, Bong. 1833. *Cladotheramnus*. **Ericaceae**. From Greek, "branch bush". Syn. *Tolmiae*, Hook. 1834. Shrubs. Two species, northwestern U. S.
508. **CLÁDOTHRIX**, Nutt. *Cladotherix*. **Amaranthaceae**. From Greek, "branching-haired". Syn. *Achyranthes*, in part. Stellate-pubescent herbs. About 4 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
509. **CLADRÁSTIS**, Raf. Yellow-wood. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "brittle-branched". Syn. *Virgilia*, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. lútea** (Michx.) Koch (*Virgilia lutea* Michx., *C. fragrans* Raf., 1824, *C. tinctoria* Raf., 1825). Kentucky, Tennessee and N. Carolina. Kentucky Yellow-wood, American Yellow-wood, Yellow Locust, Gopher-wood, Yellow Ash, American Fustic. *Wood* yields a yellow dye.
- 510. CLÁPPIA**, Gray. *Clappia*. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. A. Clapp, American botanical author. Perennial herb, with fleshy terete leaves. One species, southwestern U. S.
- 511. CLÁRKIA**, Pursh (*Clarckia*). **Onagraceae**.
Annual herbs with purple or rose-colored flowers. About 6 species; Pacific coast of N. America (U. S.).
- 512. CLÁVICEPS**, *Ergot*. **Pyrenomycetes**.
From Latin, "club head". Syn. *Cordiceps*. Parasitic on fruit of various grasses.
- a. **C. purpúrea** (Fries) Tulasne (*Cordiceps purpurea* Fries). Parasitic on Rye. Ergot, Spurred Rye, Smut of Rye, Cockspur Rye, Mother of Rye, Hornseed. *Sclerotium* of the fungus; *Ergota*, U. S. P., Br.; *Secale cornutum*, *Clavus* {*secalinus*, *Mater secalis*; Ger. Roggenmutter, Mutterkorn, Zapfenkorn, Hungerkorn; Fr. Ergot de Seigle (Codex), Seigle ergoté (noir), Blé cornu; Sp. Cuernecillo (Tizon) de Centeno; ecbohic, hæmostatic.
- 513. CLAYTÓNIA**, L. *Spring-beauty*. **Portulacaceae**.
Named for John Clayton, American botanist, d. 1773. Syn. *Montia*, in part. Succulent herbs. About 25 species, mostly of N. America; 20 in U. S.
- a. **C. Caroliniána** Michx. and (b) **C. Virgínica** L., of the eastern U. S. are called Spring-beauty, Good-morning-Spring, Grass-flower, May-flower, Wild Potato. The related (c) **C. lanceoláta** Pursh. of the west is called also Pigeon-root.
- d. **C. Chamissoi** Ledeb. Western U. S. Chamisso's Claytonia, Toad-lily.
- e. **C. perfoliáta** Donn. (*M. perfoliata* Greene). British Columbia to Mexico. Indian Lettuce, Spanish Lettuce. *Plant* used as a pot herb.
- 514. CLÉMATIS**, L. *Virgin's-bower*. **Ranunculaceae**.
The Greek name of some climbing plant. Vines or perennial herbs with persistent plumose styles. About 100 species, 25 in U. S. The plants are acrid and many have been used as vesicants and counter-irritants.
- a. **C. crispa** L. (*C. cylindrica* Sims). Southeastern U. S. Marsh Clematis, Curl-flowered Clematis, Bluebell vine, Blue Jessamine (Jasmine).
- b. **C. Flámmula** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Sweet-scented Virgin's-bower.

- c. **C. Virginiana** L. Canada to Georgia and Kansas. Common Virgin's-bower of northern U. S., Devil's-darning-needle, Devil's-hair, Love-vine, Traveler's-joy, Woodbine*.

- d. **C. vitálba** L. Europe. Virgin's-bower, Traveler's-joy, Bind-with, Crocodile, Gray-beard, Love-bind, Love-entangled, Ladies'-bower, Maiden's-honesty, Old-man's-beard, Old-man's-woozard, Robin-Hood's-fetter, Smoke-wood, Snow-in-harvest, Withy-wind, White-vine; Fr. Herbe aux gueux (used by beggars to cause ulcers).

Of indigenous species, (e) **C. ochroleúca** Ait. is called Curly-head, (f) **C. ligusticifolia** Nutt., Western Virgin's-bower, Wind-flower; (g) **C. Simsii** Sweet, also (h) **C. Viórna** L. are called Leather-flower.

515. **CLEÓME**, L. Cleome, Spider-flower. **Capparidaceae**.

An old Greek plant name. Herbs or sub-shrubs, many ornamental. About 75 species, mostly tropical, especially American and African; 7 in U. S.

516. **CLEOMÉLLA**, DC. Cleomella. **Capparidaceae**.

Diminutive of Cleome. Annual glabrous herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species, all of Mexico, and adjacent territory; 8 in U. S.

517. **CLERMÓNTIA**, Gaud. Oha-wai. **Lobeliaceae**.

Shrubs, some arborescent. About 11 species, all of Hawaiian Islands.

- a. **C. macrocarpa** Gaud. (C. Kakeana Meyen). Hawaiian Islands. Oha-wai. Fruit esculent, although insipid.

518. **CLÉTHRA**, L. Sweet Pepper-Bush, etc. **Clethraceae**.

From Greek name of Alder, the foliage being similar. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. alnifolia** L. Maine to Florida. Sweet Pepper-bush, Spiked Alder, White-bush.

519. **CLIFTÓNIA**, Banks 1805. Buckwheat tree. **Cyrillaceae**.

Syn. Mylocaryum, Willd. 1809. Shrub. One species, southern U. S.

- a. **C. monophylla** (Lam.) Sarg. (C. nitida Gaertn. (Kew), C. ligustrina Sims, M. ligustrinum, Willd.). Georgia and Gulf States. Titi, Buckwheat tree, Ironwood*.

520. **CLINOPÓDIUM**, L. 1753. Calamint, etc. **Labiatae**.

From Greek, "bed foot". Syn. Calamintha, Moench. 1794; Thymus, Melissa, in part. [Some botanists refer the species to Satureia L.] Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U. S.

Acinos (L.) Kze. (T. Acinos L., M. Acinos Benth., Cal. nos DC.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Basil Thyme (i. e. royal me), Basil Balm, Mother of Thyme, Poly-mountain.

- b. **C. Calamínta** (L.) Kze. (*M. Calamintha* L., *Cal. officinalis* Moench). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens. Calamint (i. e. excellent Mint), Calamint Balm, Cap-mint, Mountain Mint.
 - c. **C. Népetá** (L.) Kze. (*M. Nepeta* L., *Cal. Nepeta* Link. & Hoff.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Field Balm, Basil Thyme, Field or Lesser Calamint.
 - d. **C. vulgáre** L. (*M. Clinopodium* Benth., *Cal. Clinopodium* DC.). Europe, Asia and North America, south to W. Virginia and Colorado. Field Basil, Wild Basil, Stone Basil, Basil-weed, Bed's-foot, Dog-mint, Horse or Field Thyme, Mother of Thyme*, Poly-mountain*. Like the preceding species, stimulant, diaphoretic.
- 521. CLINTÓNIA**, Raf. Clintonia. **Convallariaceae**.
Named for Gov. DeWitt Clinton of N. Y., d. 1828. Syn. *Dracaena*, in part. Unpretentious scapose herbs. About 6 species, N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.
- a. **C. boreális** (Ait.) Raf. (*D. borealis* Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Yellow Clintonia, Bear-tongue, Cow-tongue, Dog-berry, Heal-all, Clinton's Lily, Northern Lily, Wild Lily-of-the-valley.
- 522. CLITÓRIA**, L. Butterfly Pea, etc. **Papillonaceae**.
From Latin, "clitoris", anatomical term. Woody vines or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, warm and temperate regions; 1 in U. S. [The root of the ornamental **C. ternatea** L. (*Ternatea vulgaris* H. B. K.) is used in India as an emetic and cathartic.]
- 523. CLÚSIA**, L. Monkey Apple, etc. **Guttiferaceae**.
Named for Clusius (C. de l'Escluse) French botanist. Trees or shrubs. About 65 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. [The Cow tree of Venezuela has been referred to this genus.]
- a. **C. fláva** Jacq. West Indies to Florida. Monkey Apple, Mountain Mango, Wild Fig. *Resinous exudate* used like pitch.
- 524. CNEORÍDIUM**, Hook. f. Cneoridium. **Rutaceae**.
Latin, from *Cneorum*, the name of an allied genus. Shrub. One species, California.
- 525. CNÍCUS**, L. Blessed Thistle. **Compositae**.
Greek name of *Carthamus*, early transferred to Thistles. Syn. *Centaurea*, *Calcitrapa*, in part. Thistle-like herb. One species.
- a. **C. benedíctus** L. 1753 (*Centaurea benedicta* L. 1763, *Cal. lanuginosa* Lam.). Southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Blessed Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, St. Benedict's Thistle, Bitter Thistle, Holy Thistle, Cursed Thistle, Spotted Thistle, Spotted Cardus. Blessed Cardus; Ger. Spinnendistel, Bitterdistel, Heilige Distel; Fr. Chardon béni (Codex); Sp. Cardo Santo. *Leaves and flowering tops*; *Herba cardui benedicti*; Ger. Cardobenediktenkraut, Cardenbenedict, Bernhardinerkraut, Bitter tonic with irritant properties.

526. COCCÓLOBIS, P. Br. (Coccoloba L.). Polygonaceae.

From Greek, "berry pod". Shrubs or trees, many producing edible berry-like fruits. About 80 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

- a. *C. laurifolia* (Jacq.) Sarg. (Coccoloba Floridana Meisn., *C. parvifolia* Nutt.). Southern Florida. Pigeon Plum.
- b. *C. uvifera* (L.) Sarg. (Coccoloba uvifera L.). West Indies, Florida. Sea-side Grape, Lobe-berry, Sea-grape, Grape tree, Mangrove*. *Fruit* edible. Tree yields Jamaica, West Indian or Caracas Kino, an extract from the wood and bark. Astringent.

527. COCHLEÁRIA, L. Scurvy-grass, etc. Cruciferae.

From Greek, "spoon"-shaped of the leaves. Maritime herbs. About 25 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S. See Roripa.

- a. *C. officinalis* L. (*C. oblongifolia* DC.). Arctic Europe, Asia and N. America. Scurvy-grass. Scurvy-weed, Scrubby-grass, Spoonwort; Ger. Löffelkraut, Skorbutkraut; Fr. Cochléaria, (Codex), Herbe au scorbut. *Fresh herb*, *Herba cochlearia*, antiscorbutic; used as a salad.

528. COCHLOSPÉRMUM, Kunth. Kutera. Bixaceae.

From Greek, "snail seed". Shrubs or small trees with palmately lobed leaves. About 15 species, tropical Asia, Africa and America.

- a. *C. Gossypium* DC. India. Source of Hogg Gum, Kutera or Kathira, resembling gum tragacanth. See Moronobea.

529. CÓCOS, L. - Cocoa Palm. - Sabalaceae.

Ancient Greek name of a Palm. Tall, graceful palms. About 35 species, mostly American; 1 in U. S.

- a. *C. aculeata* Jacq. (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa* Mart.). Tropical America. *Fruit* source of macaja butter, resembling palm oil.
- b. *C. nucifera* L. Found in all tropical countries. Cocoa Palm, Coconut tree; Ger. Kokospalm; Fr. Cocotier; famed for the number and variety of its useful products, which include material for mats, fibre for ropes (coir), palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar. *Fruit* yields cocoanut oil; Oleum cocois, Oleum cocos; Cocoanut butter; Ger. Kokosnussöl Kokosbutter, Kokosöl; Fr. Beurre de coco; used in manufacture of soap, of hair dressings, etc. *Pulp of fruit* used in India and Abyssinia as a taenicide.

530. COELOPLEÚRUM, Ledeb. Coelopleurum. Umbelliferae.

From Greek, "hollow ribbed". Syn. Archangelica, Angelica, in part. Herbs. Two known species, western U. S.

531. CÓFFEA, L. - - Coffee. - Rubiaceae.

From Arabic name of the beverage "coffee". Shrubs or tall trees. About 60 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres.

- a. **C. Arábica** L. Tropical Africa, especially Abyssinia, but now cult. in all tropical countries. Coffee tree; Ger. Kaffeebaum; *Seeds*, *Semen coffeæ*, Coffee; Ger. Kaffee, Kaffeebohnen; Fr. Café (Codex); stimulant, nervine.
- 532. CÔIX, L.** - Job's-tears. - **Gramineae.**
Syn. *Lithagrostis*, Gaertn. Robust grasses with bony fruits. About 6 species, tropical Asia.
- a. **C. Lachryma-Jóbi** L. (*C. Lachryma* L., *L. Lachryma-Jobi* Gaertn.). East Indies and Japan, cult. in gardens. The bony "seeds" are called Job's-tears and are reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.
- 533. CÔLA, Schott & Endl. 1823.** Cola. **Sterculiaceae.**
From vernacular name. Syn. *Bichea*, Stokes 1812. *Lunanea*, DC. 1825, *Colaria*, Raf. 1824; *Sterculia*, in part. Trees. About 12 species, tropical Africa.
- a. **C. acumináta** (Beauv.) Schott (*S. acuminata* Beauv., *Bichea solitaria* Stokes, *Lunanea Bichy* DC.). Tropical Africa, nat. in West Indies. Kola-nut tree. *Seeds*, Kola-nut, Cola-nut, Female Cola, Soudan Coffee*, Guru (Gourou, Gooroo), Bichy or Bissy-bissy (W. Indies), Ombéné; Ger. Kolanuss; Fr. Noix de Kola, Noix de gourou, Café du Soudan; Sp. Nuez de Cola (Cola); contains caffeine and theobromine. Properties resembling those of coffee.
- 534. CÔLCHICUM, L.** Meadow Saffron. **Liliaceae.**
Greek name of a poisonous bulbous plant ("Colchis", the land of sorcery.). Ornamental scapose herbs. About 45 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.
- a. **C. autumnále** L. Central and southern Europe. Colchicum, Meadow Saffron, Autumn Crocus; Autumn, Fog, Meadow or Michaelmas Crocus, Purple Crocus, Rams, Son-before-the-father, Naked Ladies, Upstart; Ger. Herbstzeitlose, Wiesen-safran; Fr. Colchique (Codex), Safran bâtarde; Sp. Colchico. *Corn*; **Colchici radix**, U. S. P., *Colchici Cormus*, Br., *Bulbus v. Tuber colchici*, *Colchicum root*; Ger. *Colchicumzwiebel*, *Zeitlosenwurzel*; Fr. Bulbe de Colchique. *Seeds*; **Colchici Semen** U. S. P., *Colchici semina*, Br.; Irritant, evacuant, antiarthritic.
- b. **C. variegátum** L. Southern Europe and Levant. Chequer-flower. From this or more probably some other species come the corms known in the orient as *hermodactyls*.
- 535. COLDÉNIA, L.** - Coldenia. - **Boraginaceae.**
Named for Dr. C. Colden, Colonial Lieut.-Governor of N. Y., 18th Century. Herbs. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 6 in southwestern U. S.
- 536. COLEÓGYNE, Torr.** Coleogyne. **Rosaceae.**
From Greek, "sheath style". Shrub. A single species, California.

537. COLEOSÁNTHUS, Cass. 1817. *Coleosanthus*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "sheath flower". Syn. *Brickellia*, Ell. 1824.
Eupatorium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 60 species, 36
in U. S.

538. COLLÍNSIA, Nutt. *Collinsia*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Zacchaeus Collins, botanist of Philadelphia, d.
1831. Herbs. About 25 species, N. America; 22 in U. S.,
mostly of California.

a. **C. vérna** Nutt. New York to Wisconsin and Indian Territory.
Blue-eyed Mary, Innocence, Broad-leaved *Collinsia*.

539. COLLINSÓNIA, L. *Horse-balm*, etc. **Labiatae**.
Named for Peter Collinson, English botanist, d. 1768. Syn.
Hypogon, in part. Rank-growing aromatic herbs. Two or
three species, eastern N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. anisáta** Sims (*H. anisatum* Raf.). Southeastern U. S.
Anise-root.

b. **C. Canadénsis** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Kansas and
Wisconsin. *Horse-balm*, *Stone-root*, *Citronella*, *Rich-weed*.
Rich-leaf, *Horse-weed*, *Ox-balm*, *Heal-all**, *Knob-root*, *Knob-*
grass, *Knob-weed*, *Hard-hack**, *Knot-root*; Ger. *Collinsonie*;
Fr. *Guérit-tout*, *Baume de cheval*. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic,
expectorant. *Leaves* vulnerary

540. COLLÓMIA, Nutt. *Collomia*. **Polemoniaceae**.
From Greek, "glutinous", of the seeds. Syn. *Gilia*, in
part. Herbs, mostly annual. About 15 species, western N.
America; 9 in U. S.

541. COLOCÁSIA, Schott. *Taro*, *Cocco*, etc. **Araceae**.
Greek name of an Egyptian water plant. Syn. *Arum*, *Calad-*
dium, in part. Acid herbs from thickened rhizomes. About
5 species, tropical Asia, one widely distributed.

a. **C. Colocásia** (L.) Lyons (*A. Colocasia* L., *C. antiquorum*
Schott, especially the variety *esculénta*, **C. esculenta** (L.)
Schott, *A. esculentum* L., *Cal. esculentum* Vent.). Tropical
Asia, cult. in most tropical countries. *Fleshy rhizomes* acid
when uncooked, abounding in starch, when cooked a palatable
and nourishing food, the *Taro* (*Kalo*) of the Pacific Islands,
where it is the chief food of the natives. In the West Indies
called *Cocco*, *Cocoe*, *Tanya*, in West Indies and Africa also
Eddoes (*Eddas*, *Edders*), in China *Yu-tao*, in Japan *Sato-imo*,
in Central America *Oto*. Another name is *Kalkas*. *Leaves*
(*luau*) used as a pot herb. Plant much cultivated in U. S. for
ornament.

542. COLOGÁNIA, Kunth. *Cologania*. **Papilionaceae**.
Herbaceous climbers. About 12 species, New World, es-
pecially Mexico; 4 in U. S.

COLÓPTERA, Coult. & Rose. *Coloptera*. **Umbelliferae**.
Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

- 544. COLUBRÍNA**, Rich. Puerto Rico Bark. **Rhamnaceae**.
From Latin, "serpent". Small trees or shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. reclináta** Brongn. [*Ceanothus reclinatus* L'Her. (Kew.)]. West Indies. Puerto Rico Bark; Fr. Écorce costière, Sp. Palomabi. Bark of this species, as well as of the West Indian (b) **C. ferruginósa** Brongn. and (c) **C. fermentum** Rich., used as a substitute for hops.
- 545. COLÚTEA**, L. Bladder-Senna. **Papilionaceae**.
Greek name of a leguminous tree, "pod bearing". Shrubs. About 10 species, southern Europe to central Asia.
- a. **C. arboréscens** L. Southern Europe. Bladder Senna, Bastard Senna; Ger. Falsche Senna; Fr. Bagueaudier, Séné indigène; Sp. Espanta-lobos. Leaves cathartic; smoke therefrom errhine.
- 546. COMÁNDRA**, Nutt. Bastard Toad-flax. **Santalaceae**.
From Greek, "hair anthered". Syn. Thesium, in part. Perennial herbs, parasitic on roots. About four species, one in Europe; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (*T. umbellatum* L.). British America south to Georgia, Arizona and California. Bastard Toad-flax.
- 547. CÓMARUM**, L. Marsh Cinquefoil. **Rosaceae**.
Greek name of Arbutus. Syn. Potentilla, in part. Perennial bog-herb, a single species, north temperate zone (U. S.).
- a. **C. palústre** L. (*Potentilla palustris* Scop., *P. comarum* Nestl.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Iowa and California. Marsh Cinquefoil, Purple Cinquefoil, Marsh Five-finger, Purple Marsh-locks, Purplewort, Cow-berry, Bog Strawberry. Plant astringent.
- 548. COMBRÉTUM**, L. Butter tree, etc. **Combretaceae**.
Shrubby climbers or small trees. About 120 species, tropical regions, Asia, Africa and America.
- a. **C. butyrósum** Tul. (*C. butyraceum*, Carnel.). S. Africa. Butter tree. Fruit yields a butter-like fat, chiquito, used by the Kafirs as food.
- 549. COMMELÍNA**, L. Day-flower. **Commelinaceae**.
Named for J., G. and K. Commelin, Dutch botanists of 17th and 18th centuries. Herbs. About 95 species, warm or temperate regions; 8 in U. S.
- 550. COMMÍPHORA**, Jacq. 1797. Myrrh, etc. **Burseraceae**.
From Greek, "gum bearing". Syn. **Balsamea**, Gled. 1782, Niouttout, Adans. 1759, Balsamodendron, Kunth, 1824; Amyris, Heudelotia, in part. Balsamic trees or shrubs. About 40 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. Africana** Endl. (*Balsamea Africana* Baill., *Balsamodendron Africanum* Arn., *H. Africana* Rich.). Western Africa. *Resinous exudate*, African *Bdellium*; Fr. *Bdellium d'Afrique* (Codex); vulnerary, expectorant, emmenagogue.
- b. **C. Mukul** Engl. (*Balsamea Mukul* Baill., *Balsamodendron Mukul* Hook.). India. *Exudate* is East Indian *Bdellium*, produced also by other species, notably (c) **C. Agallocha** Engl. (*A. Commiphora* Roxb.).
- d. **C. Myrrha** (Nees) Engl. (*Balsamea Myrrha* Baill., *Balsamodendron Myrrha* Nees.). Arabia and eastern Africa. *Resinous exudate*; **Myrrha**, U. S. P., Br., P. G., Gummi-resina (Gummi) *Myrrha*; *Myrrh*; Ger. Fr. *Myrrhe* (Codex); Sp. *Mirra*; vulnerary, tonic, emmenagogue.
- e. **C. Opobalsamum** (Forst.) Engl. (*Amyris Opobalsamum* Forst., *Balsamea Meccanensis* Gled., *Balsamodendron Gileadense* DC., *B. Ehrenbergianum* Berg., *B. Opobalsamum* Kunth.). Abyssinia and southward. Balm-of-Gilead tree. *Resinous exudate*, Balm of Gilead (true), Balm or Balsam of Syria, Mecca Balsam; *Balsamum gileadense*, *Opobalsamum* (verum), *Balsamum mecca* v. *judiacum*; Fr. *Baume blanc*, *Baume de la Mecque*; balsamic, vulnerary.

551. COMPTONIA, Banks. Sweet Fern. **Myricaceae**.
Named for Bishop Henry Compton, d. 1713. Syn. *Liquidambar*, *Myrica*, in part. A small aromatic shrub. One species.

- a. **C. peregrina** (L.) Coulter (*L. peregrina* L., *M. asplenifolia* L., *C. asplenifolia* Gaertn., *M. Comptonia* DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Sweet Fern, Fern-gale, Fern bush, Meadow Fern, Shrubby Fern, Canada Sweet-gale, Spleenwort bush, Sweet-bush, Sweet Ferry; Fr. *Liquidambar à feuilles de céterach*. *Leaves and tops* astringent, aromatic, carminative.

552. CONÁNTHUS, S. Wats. *Conanthus*. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "cone flower". Herbs. About 15 species in western U. S.

553. CONDÁLIA, Cav. Black Ironwood. **Rhamnaceae**.
Shrubs. About 9 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

- a. **C. microphylla** Cav. Chili and Argentina. *Piquillin*. *Fruit* edible.

554. CONIOSELÍNUM, Hoffm. Hemlock Parsley. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "hemlock-parsley". Herbs. About 4 species, all of N. America; 1 in U. S.

555. CONÍUM, L. Poison Hemlock. **Umbelliferae**.
The ancient Greek name of Hemlock. Herbs. Two species, one of Europe and Asia, one of Africa.

1. **maculátum** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Poison Hemlock, (Humlock, Humly); St. Bennet's Herb, Spotted parsley, Bad-man's-oatmeal, Heck-how, Poison Snakeweed* or

Snakeroot, Wode-whistle, Cashes, Bunk, Poison Parsley, Spotted Cowbane (often confounded with *Cicuta maculata*); Ger. Gefleckter Schierling; Fr. *Ciguë officinale*, Grande *Ciguë* (Codex); Sp. *Cicuta mayor*. *Fruit*; **Conium**, U. S. P., *Conii fructus* Br.; *Conium-seed*, Hemlock-fruits. *Leaves*; *Conii folia*, Br., *Herba conii*, *H. cicutæ (majoris)*. Sedative, anodyne, discutient; active principle coniine.

- 556. CONÓBEA**, Aubl. Conobea. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. *Capraria*, in part. Herbs.
About 8 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

- 557. CONOCÁRPUS**, L. Button tree. **Combretaceae**.
From Greek, "cone fruited". Trees and shrubs, tropical
America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. eréctus** L. West Indies to Florida. Buttonwood, Button
tree, Zaragoza Mangrove.

- 558. CONÓPHOLIS**, Wallr. Squaw-root, etc. **Orobanchaceae**.
From Greek, "scaly cone". Parasitic scaly herbs. Two
species; U. S. and Mexico.

- a. **C. Americana** (L. f.) Wallr. (*Orobanche Americana* L. f.).
Maine to Michigan and south to Florida. Squaw-root, Squaw-
drops, Cancer-root, Earth-club, American Broom-rape, Clap-
wort. Improperly called Beech-drops, as it grows in Oak
woods. *Plant* astringent.

- 559. CONOPÓDIUM**, Koch. 1824. Earth-nut. **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. *Bulbocastanum* Lag. 1821; *Bunium*, *Carum*, in part.
Herbs. About 12 species, Spain to Turkestan.

- a. **C. denudátum** (DC) Koch. (*B. flexuosum* With., *Bulbocastanum*
majus Lag., *Carum flexuosum* Fries, *Bunium denudatum* DC.).
Western Europe. Earth Chestnut. *Tubers* edible, called Kip-
per-nuts, Earth-nuts, Yer-nuts‡, Jur-nuts‡, Ar nuts‡, Pig-
nuts, Hawknuts, Grunnut‡, Truffle‡. See *Carum*.

- 560. CONRADÍNA**, Gray. Conradina. **Labiatae**.
Named for Solomon W. Conrad, botanist of Philadelphia.
Canescent herb. One species, Alabama to Florida.

- 561. CONRÍNGIA**, Heist. (Gorinkia). Hare's-ear. **Cruciferae**.
Named for Prof. H. Conring, of Helmstädt, d. 1681. Syn.
Brassica, *Erysimum*, in part. Herbs. About 7 species, Europe
and western Asia.

- a. **C. orientális** (L.) Dumort. (*B. orientalis* L., *B. perfoliata* Lam.,
E. orientale R. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Hare's-ear,
Treacle Mustard.

- 562. CONVALLÁRIA**, L. Lily of the Valley. **Convallariaceae**.
From Latin, "valley flower". Perennial herb. One species.

- a. **C. majális** L. (*C. latifolia* Lam.). Northern Europe, Asia and
N. America (Allegheny mountains). Lily of the valley, Con-
val-lily, May or Park Lily, Wood Lily, May-blossom, Liricon-

fancy†, Valleys; Ger. Maiblume, Maiglocken; Fr. Muguet (Codex); Sp. Liris de los valles. *Rhizome and rootlets*; *onvallaria*, U. S. P.; cardiac tonic, like *Digitalis*. *Flowers and leaves* are also used.

563. CONVÓLVULUS, L. Bind-weed. **Convolvulaceae.**

From Latin, "twining". Syn. *Calystegia*, *Volvulus*, in part. Trailing or twining vines. About 175 species, widely distributed; 16 in U. S., including naturalized species.

- a. *C. arvensis* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Small Bind-weed, Bear-bind, Hedge-bells, Bell-bind, Corn-lily, Corn-bind, Lap-love, Sheep-blue, Wind, With-wind.
- b. *C. Scammónium* L. (*Calystegia Scammonia* Pritz.). Southern Europe and the Levant. Scammony plant. *Root*; *Scammonie radix*, Br. *Dried latex*; **Scammonium**, U. S. P., Br.; Gummi-resina Scammonium, Diagrydium; Scammony; Ger. Scammonium, Scammon; Fr. Scammonée d'Alep (Codex). Cathartic, hydragogue. [The best quality is called virgin scammony. The Aleppo is considered better than the Smyrna scammony].
- c. *C. Sépium* L. [Cal. Sepium R. Br. (Kew)]. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina and Utah. Hedge Bindweed, Bracted or Great Bindweed, Bell-bind, Greater Bear-bind, Creeper, Hedge-bells, Hedge-lily, Lily-bind, Ladies'-nightcap, Rutland-beauty, Woodbind, Woodbine*, German Scammony†.
- d. *C. spithameus* L. (Cal. spithamea Paeste (Kew), V. spithameus Kze.). British America and eastern U. S. Upright Bindweed, Dwarf Morning-glory, Bracted Bindweed.

564. COOPÉRIA, Herb. Prairie Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.**
Named for Daniel Cooper of London, d. 1842. Scapose herbs from bulbs. Two species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

565. COPAÍVA, Jacq. 1760. Copaiba. **Caesalpinaceae.**
From vernacular name. Syn. *Copaiba*, Adans. 1763, (Mill. 1739), *Copaifera*, L. 1762. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, tropical S. America and Africa.

- a. *C. Langsdórfii* (Desf.) O. Kze. (*Copaifera Langsdorfii* Desf.). Brazil. *Oleoresin* from this and other species, *Copaiba*, U. S. P., Br., *Balsamum Copaivæ*, P. G., *Balsam of Copaiba* (*Copaiva*, *Capivi*); Ger. *Copaivabalsam*; Fr. *Copalme* (Codex), *Baume de Copalm*; Sp. *Balsamo di Copaiva*. Antiseptic, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding balsam of Copaiba are (b) *C. coriácea* (Mart.) Lyons (*Copaifera coriacea* Mart.), Brazil; (c) *C. Guianensis* (Desf.) Lyons (*Copaifera Guianensis* Desf.), Guiana to Brazil; (d) *C. officinális* (L.) Lyons (*Copaifera officinalis* L., *C. Jacquinii* Desf.), Venezuela, New Grenada and W. Indies.

566. COPERNICIA, Mart. 1837. Wax Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
Named in honor of Copernicus. Syn. *Chrysophylla*, Blume

1836, not *Chrysophyllum* L. 1752; *Corypha*, in part. Fan palms of medium size. About 6 species, tropical America.

- a. *C. cerifera* (Ar.) Mart. (Cor. *cerifera* Arruda). Brazil. Brazilian Wax Palm. Young leaves coated with a *vegetable* war, Carnauba wax, used for candles, etc. *Root* alterative, like Sarsaparilla.

567. *CÓPTIS*, Salisb. Gold-thread. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "cut leaved". Syn. *Helleborus*, *Isopyrum*, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

- a. *C. Teéta* Wallich. India. Mishmee Bitter, Chinese Gold-thread. Properties of (b).
b. *C. trifolia* (L.) Salisb. (*H. trifolius* L., *H. trilobus* Lam., *H. pumilus* Salisb. *I. trifolium* Brit.). British America, south to Maryland and Minnesota. Gold-thread, Canker-root, Mouth-root, Yellow-root; Ger. Gelbe Niesswurz, Kleinste Niesswurz; Fr. *Coptide*. *Root* Bitter tonic. Contains berberine.

568. *CORALLORHIZA*, R. Br. Coral-root. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "coral-root". Syn. *Cymbidium*. Scapose herbs with coral-like roots. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 8 in U. S.

- a. *C. odontorhizon* (Willd.) Nutt. (*Cymbidium odontorhizon* Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida and west to Missouri. Small-flowered Coral-root, Small or Late Coral-root, Crawley-root, Crawley, Chickens'-toes, Dragon's-claw, Turkey-claw, Fever-root; most of these names also applied to other species. *Root* diaphoretic, febrifuge. [The roots of other species are no doubt collected as crawley-root, notably of (b) *C. multiflora* Nutt.].

569. *CÓRCHORUS*, L. Jew's Mallow, Jute. **Tiliaceae.**
Greek name of a plant with bitter taste. Herbs and small shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. *C. capsularis* L. India and widely naturalized. Jute plant. *Fiber*, jute, used for gunny-bags, carpets, etc.
b. *C. olitórius* L. India and cult. in most sub-tropical countries. Jew's Mallow. *Shoots* used as a pot herb. *Fiber* forms part of the jute of commerce.

CORDIA, See **VARRONIA**.

570. *CORÉMA*, Don. 1826. Broom Crowberry. **Empetraceae.**
From Greek word for "broom". Syn. *Oakesia*, Tuckerm. 1842; *Empetrum*, in part. Low shrubs. Two species, one of Europe, one of northeastern U. S.

- a. *C. Conrădii* Torr. Newfoundland to New Jersey near the coast. Plymouth Crowberry, Conrad's Broom Crowberry $\frac{1}{2}$, Brown Crowberry, Crakeberry*, Poverty-grass.

- 571. COREÓPSIS, L.** Tickseed Sunflower. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "bug like", of the achenia. Syn. Calliopsis, in part. Herbs, mostly with showy flowers. About 50 species, America, S. Africa and Australia; 25 in U. S.
- a. **C. tinetória** Nutt. Central U. S. and cult. in gardens. Golden Coreopsis, Wild Flax*, Nuttall's weed.
- 572. CORETHRÓGYNE, DC.** Corethrogyne. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "broom style" Aster-like perennials. About 6 species, all of California.
- 573. CORIÁNDRUM, L.** Coriander. **Umbelliferae.**
Classical name from the bug-like smell. Herb. Probably a single species.
- a. **C. sativum** L. Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Coriander (Coliander). *The fruit*; **Coriandrum** U. S. P.; Coriandri fructus, Br., Semen coriandri; Coriander seed, Coriander; Ger. Koriandersamen, Fr. Coriandre (Codex); Sp. Cilantro, Culantro. Aromatic, carminative, condiment. Source of oil of coriander.
- 574. CORIÁRIA, L.** Tanner's Sumac. **Coriariaceae.**
From Latin, "tanner's" shrub. Poisonous shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.
- a. **C. myrtifolia** L. (*C. tinctoria* Dulac.). Southern Europe and northern Africa. Tanner's Sumac, Currier's Sumac, Ger. Gerberstrauch; Fr. Redoul, Sumac des corroyeurs. *Fruit* poisonous. *Leaves* have been used to adulterate Senna.
- b. **C. sarmentosa** Forst. New Zeland. Wine-berry shrub, Tutu (vernacular), Toot plant. *Seeds* poisonous, but wine is made from the juice of the fruit. Source of the New Zealand *toot-poison*.
- 575. CORISPÉRMUM, L.** Bug-seed, Tick-seed. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Greek, "bug seed". Herbs. About 10 species, circumpolar; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **C. hyssopifolium** L., Bug-weed, Tumbleweed.
- 576. CÓRNUS, L.** Cornel, Dogwood. **Cornaceae.**
The Latin name, "horny", from hardness of the wood. Shrubs or trees. About 25 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and Peru; 20 in U. S.
- a. **C. alternifolia** L. fils. Canada and northeastern U. S. Blue or Purple Dogwood, Green Osier, Umbrella tree†.
- b. **C. Amónum** Mill. (*C. sericea* L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Silky Cornel, Blue-berried Cornel, Kinnikinic (Killikinic), Female or Swamp Dogwood, Red-brush, Red Osier, Red-rod, Red Willow†, Rose Willow†, Squaw-bush; Ger. Sumpfkornel; Fr. Cornouiller soyeux. *Bark* bitter, expectorant, nauseant.

- c. **C. Canadensis** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota and California. Low or Dwarf Cornel, Bunch-berry, Bunch Plum, Cracker-berry, Small Flowering-cornel. Very similar to this is the arctic (d) **C. Suéica** L., called Plant-of-gluttony and Dwarf Honeysuckle†.
- e. **C. cîrcinâta** L'Her. (*C. rugosa* Laur., possibly the older name). Canada and northeastern U. S. Round-leaved Cornel or Dogwood, Green Osier. *Bark* bitter, astringent, febrifuge.
- f. **C. flôrîda** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Flowering Dogwood, Dogwood; American, Virginia or Florida Dogwood, Boxwood; New England, American or False Box-wood, American Cornelian tree; Flowering, Florida or White Cornel, Indian Arrow-wood, Nature's-mistake; Ger. Grossblûthige Kornel, Hornbaum; Fr. Cornouiller à grandes fleurs. *Bark of root*; **Cornus**, U. S. P., Dogwood bark; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. [The Flowering Dogwood of California and British Columbia is the larger tree (g) **C. occidentâlis** (T. & G.) Coville (*C. Nuttallii* Audubon)].
- h. **C. Mas** L. (*C. mascula* L.). Europe and northern Asia. Cornelian Cherry, Male Cornel, Cornelian tree, Redwood of Turkey; Ger. Kornelkirsche, Dûrlitze, Herlitze; Fr. Cornouiller. *Flowers* astringent. *Fruit* edible but austere.
- i. **C. stolonîfera** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, Arizona and California. Red Osier Cornel or Dogwood, Red-brush, Dogberry tree, Gutter tree, Kinnikinic, Killikinic, Waxberry Cornel. [Similar to this is (j) **C. sanguînea** L., the common Dogwood of Europe.]

577. CORONILLA, L. - Axseed. - **Papilionaceae**.
Latin diminutive, a little crown. Syn. *Emerus*, Mill., *Scorpius*, Medic. Herbs. About 25 species, Europe, Asia and N. Africa.

- a. **C. scorpioides** (Medic.) Koch (*S. scorpioides* Medic.). Europe. Coronilla. *Plant* cardiac tonic, like *Digitalis*. [(b) **C. Êmerus** L. (*E. Caesalpinia* Medic.), Europe, is Scorpion Senna; (c) **C. varia** L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is Axseed, Axwort, Hive-vine.

578. CORÓNOPUS, Gaertn. 1791. Wart Cress. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "crow foot", alluding to dissected leaves. Syn. *Senebiera*, DC. 1799; *Cochlearia*, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 6 species, warm and temperate regions.

- a. **C. Corónopus** (L.) Karst. (*Coch. Coronopus* L., *S. Coronopus* Poir.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Wart Cress, Wartwort, Swine's Cress, Sow-grass, Buck's-horn, Herb Ivy*, Wild Scurvy-grass. *Plant* anti-scorbutic.

579. CÔRYLUS, L. Hazel, Filbert. **Betulaceae**.
Ancient Greek name, from "helmet"-like involucre. Shrubs or small trees. About 7 species, northern hemisphere; 2 (or 3) in U. S.

- a. **C. Americana** Walt., Canada and eastern U. S. and (b) **C. rostrata** Ait., British America south to Georgia and Oregon (a variety in California), are the American Hazel-nut bushes, the latter the Beaked Hazel. (c) **C. Avellana** L. (*C. maxima* Mill.), Europe and Asia, is the European Hazel (Hezzle, Haul, Halse) or Filbert (Filberd, Filbeard, Philbert), Beard tree, Halenut, Nuttal tree, Nut-bush, Nuttre, Woodnut, (varieties known as Full-beards, Cob-nuts, Cosford and Downton Filberts, Barcelona Nuts); Ger. Hasel; Fr. Nqisetier. *Seeds* of all species yield hazel-nut oil. *Spicula* from involucre of (b) used like those of *Mucuna*.

580. CORYPHA, L. Talipot Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "tall". Fan-leaved Palms. About 7 species, tropical Asia.

- a. **C. umbraculifera** L. Ceylon and India. Talipot Palm (Taliput, Talipat), Basket Palm, Shreetalum, Smeetalum. *Leaves* used for umbrellas, as a substitute for paper, etc.

581. COSCINIUM, Colebr. Columbo-wood. **Menispermaceae.**
Syn. *Menispermum*, in part. Shrubs. About 4 species, tropical Asia.

- a. **C. fenestratum** (Gaertn.) Colebr. (*M. fenestratum* Gaertn.). Ceylon. Columbo-wood, False Calumba. *Wood, bark and root*, bitter tonic.

582. COSMOS, Cav. (*Cosmus, Cosmea*). **Compositae.**
From Greek, "ornament". Ornamental herbs. About 20 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.

583. COTINUS, Adans. Smoke-tree. **Anacardiaceae.**
Greek name of the Oleaster. Syn. *Rhus*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. One species of Europe and Asia, one of America.

- a. **C. cotinoides** (Nutt.) Brit. (*R. cotinoides* Nutt. 1838, *C. Americanus* Nutt. 1849.). American Smoke-tree, Wild Smoke-tree, Chittam-wood, Yellow-wood. Also other synonyms from the following.

- b. **C. Côtinus** (L.) Karst. (*R. Cotinus* L., *C. coriaria* Duham). Europe and Asia. Venice Sumac (Sumach), Venetian Sumac, Smoke-tree, Smoke-plant, False Fringe-tree, Purple Fringe, Wig-tree, Feather-tree, Aaron's-beard. *Wood*, called young Fustic and Zante-wood, yields a yellow dye.

584. COTONEÁSTER, Medic. Fire Thorn. **Pomaceae.**
From Latin, "star quince". Syn. *Crataegus, Mespilus*, in part. Ornamental shrubs or small trees. About 20 species, Old World.

- a. **C. Pyracantha** (L.) Spach. (*Crataegus Pyracantha* Medic. (Kew), *M. Pyracantha* L.). Evergreen Thorn, Fire Thorn, Pyracanth, Christ's Thorn*, Egyptian Thorn*.

585. COTULA, L. - Cotula. - **Compositae.**
Diminutive of *cota*, classical name of a composite plant. Herbs. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

- 586. COTYLÉDON**, L. Navelwort. **Crassulaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a plant with "cup-like" leaves.
Syn. *Umbilicus*. Herbs or shrubs. About 75 species, Old World and N. America; 15 in U. S.
- a. **C. Umbilicus** L. (*C. umbilicata* Lam., *U. pendulinus* DC.). Europe. Navelwort, Pennywort, Penny-leaves, Penny-pies, Penny-plates, Wall Pennywort, Cups-and-saucers, Hipwort, Kidneywort, Milk-the-cows, Pancakes; Ger. Nabelkraut; Fr. Cotylet, Nombri de Vénus. *Leaves* mucilaginous, vulnerary.
- 587. COURSÉZIA**, DC. Coursetia. **Papilionaceae**.
Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of America; 2 in U. S.
- 588. COVILLEA**, Vail. Creosote bush. **Zygophyllaceae**.
Syn. *Larrea*, Cav. Evergreen heavy-scented shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. divaricata** (Cav.) Vail (*L. Mexicana* Moric.). Southern Colorado to California and Mexico. Creosote bush, Tar-weed. *Plant* alterative, antisyphilitic. One source of lac. See *Croton aromaticus*.
- 589. COWÁNIA**, Don. - Cowania. - **Rosaceae**.
Named for Mr. Cowan, explorer in Mexico and Peru. Shrubs. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.
- 590. CRÁCCA**, L. 1753. Goat's Rue, etc. **Papilionaceae**.
Latin name of a Vetch. Syn. *Tephrosia*, Pers. 1807; (*Galega* in part. Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 120 species, warm and tropical regions; 14 in U. S.
- a. **C. Apolínea** (Delile) Lyons (*T. Apolinea* Link. (Kew), *G. Apolinea* Delile). Southern Europe. Egyptian Indigo. *Leaves* an adulterant of senna, also a source of indigo.
- b. **C. piscatória** (Sol.) Lyons (*G. piscatoria* Sol., *G. littoralis* Forst., *T. purpurea* Pers. (Kew), *T. piscatoria* Hilleb., *T. leptostachya* DC.). Fish-poison, Auhuhu, Hoha (Hawaii). Tropical regions generally. *Plant* has narcotic properties; used medicinally in India and to stupefy fish in Islands of Pacific.
- c. **C. toxicaria** (Pers) Lyons (*T. toxicaria* Pers.). Africa, nat. in West Indies. Fish-poison. Properties of (b).
- d. **C. Virginiana** L. 1753 (*Galega Virginiana* L. 1763, *Tephrosia Virginiana* Pers.). Southern New England to Florida and west to Minnesota and northern Mexico. Cat-gut, Hoary Pea, Goat's Rue, Devil's-shoestrings, Wild Sweet Pea, Turkey Pea, Rabbit Pea; Ger., Fr. *Téphrosie*. *Leaves* and *root*, laxative, tonic, vermifuge.
- 591. CRASSÍNA**, Scepín, 1758. Zinnia. **Compositae**.
Named from Paul Crassus, Italian botanist, 16th century. Syn. *Zinnia*, L. 1759. Herbs, some species shrubby. About 12 species, N. America; 5 in U. S. [The garden Zinnia is *C. elegans* (Jacq.) Lyons, of Mexico.]

592. CRATAEGUS, L. Hawthorn. Pomaceae.

Greek name of a kind of thorn having "tough" wood. Syn. *Mespilus*, in part. Thorny shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and S. America; 23 in U. S.

- a. **C. Oxyacantha** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. English Hawthorn (Haythorn, Hathorn), Haw-tree, Hedge-thorn, White or May Thorn, May-bush, May Quick-set, Wick, Wickens; var. *praecox* is the Glastonbury Thorn; Ger. Hagedorn; Fr. Aubépine. *Fruit* called haws, whence the name Hawthorn.

Of American species, the more noteworthy are (b) **C. aestivalis** (Walt.) T. and Gr., May Haw, Apple Haw of southern states (*fruit* used for jellies); (c) **C. coccinea** L., Scarlet Thorn or Hawthorn, White or Red Thorn*; (d) **C. cordata** (Mill.) Ait. (*M. cordata* Mill., *C. populifolia* Walt.), Washington Thorn, American Hedge-thorn; (e) **C. Crusgalli** L., Cockspur Thorn, Newcastle Thorn, Pin Thorn; (f) **C. tomentosa** L., Pear Thorn, Black Thorn, Common or White Thorn, Pear Haw; (g) **C. uniflora** Moench (*C. parvifolia* Ait.), Dwarf Thorn, suited for low hedges. *Fruit* of several species called red haws, occasionally thorn-plums or thorn-apples.

593. CRATAEVA, L. 1759. Garlic Pear. Capparidaceae.

Named for Crataevus, ancient Greek herbalist. Syn. *Tapia*, Adans, 1763. Shrubs or trees. About 18 species, tropical regions.

- a. **C. gynandra** L. Jamaica. Garlic Pear. *Bark of root* epispastic.

594. CRÉPIS, L. - Hawk's-beard. - Cichoriaceae.

From Greek, "sandal". Herbs resembling *Hieracium*. About 180 species, northern hemisphere; 23 in U. S.

595. CRESCÉNTIA, L. Calabash tree. Bignoniaceae.

Shrubs or trees. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. Cujete** L. (*C. acuminata* H. B. K., *C. angustifolia* Willd. *C. Cujute* Auct.). Tropical America. Calabash tree. *Fruit* calabash-like.

596. CRÉSSA, L. - Cressa. - Convolvulaceae.

From Greek, "Cretan". Low perennial herbs with small flowers. Two known species, widely diffused, both in U. S.

597. CRÍNUM, L. - Lily*. - Amaryllidaceae.

Greek name of a Lily. Ornamental bulbous plants with lily-like blossoms. About 60 species, warmer regions Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

598. CRISTALÉLLA, Nutt. Cristatella. Capparidaceae.

Latin dim. of *cristata*, "crested". Viscid herbs. Two species, both of south-central U. S.

- 599. CRÍTHMUM, L.** - **Samphire.** - **Umbelliferae.**
A succulent herb. One species, Old World.

- a. **C. marítimum L.** Coasts of Europe. Samphire (Sampere, Semper, originally Sampier from the French, Saint Pierre, i. e. St. Peter; the Latin name was *Petrus*, meaning a rock plant, with no reference to the Apostle Peter), Camphire, Crest-marine, Pasper, Peter's Cress, Rock-semper, Sea Fennel. *Leaves* used for pickles, etc.

- 600. CROCÍDIUM, Hook.** **Crocidium.** **Compositae.**
From Greek, "woolly, alluding to axils of leaves." Small winter-annual with golden yellow flowers. One species, northern California and northward.

- 601. CRÓCUS, L.** - - **Saffron.** - - **Iridaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Ornamental herbs with tuberous roots. About 70 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

- a. **C. sativus L.** (*C. officinalis* Martyn). Western Asia, cult. in southern Europe. Saffron, Autumnal Crocus, Spanish Saffron. Saffron raised in Pennsylvania is locally known as American Saffron, a name elsewhere applied to *Carthamus*, q. v. *Stigmus*; *Crocus*, U. S. P., Br., *Stigmata Croci*, Saffron; Ger. Fr. Safran (Codex); Sp. Azafran; aromatic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. (b.) **C. serótinus** Salisb. (*C. odoratus* Bivona) of southern Europe also yields Saffron.

- 602. CROÓMIA, Torr.** **Croomia.** **Roxburghiaceae.**
Herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of Florida.

- 603. CROSSÓPTERYX, Fenzl.** **Crossopteryx.** **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "tassel wing". Trees with bitter bark. One or two species, Africa.

- a. **C. febrífuga** Benth. (*C. Kotschyana* Fenzl.). Tropical Africa.
Bark febrifuge, containing a bitter alkaloid.

- 604. CROSSOSÓMA, Nutt.** **Crossosoma.** **Ranunculaceae.**
Sub-shrubs. Two known species, California.

- 605. CROTALÁRIA, L.** **Rattle-box.** **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "rattle" (pod.) Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 250 species, mostly tropical; 9 in U. S.

- a. **C. júncea L.** Southern Asia, nat. in Australia, etc. Yields a strong fibre called Bengal, Bombay, Madras or Sunn hemp. A valuable fodder plant. Several other species yield useful fibres, notably (b) **C. Búrghia** Hamilton of Afghanistan, and (c) **C. retusa L.**, East Indies, nat. in Brazil.

- d. **C. sagittális L.** Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Rattle-box, Wild Pea, Loco-weed². See *Astragalus* (c) and (p), also *Spiesia*.

- 606. CRÓTON, L.** - **Croton.** - **Euphorbiaceae.**
Greek name of *Ricinus*, both words meaning a "tick". Syn. *Aleurites*, *Clusia*, *Tigilium*, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 600 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.

- a. **C. aromáticus** L. (A. laccifera Willd. C. lacciferus L.). India. Lac tree. One of the trees yielding shellac, a *resinous exudate* caused by the puncture of an insect; Lac (Seed-lac, grain-lac, stick-lac, etc.); Lacca, Resina lacca; Ger. Lack, Gummilack; Fr. Laque, Gomme lacque; Sp. Goma laca. See Butea, Covillea, Erythrina, Ficus and Schleicheria.
- b. **C. Elutéria** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Eluteria L.). Bahamas. Sweetwood tree. *Bark*; **Cascarilla**, U. S. P., Br., Cortex cascarillæ, Cort. eluteriæ v. thuris; Ger. Kaskarillrinde, Kaskarille; Fr. Cascarille officinale (Codex), Ghacrilie, Écorce Éleuthérienne; Sp. Cascarilla; stimulant tonic. [The bark of (c) **C. Cascarilla** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Cascarilla L.) may be sometimes sold as Cascarilla bark.]
- d. **C. Malámbo** Karst., Venezuela. Source of Malambo bark. Properties of (b).
- e. **C. monothógynus** Michx. Southern U. S. and Mexico. Prairie Tea.
- f. **C. nívens** Jacq. (C. Pseudo-China Schlecht.). Mexico. Source of Copalchi bark; bitter, nervine, antiperiodic.
- g. **C. pavána** Hamilton. [Perhaps not distinct from (h)]. *Seeds*, Tilly-seeds, purgative.
- h. **C. Tíglum** L. (T. officinale Klotsch). East Indies. Croton-oil plant. *Seeds* Molucca grains, Croton seeds; Semen tiglii v. crotonis, Grana tiglii; Ger. Granatill, Purgirkörner; Fr. Croton tiglum, Graine de Tilly ou des Moluques (Codex), Petits pignons d' Inde; Sp. Grana tiglio; purgative. Source of **Oleum Tiglii**, U. S. P., Oleum Crotonis, Br., P. G; Croton oil; Ger. Crotonöl, Granadillöl.
- 607. CRÚSEA**, Cham. & Sch. (not Rich.). Crusea. **Rubiaceae**. Named for Prof. W. Cruse of Koenigsburg. Herbs. About 10 species, mostly of Mexico and Central America; 3 in U. S.
- 608. CRYPTÁNTHE**, Lehm. 1832. Cryptanthe. **Boraginaceae**. From Greek, "hidden flower". Syn. Krynitzkia, F. & M. 1841. Low annuals. About 50 species, America; 46 in U. S.
- 609. CRYPTOCÁRYA**, R. Br. (Cryptocaria). **Lauraceae**. From Greek, "hidden nut". Trees. About 45 species, tropical regions.
- a. **C. moscháta** Nees. & Mart. Brazil. Brazilian Nutmeg tree. *Fruit* aromatic, resembling true nutmeg.
- 610. CRYPTOGRÁMMA**, R. Br. Rock Brake. **Polypodiaceae**. From Greek, "hidden writing", alluding to the concealed sporangia. Small ferns. Two species, one in boreal Europe and Asia, one in northern U. S.
- 611. CUBÉBA**, Raf. - Cubeb. - **Piperaceae**. From vernacular, Persia or India. Syn. Piper (Kew), in part. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. Cubéba** (L. f.) Lyons (P. Cubeba L. f., C. officinalis Miq.). Java and adjacent Islands. Cubeb plant, Cubeb Pepper. *Unripe fruit*; **Cubeba**. U. S. P., Cubebae fructus, Br., Baccae cubebae, Piper caudatum; Cubeb, Cubebs, Tailed Pepper, Java Pepper; Ger. Kubeben, Schwindelkörner, Schwanzpfeffer; Fr. Cubébe, Poivre à queue (Codex); Sp. Cubebas; stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding very similar fruits are (b) **C. Lówong** Miq. (Piper Lowong Bl.); (c) **C. Wallíchii** Miq. (Piper ribesoides Wallich) and (d) **C. crássipes** Miq. (Piper crassipes Korthals). The fruit of (e) **C. canína** Miq. (Piper caninum Bl.) is smaller; that of (f) **C. Clúsii** Miq. (Piper Clusii C. DC.) of western Africa resembles Cubeb in appearance but contains piperine instead of cubebin; called African Black Pepper, Cubeb Pepper, Ashantee or Guinea Pepper, Guinea or African Cubeb.

612. CUBÉLIUM, Raf. 1824. Green Violet. **Violaceae**.

From Greek mythological character, Cybele. Syn. **Solea**, Spreng. 1813 [not Spreng. 1800]. Herb with inconspicuous flowers. A single species, Canada and northeastern U. S.

613. CÚCUMIS, L. Cucumber, Melon. **Cucurbitaceae**.

Latin name of Cucumber, whence also the English word Cucumber. Syn. Melo, Bryonia, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 30 species, chiefly of tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. Mélo** L. (M. vulgaris Cogn., M. sativus Sagaret.). Central Asia, now universally cult. Melon, Musk-melon (i. e. Muscat Melon), Cantaloupe (Cantaleup), Nutmeg Melon, Abdalavi (Egypt), Conomon (Japan). Var. **flexuosus** L. is the Serpent Melon or Snake Cucumber; var. **Dúdaim** L. (C. odoratissimus Moench), Vegetable Pomegranate. Queen Anne's Pocket Melon, Smelly-millon; var. **Chito** Morr. is Vegetable Orange, Lemon or Apple, Vine Peach. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* (cold seeds) emollient. See 614 (d).

- b. **C. myriocárpus** Naud. S. Africa. Cacur. *Pulp of fruit* emetic, cathartic, resembling colocynth.

- c. **C. satívus** L. Central and southern Asia, now universally cult. Cucumber, Gherkin, Gerkin (the young fruit or a small-fruited variety); Ger. Gurke; Fr. Concombre (Codex); Sp. Cohombro. *Juice of fruit*, also *seeds* (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).

- d. **C. trígonus** Rottb. (B. callosa Roxb.). India. *Fruit* bitter, purgative. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

614. CUCÚRBITA, L. Pumpkin, etc. **Cucurbitaceae**.

Ancient Latin name of Gourd, whence also the English word Gourd. Syn. Cucumis, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 10 species; 6 in U. S.

- a. **C. foetidíssima** H. B. K. (C. perennis A. Gray, Cucumis perennis James). Nebraska to Texas, Mexico and California. Missouri Gourd, Calabazilla, Wild Pumpkin, Chili Cojote.

- b. **C. máxima** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Squash, (formerly Squanter-squash, from Indian Askutasquash), Vine-apple, Winter Squash, Turban Squash, Large Gourd or Pom-pion of England, Vegetable-marrow, Varieties are the Hubbard, Boston Marrow, etc. Fr. Courge potiron (Codex). *Fruit* esculent.
- c. **C. moschata** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Crook-neck Squash; China, Cushaw or Canada Crook-neck, Winter Crook-neck Squash. *Fruit* esculent.
- d. **C. Pépo** L. North America, widely cult. Pumpkin (of America), Pompion. The type is the common Field or Yellow Pumpkin. Among the varieties are the Scallop Squashes, the Summer Crook-neck or Warty Squashes and some of the ornamental Gourds. *Fruit* generally esculent, although of coarse fibre. *Seeds*; *Pepo*, U. S. P., Semen peponis, Semina cucurbitae, Pumpkin seeds, Ger. Kürbissamen, Kürbiskörner, Graumontsamen; Fr. Semences de potirons; taenicide, emollient (One of the four "cold seeds", the others being those of melon, cucumber and gourd).

615. CUMINUM, L. Cumin. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herb with aromatic fruit. One species.

- a. **C. Cyminum** L. (*C. odorum* Salisb.). Northern Africa, cult. in southern Europe, etc. Cumin (Cummin), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Fructus cumini (*cymini*), Semen cumini; Ger. Haferkümmel, Kramkümmel, Mutterkümmel, Pfefferkümmel, Römischer Kümmel; Fr. Cumin (Codex); Sp. Comino; carminative, resembling caraway.

616. CUNILA, L. - Stone-mint, etc. - **Labiatae.**
The Latin name of an Origanum. Sym. Hedyosmos, Satureia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 15 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. origanoides** (L.) Britton (*S. origanoides* L. 1753, *Cunila Mariana* L. 1759, *H. origanoides* Kze.). New York to Ohio and south to Florida. American Dittany, Stone Mint, Sweet Horse-mint, Mountain Dittany, Wild Basil, High Pennyroyal, Maryland Cunila. *Herb* diaphoretic.

617. CUPRESSUS, L. - Cypress. - **Pinaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, whence the English word Cypress. Evergreen trees. About 12 species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia and North America; 5 in U. S.

- a. **C. macrocarpa** Hartweg. California. Monterey Cypress.
- b. **C. sempervirens** L. Persia and the Levant. Cypress tree, Oriental or European Cypress.
- 618. CÚRCAS, Adans.** Purgin'-nut. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. *Jatropha*, in part. Herbs or shrubs, tropical America.

- a. **C. púrgans** Adans. (*C. Adansonii* Endl., *Jatropha Curcas* L.). West Indies and S. America. Purging-nut tree. *Seeds*; *Curcas*, *Semen ricini majoris*, *Sem. curcadis*, *Sem. ficus infernalis*, *Nuces catharticae americanæ*; *Physic-nut*, *Barbados-nut*, *Purging-nut*; Ger. *Schwarze Brechnüsse*, *Grosse Purgirnüsse*, *Grosse Ricinussamen*. *Seeds* and *oil* expressed therefrom powerfully cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue. (b) **C. multifidus** (L.) Endl. (*Jatropha multifida* L.), South America, has similar properties.

619. CURCÚMA, L. - Turmeric. Marantaceae.

From Arabic name of Saffron. Syn. *Amomum*, in part. Herbaceous plants from fleshy rhizomes. About 35 species, warmer regions of Old World to Oceanica.

- a. **C. angustifolia** Roxb. East Indies. *Rhizomes* of this and some other species yield East Indian Arrow-root, Tikor. See *Maranta*.
- b. **C. aromática** Salisb. (*C. Zedoaria* Roxb.). East Indies. Round Zedoary; Fr. *Zédoarie ronde* (Codex). Properties of (e).
- c. **C. longa** L. (*A. Curcuma* Jacq.; includes *C. rotunda* L.), India, cult. in many tropical countries. Turmeric plant. Indian Saffron, Huldee (India). *Rhizome*, *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *curcumae*; Turmeric (i. e. *terra merita*), *Curcuma*; Ger. *Kurkuma*, *Gilbwurzel*, *Gelber Ingwer*, *Gelbsuchtwurzel*; Fr. *Curcuma long et rond* (Codex); aromatic, condiment; yields a yellow dye. (d) **C. viridiflora**. Roxb. also yields turmeric.
- e. **C. Zedoária** Rosc. (*A. Zedoaria* Willd., *C. Zerumbet* Roxb., *A. Zerumbet* Koenig). East Indies. Zedoary. *Rhizome*; *Zedoaria*, *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *zedoariae*; Ger. *Zarnabac*, *Zitterwurzel*, *Langer Zittwer*, *Giftheil*; Fr. *Zédoaire longue*. Pungent, closely resembling ginger in properties and use.

620. CÚSCUTA, L. - Dodder. - Cuscutaceae.

Latin from the Arabic name. Leafless white or yellow parasitic vines. About 100 species; 25 in U. S.

- a. **C. Epílinum** Weihe. Europe, nat. in U. S. Flax Dodder (Dother), Flax-drop, Flax-vine. Names applied to the various species are Beggar-weed, Bind, Hale-, Hell- or Hairv- bind, Hell-weed, Hail-weed, Hair-weed, Devil's-guts, Fordboh, Love-vine, Podder, Scald-weed, Scold, Strangle-tare, Strangle-weed.
- b. **C. Epíthymum** Murr. (*C. Trifolii* Bab.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Thyme Dodder, Clover Dodder, Lesser or Lucerne Dodder. (The Didders generally are named from their host-plants, as Smartweed Dodder, Hazel Dodder, etc.

621. CUSPÁRIA, Humb. 1814. Angostura. Rutaceae.

Syn. *Bonplandia*, Willd. 1802 not Cav. 1800, *Angostura*, R. & S. 1819; *Galipea*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, tropical America.

- a. **C. Angostúra** (Rich.) Lyons (B. Angostura Rich, G. Cusparia St. Hil., G. febrifuga Bail. G. officinalis Hancock, C. febrifuga Humb. (Kew), B. trifoliata Willd.). Northern S. America. *Bark* Cuspariae cortex, Br. Angostura, Cortex angusturae; Angostura or Angustura bark, Carony bark; Ger. Angustura-rinde; Fr. Angusture vraie (Codex); bitter, tonic, stomachic.
- 622. CYATHÉA**, Sm. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "cup", alluding to the indusium. Syn. Polypodium†, in part. Arborescent ferns. About 25 species, natives of tropical regions.
- a. **C. medulláris** (Forst.) Swz. (P. medullare Forst.). New Zealand. Medullary substance of caudex edible.
- 623. CÝCAS**, L. Fern Palm, Sago Palm*. **Cycadaceae**.
Greek name of a Palm. Palm-like plants. About 20 species, tropical Australia, Asia and Polynesia.
- a. **C. circinális** L. Malabar. Malabar Sago Palm or Fern Palm, Madu-nut. Trunk yields *sago*, as in the true Sago Palms. (b) **C. revolúta** Thunb. of Japan and other species also yield Sago. Both species are cult. as house plants.
- 624. CYCLADÉNIA**, Benth. Cycladenia. **Apocynaceae**.
From Greek, "ring gland". Low perennial herbs. One or two species, California.
- 625. CÝCLAMEN**, L. Cyclamen, Sow-bread. **Primulaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Stemless perennials from tuberous rhizomes. About 12 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.
- a. **C. Europaéum** L. Southern Europe. Sow-bread, Swine-bread, Ground-bread, Bleeding-nun; Ger. Erdscheibe, Erdbrod, Schweinbrod; Fr. Pain de porceau, Arthanite; Sp. Pan de puerco. *Tuber* drastic cathartic, emetic.
- 626. CYCLOLÓMA**, Moq. Tumble weed. **Chenopodiaceae**.
From Greek, "circle border", alluding to calyx. A pigweed-like herb (Winged Pigweed‡). One species, U. S.
- 627. CYCLÓPIA**, Vent. Bush Tea. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for the Cyclops of mythology. Shrubs. About 10 species, South Africa.
- a. **C. galeoides** DC., (b) **C. latifolia** DC., (c) **C. sessiliflora** Eckl. & Zeyh., (d) **C. subternáta** Vog. (C. intermedia E. Meyen, C. Vogelii Harv.) and other species, yield the Bush tea of S. Africa, African Tea; Ger. Honigthee, Birshee, Capthee, Buschthee, used as a beverage; expectorant, diaphoretic.
- 628. CYDÓNIA**, Mill. 1752. Quince. **Pomaceae**.
Latin name, from Cydonia, a town in Crete. Syn. Pyrus, Sorbus, in part. Shrubs or small trees. Europe and Asia.
- a. **C. Cydónia** (L) Lyons (P. Cydonia L. (Kew), C. vulgaris Pers., C. Europaea Savi. S. Cydonia Cranz). Asia and Europe, widely cult. Quince tree. Probably the golden ap-

ples of the Hesperides; Ger. Quittenbaum; Fr. Cognassier, *Fruit*; Fructus (Poma) cydoniae; Ger. Quitten; Fr. Coing (Codex); Sp. Membrillo, Portuguese Marmelo, whence our word marmalade; esculent, astringent. *Seeds*; Cydonium, Semen cydoniae, Quince seed; Ger. Quittensamen, Quittenkörner; Fr. Semences (Pépins) de coing; mucilaginous, demulcent. [The ornamental Japanese Quince is (b) *C. Japonica* (Thunb.) Pers.]

629. CYMBALÁRIA, Medic. Kenilworth Ivy. Scrophulariaceae.

From Greek, "cymbal". Syn. Antirrhinum, Linaria, in part. Creeping or spreading herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

- a. *C. Cymbalária* (L.) Wettst. (*H. Cymbalaria* L., *L. Cymbalaria* Mill.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Kenilworth Ivy, Coliseum Ivy, Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, Wandering Jew, Ivy-weed, Aaron's-beard, Mother-of-thousands, Oxford-weed, Pedlar's-basket, Pennywort, Climbing or Roving Sailor, Rabbits.

630. CYNÁNCHUM, L. 1753. Swallowwort*. Asclepiadaceae.

From Greek, "dog-strangling". Syn. Vincetoxicum, Moench 1794 (not Walt. 1788), Asclepias, in part. Mostly perennial vines. About 100 species, Old and New Worlds; 3 in U. S.

- a. *C. acútum* L. (*C. Monspeliacum* L.). Europe and Asia. French or Montpellier Scammony, from the *milk sap* of this plant, has been used in place of true scammony.
- b. *C. Vincetóxicum* (L.) Pers. (*V. officinale* Moench (Kew), *A. Vincetoxicum* L.). Europe. Swallowwort, White Swallowwort, German Contrayerva, Tame-poison; Ger. Schwalbenwurz, Giftwende, Giftwurz, Gottesgabwurz; Fr. Asclépiade, Domptevenin (Codex), Hirundinaire. *Root*, Rad. vincetoxici v. hirundinariae v. asclepiadis; emetic, cathartic, diuretic, sudorific.

631. CYNARA, L. - Artichoke. - Compositae.

The classical name. Thistle-like herbs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. *C. Cardúneulus* L. Southern Europe, and widely cult. Cardoon. *Blanched leaf stalks* esculent. *Flowers* used in France to coagulate milk.
- b. *C. Scolýmus* L. Southern Europe, northern Africa, and widely cult. Artichoke, Bur Artichoke. *Fleshy scales* of flower heads edible when freed from the bristles or "choke". The "chard" or blanched central leaf stalk is also eaten. Artichoke is reputed a blood purifier, diuretic and cholagogue.

632. CYNÓCTONUM, J. G. Gmel. 1791. Loganiaceae.

From Greek, "dog slaying". Syn. Mitreola R. Br. 1810; Ophiorhiza, in part. Herbs. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

633. CYNÓGLÓSSUM, L. Hound's-tongue. Boraginaceae.

From Greek, "dog's-tongue". Herbs with bur-like fruits. About 75 species; 5 in U. S.

- a. **C. officinale** L. Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Hound's-tongue, Gypsy-flower, Dog's-tongue, Dog-bur, Canadian Bur, Sheep-lice, Tory-weed, Rose-noble; Ger. Hundszunge, Venusfinger; Fr. Cynoglosse (Codex), Langue de chien. Root and herb sedative, lenitive, expectorant.
- b. **C. Virginicum** L. Canada to Florida and Kansas. Wild Comfrey, Dog-bur.
- 634. CYNOSCIADIUM**, DC. Cynosciadium. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "dog celery". Small annuals. Two species, both of southern U. S.
- 635. CYPÉRUS**, L. Galingale, Cypress-grass. **Cyperaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Pycneus*, *Papyrus*, in part. Sedges with umbellate or capitate inflorescence. About 650 species; 77 in U. S.
- a. **C. articulatus** L. Tropical regions. Adrue, Guinea Rush. *Rhizome* anti-emetic, carminative.
- b. **C. esculentus** L. A widely distributed species, sometimes a troublesome weed. Nut-grass. *Tubers*, Earth-nut, Earth or Ground Almond, Rush-nut, Chufa; Fr. Souchet comestible, Amandes de terre; edible, rich in oil of agreeable flavor for salad oil; roasted, a substitute for coffee. The American (c) **C. phymatodes** Muhl. is referred by some to this species, but its tubers are very small.
- d. **C. longus** L. (*C. officinalis* T. Nees.) Europe. English Galingale (Galangal), Sweet Cyperus. *Rhizome*, Cypress-root, tonic, stomachic. [(e) **C. odoratus** L. (*Pycneus polystachys* Beauv.) of India has similar properties in a more marked degree.]
- f. **C. Papyrus** L. (*Papyrus antiquorum* Willd.). Northeastern Africa to Syria. Papyrus Sedge, Papyrus, Bullrush of Egypt. Anciently known as Biblus, whence our word Bible. Formerly used as we now use paper, that word being derived from Papyrus. [Similar but much smaller is the Umbrella plant (g) **C. alternifolius** L., a common house plant.]
- h. **C. vaginatus** R. Br. (*C. textilis* F. Muell.). Australia and S. Africa. A valuable fibre plant, used for making ropes, mats, etc. In China (i) **C. tegetum** Roxb. and in Hawaii (j) **C. laevigatus** L., Ehuawa, is cultivated for the same uses.
- 636. CYPRIPIEDÍUM**, L. Ladies'-slipper. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "Venus' buskin". Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 40 species, temperate and tropical regions; 11 in U. S.
- a. **C. acaule** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Stemless Ladies'-slipper, Pink or Purple Ladies'-slipper, Camel's-foot, Whip-poor-will's-shoe. Other names applied indiscriminately to our native species, except (b), are Moccasin-flower, Indian-moccasin, American or Wild Valerian, Nerve-root, Noah's-ark, Indian-shoe, Squirrel-shoes, Venus'-shoe, Ducks, Old-goose, Two-lips.

- b. **C. arietinum** R. Br. Canada and northeastern U. S. Ram's-head Ladies'-slipper, Ram's-head.
 - c. **C. candidum** Willd. New York to Minnesota and Missouri. Small White Ladies'-slipper.
 - d. **C. hirsutum** Mill. (*C. pubescens* Willd.). Nova Scotia south to Alabama and west to Nebraska and Missouri. Yellow Ladies'-slipper, Yellow Moccasin-flower, Venus'-shoe, Venus'-cup, Yellow Indian-shoe, American Valerian, Nerve-root, Male Nervine, Yellow Noak's-ark, Yellows, Monkey-flower, Umbil-root, Yellow Umbil (Umble or Umbel); Ger. Gelbfrauenschuhwurz; Fr. Cypripède jaune, Valériane américaine. *Rhizome and rootlets* (of this and the following species); **Cypripedium**, U. S. P., *Rhizoma cypripedii*, Ladies'-slipper; antispasmodic, nervine.
 - e. **C. parviflorum** Salisb. British America to Georgia, Missouri and Oregon. Small Yellow Ladies'-slipper. Synonyms and properties of (d), the two species being closely similar.
 - f. **C. reginae** Walt. (*C. spectabile* Salisb., *C. album* Ait.). Nova Scotia to Georgia and Minnesota. Showy Ladies'-slipper, Female Nervine, Pink Moccasin-flower.
- 637. CYRILLA**, Gard. Leatherwood, etc. **Cyrtillaceae**.
Named for D. Cyrillo, Italian physician. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, southern U. S. and tropical America.
- a. **C. racemiflora** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Southern Leatherwood, Burn-wood, Ironwood, He-Huckleberry, White or Red Titi.
- 638. CYRTOPODIUM**, R. Br. **Cyrtopodium**. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "curved foot". Fleshy-stemmed orchids, very showy. About 28 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 639. CYRTORHYNCHA**, Nutt. Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae**.
From Greek, "curved beak". Syn. *Ranunculus*, in part. Herb resembling *Ranunculus*. One species, central U. S.
- 640. CYSTOPTERIS**, Bernh. Brittle Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "bladder fern", referring to inflated indusium. Rock ferns. About 5 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. fragilis** (L.) Bernh. (*P. fragile* L.). Cosmopolitan. Brittle Fern, Bottle Fern, White-oak Fern.
- 641. CYTISUS**, L. - Broom. - **Papilionaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a leguminous plant. Syn. *Genista*, *Laburnum*, *Sarothamnus*, *Spartium*, in part. Shrubs, often spiny. About 45 species, Old World.
- a. **C. Laburnum** L. (*L. anagyroides* Medic. (Kew), *L. vulgare* Presl.). Southern Europe. Laburnum, Bean-trefoil, Golden-chain, Golden-shower, He-Broom, False Ebony, Ebony of the Alps; Ger. Goldregen, Bohnenbaum; Fr. Faux Ébénier, Cytise. *Seeds* sedative, soporific, narcoto-acrid, aperient.

- b. **C. Scoparius** (L.) Link. (Spar. Scoparium L., Sar. Scoparius Koch, G. Scoparia Lam.). Northern Asia, Europe, adv. in U. S. Broom; Green, Scotch or Irish Broom, Hag-weed, Bannal, Besom; Ger. Besenkraut, Besenginster, Pfriemenkraut; Fr. Genêt à balais. *Tops*; **Scoparius**. U. S. P., Scoparii cacumina, Br.; sedative, diuretic. In Germany the *flowers* also, Flores genistae, Fl. spartii scoparii, are used.
642. **DALIBÁRDA**, L. - Dewdrop. - **Rosaceae**.
Named for T. F. Dalibard, French botanist, 18th Century.
A downy tufted herb. One species, northeastern U. S. and Canada.
643. **DAMASÓNÍUM**, Juss. Damasonium. **Alismaceae**.
Syn. Actinocarpus, in part. Aquatic herbs. About 4 species; 1 in U. S.
644. **DÁPHNE**, L. Spurge Laurel. **Thymeliaceae**.
Ancient Greek name, from the Nymph Daphne. Evergreen shrubs. About 40 species, Europe and Asia.
- a. **D. Gnídium** L. Southern Europe. Spurge Flax, Mezereon; Fr. Garou, Sainbois (Codex). See (c).
- b. **D. Lauréola** L. Central Europe. Spurge Laurel, Dwarf Bay, Copse or Wood Laurel, Lady Laurel, Fox-poison, Mezereon, Sturdy Lowries. See (c).
- c. **D. Mezéreum** L. Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Mezereon, Mysterious plant†, Dwarf Bay, Daffadowndilly*, Magell, Paradise plant, Spurge Flax, Spurge Olive, Wild Pepper; Ger. Kellerhals, Seidelbast; Fr. Ménépion, Bois gentil (Codex); Sp. Macreón, Torviso. *Bark* of all three species; **Mezereon**, U. S. P., Mezerei cortex, Br., Cort. thymeleae v. coccognidii; acrid, irritant, alterative. *Fruit*, German Pepper, has been used to adulterate black pepper.
645. **DAPHNÓPSIS**, Mart. & Zucc. Daphnopsis. **Thymeliaceae**.
From Greek, "Daphne-like". Syn. Daphne, in part. Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.
- a. **D. salicifolia** Meissn. (Daphne salicifolia Kunth.). Mexico. Leaves epispastic.
646. **DASYLÍRION**, Zucc. Dasyllirion. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "dense (flowered) lily". Plants with woody stem. About 19 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.
647. **DASYSTOMA**, Raf. False Foxglove. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "dense (bearded) mouth". Syn. Gerardia, Rhinanthus, in part. Rather robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. Six species, all of eastern N. America; 5 in U. S.
- a. **D. Pediculária** (L.) Benth. (G. Pedicularia L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Fern-leaved False Foxglove, Bushy Gerardia, Lousewort, American Foxglove, Fever-weed.

- b. **D. Virginicus** (L.) Brit. (*R. Virginicus* L., *G. quercifolia* Pursh, *D. quercifolia* Benth.). Eastern U. S. Smooth or Oak-leaved False Foxglove, Golden Oak.

648. DATISCA, L. - *Datisca*. - **Datiscaceae**.
Syn. *Tricerastes*, Presl. Annual herbs. Two known species, one in Asia, one in California.

649. DATÚRA, L. Thorn-apple, etc. **Solanaceae**.
From vernacular, Hindustan(?). Syn. *Brugmansia*, in part. Robust herbs with showy flowers, some tropical species shrubs. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. including those naturalized.

- a. **D. arborea** L. (*B. arborea* Steud.). Tropical America, cult. for ornament in California. *Brugmansia*, *Floribunda*, *Floriponda*†.

b. **D. Stramonium** L. Asia, now a cosmopolitan weed. *Stramonium*, Thorn-apple, Jamestown-weed, Jimson-weed, Jamestown Lily, Devil's-apple, Devil's-trumpet, Mad-apple, Apple of Peru, Stink-weed, Stink, Fire-weed, Dewtry; Ger. *Stechapfel*, *Dornapfel*; Fr. *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse* (Codex); Sp. *Estramonio*, *Toloache*. *Leaves*; **Stramonii folia**, U. S. P., Br., *Herba stramonii*, *Herba daturae*. *Seeds*; **Stramonii semen**, U. S. P., Br., *Semina stramonii* v. *daturae*; sedative anodyne, deliriant.

- c. **D. Tátula** L. [probably only a variety of (b)]. South America, nat. in U. S. Purple Thorn-apple, Purple Stramonium. Very similar to the last and having identical properties. Several other species are used as narcotics, notably (d) **D. fastuosa** L. (*D. alba* Nees) of India; (e) **D. Métel** L., Africa and southern Asia, and (f) **D. sanguinea** Ruiz et Pav. of Peru, from the seeds of which an intoxicating drink is prepared.

650. DAUBENTÓNIA, DC. *Daubentonia*. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for M. Daubenton, French botanist. Syn. *Sesbania*, in part. Small shrubs with quadrangular pods. About 4 species, sub-tropical America; 1 in U. S.

651. DAÚCUS, L. - Carrot. - **Umbelliferae**.
The ancient Greek name. Annual or biennial herbs with dissected compound leaves. About 25 species; 1 in U. S.

- a. **D. Caróta** L. Northern Asia and Europe, widely nat. and cult. Carrot. The wild plant is called Wild Carrot, Bee's-nest or Bird's-nest plant, Devil's-plague. Dawke, Fiddle, Hill-trot, Lace-flower, Mirrot, Rantipole; Ger. *Möhre*, *Gelbe Rübe*; Fr. *Carotte* (Codex); Sp. *Zannahoria*. *Fruit* of wild plant, *Fructus carotae* v. *dauci*, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Root* vulnerable, esculent.

652. DÉCODON, J. F. Gmel. (*Decadon*). **Lythraceae**.
From Greek, "ten toothed", of the calyx. Syn. *Nessaea*, *Lythrum*, in part. Aquatic herb. One species.

- a. **D. verticillátus** (L.) Ell. (*L. verticillatum* L., *N. verticillata* H. B. K.). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Swamp Loose-strife, Swamp Willow-herb, Wild Oleander, Peat-weed, Slink-weed.
653. **DECUMÁRIA**, L. Decumaria. **Saxifragaceae**.
From Latin, "ten parted". Woody climber. One species, southeastern U. S.
654. **DEINÁNDRA**, Greene. *Deinandra*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "terrible man". Syn. *Hemizonia*, in part. Herbs. Six known species, southwestern U. S.
655. **DELABÉCHEA**, Lindl. Bottle tree. **Sterculiaceae**.
Named for Sir H. T. De la Bèche, geologist, 19th Century. Syn. *Sterculia*, in part. An Australian tree with trunk bulged in barrel form. One species; (a) **D. rupéstris** Lindl. (*S. rupestris* Benth.), Australia.
656. **DELPHÍNIUM**, L. Larkspur. **Ranunculaceae**.
Latin "dolphin-like", of the flower. Syn. *Staphisagria*, in part. Erect herbs with showy blue, red or white flowers. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 46 in U. S.
- a. **D. Ajácis** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. The common Larkspur of country gardens. Properties of (c).
- b. **D. Caroliniánum** Walt. (*D. azureum* Michx.). Prairies of Central U. S. Azure, Blue, Carolina or Prairie Larkspur.
- c. **D. Consólida** L. Central Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Field Larkspur, Knight's-spur, Lark-heel, Lark's-claw, Staggerweed, King's Consound; Ger. Rettersporn, Lerchenklau, Hornkümmel; Fr. Pied d'alouette. *Leaves, flowers and seeds*; Herba, Flores, Semen consolidæ (regalis), v. calcitrippæ; acrid, irritant, emeto-cathartic, alterative. [The seeds were official as *Delphinium*, U. S. P., 1870.]
- d. **D. Staphiságria** L. (*S. macrocarpa* Spach., *D. officinale* Wenderoth). Mediterranean basin. Lousewort. *Seeds*; **Staphisagria**, U. S. P., *Staphisagriae semina*, Br., Sem. staphidis agriae, Sem. pedicularis; *Stavesacre* seed; Ger. Stephanskörner, Stafadriansamen, Läusekörner, Läusepfeffer, Rattenpfeffer; Fr. Staphisaigre (Codex); Sp. Estafisagria, Albarráz; used as a parasiticide.
- e. **D. trolliifólium** A. Gr. California. Cow-poison.
- f. **D. urceolátum** Jacq. (*D. exaltatum* Ait.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Nebraska, also cult. in gardens. Tall Larkspur. This and our other numerous species have properties of (c).
657. **DÉNDRIUM**, Desv. 1813. Sand Myrtle. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "tree like". Syn. *Leiophyllum* Pers. 1805, not Ehrh. 1780. Shrubs. Two known species, eastern U. S.
658. **DENDROMÉCON**, Benth. Tree Poppy. **Papaveraceae**.
From Greek, "tree poppy". Shrubby plants. Two species, California.

659. DENDRÓPHYLAX, Reichb. *Dendrophylax*. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "tree guard". Leafless epiphytes. Two species, West Indies; 1 in U. S.

660. DENTÁRIA, L. Toothwort, Pepper-root. **Cruciferae**.
From Latin, "toothed", of the rootstocks. Syn. *Cardamine* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from scaly or toothed rootstocks. About 16 species, all of U. S.

a. **D. diphylla** Michx. (*C. diphylla* Wood). Canada and north-eastern U. S. Two-leaved Toothwort or Tooth-root, Pepper-root, Crinkle-root, Trickle. Root of this and other species, antiscorbutic, resembling horseradish.

b. **D. laciniáta** Muhl. Canada and eastern U. S. Cut-leaved Toothwort or Pepper-root, Crow-toe, Crow-foot*.

661. DERÍNGA, Adans. 1763. Honewort. **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. *Cryptotaenia*, DC. 1829. Perennial herb. One species, eastern U. S.

662. DIAMÓRPHA, Nutt. *Diamorpha*. **Crassulaceae**.
From Greek, "doubly anomalous". Low herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

663. DIANTHÉRA, L. Water-willow, **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "doubly anthered". Herbs. About 100 species, mostly tropical America; 5 in U. S.

664. DIÁNTHUS, L. Pink, Carnation, etc. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Greek, "the flower of Zeus." Syn. *Tunica*, in part. Herbs, mostly perennial. About 200 species, Old World, 1 in boreal America. Several species cult. in gardens, notably, (a) **D. Caryophyllus** L., Carnation, Carnation or Clove Gilliflower, Clove Pink, Picotee, Grenadine, etc., (b) **D. barbátus** L., Sweet William, Bunch Pink, French Pink, Blooming-down, London-pride, London-tuft, Snowflake, Sweet-John, Tolmeiner; (c) **D. prólifer** L. [*T. prolifera* Scop. (Kew)], Childing or Proliferous Pink; (d) **D. plumárius** L., Common Pink of old gardens, Grass Pink.

665. DIAPÉDIUM, Konig. 1806. *Diapedium*. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "over plains" (?). Syn. *Dicliptera* (Kew), Juss. 1807; *Justicia*, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

666. DIAPÉNSIA, L. *Diapensia*. **Diapensiaceae**.
Evergreen sub-shrubs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one circumpolar (northern U. S.).

667. DICHAETÓPHORA, Gray. *Dichaetophora*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "bearing two bristles". Syn. *Boltonia*, in part. A Daisy-like winter annual. One species, Texas.

668. DICHÓNDRA, Forst. *Dichondra*. **Convolvulaceae**.
From Greek, "twokerneled". Syn. *Sibthorpia*, in part. Round-leaved prostrate or creeping herbs. About 5 species, warm regions, 2 in U. S.

- 669. DICKSONIA**, L'Her. Dicksonia- **Polypodiaceae**.
Named for James Dickson, English botanist, d. 1822. Syn. *Balantium*, in part. Large Ferns, tropical species often arborescent. About 50 species; 1 in U. S.
- a. **D. chrysótricha** Moore (*B. chrysotrichum* Hassk.). Java. *Capillary chaff* from base of stipes is Paku-kidang or Pakoe-kidang, used in surgery as a styptic, see *Alsophila*, and *Cibotium*.
- 670. DICÓRIA**, T. & Gr. Dicoria. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "two bugs", alluding to appearance of akenes. Herbs. Two known species, Arizona to California.
- 671. DICRANOCÁRPUS**, Gray. *Dicranocarpus*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "pitchfork fruit". An inconspicuous annual herb. One species, Texas.
- 672. DICRAÚRUS**, Hook. f. *Dicraurus*. **Amaranthaceae**.
Herb. One species, Texas.
- 673. DICTÁMNUS**, L. - Dittany. - **Rutaceae**.
The classical name from Mt. Dicte. Strong-scented herb with showy flowers. One species.
- a. **D. álbus** L. (*D. Fraxinella* Pers.). Europe. White Fraxinella, European or Bastard Dittany, Dittander, Garden Ginger. *Root*; Rad. dictamni albae, Rad. fraxinellae; Ger. Weisse Dittamwurzel, Escherwurzel, Aeschenwurzel, Spechtwurzel; anti-spasmodic, diuretic.
- 674. DICYPÉLLIUM**, Nees. Clove-bark tree. **Lauraceae**.
From Greek, "two goblets". Syn. *Persea*, *Licaria*, in part. Aromatic tree. One species.
- a. **D. caryophyllátum** Nees. (*P. caryophyllata* Mart., *L. Guianensis* Aubl., apparently the oldest name.). Brazil. Clove Bark tree; Ger. Cravobaum, Nelkenzimmtbaum. *Bark*; Clove-bark, Clove Cinnamon, Cassia caryophyllata, Cortex caryophyllati; resembles cinnamon. The wood, called rose-wood, yields oil of Licaria or of Lign-aloes, used in perfumery. See also *Aquilaria*.
- 675. DÍDIPLIS**, Raf. Water Purslane. **Lythraceae**.
From Greek, "twice double". Aquatic or "amphibious" herb. One species, U. S. Closely related to the Old World genus *Peplis*.
- 676. DIERVÍLLA**, Moench. Bush Honey-suckle. **Caprifoliaceae**.
Named for Dr. Dierville of Canada. Syn. *Lonicera*, in part. Shrubs, related to *Weigela*. Three species; all of U. S.
- a. **D. Diervilla** (L.) MacM. (*L. Diervilla* L., *D. trifida* Moench., *D. Canadensis* Willd.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Bush Honey-suckle, Gravel-weed, Life-of-man. *Root, leaves and twigs*, diuretic, astringent, alterative.
- 677. DIGITÁLIS**, L. Foxglove. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Latin, (glove) "finger". Robust herbs with showy flowers in racemes. About 20 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **D. purpúrea** L. (*D. tomentosa* Link & Hoffm.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Purple Foxglove, Foxglove, (originally Folk's-glove), Thimbles, Fairy-cap, Fairy-fingers, Fairy-thimbles, Fairy-bells, Dog's-finger, Finger-flower, Ladies'-glove, Lady-fingers, Ladies'-thimble. Pop-dock, Flap-dock, Flop-dock, Lion's-mouth, Rabbit's-flower, Cottagers, Throat-wort, Scotch Mercury; Ger. Fingerhut; Fr. Digitale (Codex), Digitale Pourprée, Grande Digitale; Sp. Dedalera. *Leaves*; **Digitalis**, U. S. P., *Digitalis Folia*, Br., *Folia digitalis*, P. G., *Herba digitalis*; cardiac sedative, diuretic.

678. **DIÓCLEA**, H. B. K. Dioclea. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "troublesome". Shrubs or climbers. About 25 species, mostly of tropical America, two in Asia; 1 in U. S.

679. **DIONAÉA**, Ellis. Venus' Flytrap. **Sarraceniacae**. Dedicated to Dione of Greek mythology. Herb with sensitive foliage. One species, found only in southern U. S.

- a. **D. muscipula** Ellis (*D. sensitiva* Salisb.). Pine barrens of N. and S. Carolina. Venus' Flytrap; Ger. Venus die Fliegen-fängerin; Fr. Attrappe-mouche. An insectivorous plant.

680. **DIOSCORÉA**, L. - Yam. - **Dioscoreaceae**. Named for ancient Greek naturalist Dioscorides. Twining vines from thick rootstocks. About 160 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

Among the species cultivated for their esculent fleshy rootstocks are (a) **D. aculeata** L., India to Oceanica, the Kaawi Yam; (b) **D. alata** L., India and South Sea Islands, the Uvi Yam, White Negro Yam (weighing sometimes 100 pounds); (c) **D. glabra** Roxb. (*D. Batatas*, Decaisne), India and China, the Chinese Yam; (d) **D. Japonica** Thunb., Japan, where it is much cultivated; (e) **D. sativa** L., widely distributed; Common Yam, inferior to the above.

- f. **D. villosa** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Wild Yam, Colic-root, Rheumatism-root, Devil's-bones. *Rhizome* diaphoretic, expectorant, uterine tonic. [The contorted rootstocks known as False Wild Yam, according to King's Dispensatory (1899) are from *D. villosa* var. *glabra*].

681. **DIOSPÝROS**, L. Ebony, Date Plum. **Ebenaceae**. From Greek, "Zeus' wheat", so named by Pliny. Trees or shrubs. About 160 species, especially of Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **D. Ébenum** Koenig. Ceylon. Ebony. This species yields the best ebony, but the wood of many other species, in India, Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar, is almost equally hard and black.

- b. **D. Káki** L. f. China and Japan. Japanese Persimmon or Date Plum. The best native fruit of Japan.

- c. **D. Lótus** L. Eastern Asia. Common Date Plum, Lotus tree. *Fruit* edible but small.

- d. **D. obtusifolia** Willd. Mexico. Zapote prieto, Zapote negro; *Bark and leaves* astringent, tonic.
- e. **D. Virginiana** L. Rhode Island to Florida and west to Texas and Kansas. Common Persimmon (Parsimon), Seeded Plum, Winter Plum, Possum-wood, Lotus-tree, Jove's-fruit, North American Ebony; Ger. Amerikanische Dattelpflaume; Fr. Plaqueminier de Virginie. *Fruit*, Virginian Date-plum², esculent. *Unripe fruit* a powerful astringent. In India (f) **D. Embryopteris** Pers., called Gaub, is also used as an astringent.
682. **DÍPHOLIS**, DC. Bully-tree*. **Sapotaceae.**
From Greek, "double scale". Syn. Bumelia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, West Indies; 1 in S. Florida.
683. **DIPHYLLÉIA**, Michx. Umbrella-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
From Greek, "double leaf". Herbs resembling Podo-phyllum, with cymose flowers. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.
684. **DÍPLACUS**, Nutt. Diplacus. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Syn. Mimulus, in part. Glutinous evergreen sub-shrubs with solitary showy flowers, New World; 10 in U. S.
685. **DIPLOTÁXIS**, DC. Rocket, Crossweed. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "double ranked", of the seeds. Syn. Sisymbrium, Brassica, in part. Herbs resembling Mustard. About 30 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S.
- a. **D. muralis** (L.) DC. (*S. murale* L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Rocket, Cross-weed, Flix-weed.
686. **DÍPSACUS**, L. Teasel. **Dipsaceae.**
The Greek name, "thirst plant". Robust herbs with flowers in dense spiny heads. About 15 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **D. Fullónum** L. Europe; adv. in U. S. Probably only a variety of (b). Fuller's Teasel, Fuller's Thistle, Fuller's-weed, Draper's Teasel, Clothier's-brush, with other synonyms of (b). *Heads* used to raise a "nap" in cloth.
- b. **D. sylvestris** Mill. (*D. Fullonum* L. in part). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Teasel; Wild, Common or Card Teasel, Card Thistle, Indian Thistle, Church-brooms, Gypsy-combs, Hutton-weed, Prickly-bark, Prickly-bark, Shepherd's-staff, Tassel, Venus'-bath, Venus'-cup, Wood-brooms. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, stomachic.
687. **DIPTEROCÁRPUS**, Gaertn. **Dipterocarpaceae.**
From Greek, "two-winged fruit". Resinous trees with leathery leaves. About 45 species, south eastern Asia and East Indies.
- a. **D. alátus** Roxb., (b) **D. incánus** Roxb. (*D. costatus* Gaertn.), (c) **D. turbinátus** Gaertn. (*D. laevis* Hamilton), and other species of India and the East Indies, yield the *olcoresin* called Gurjun balsam or Wood oil, Balsamum pterocarpi, Balsamum Gurjun (s. gurjunicum), resembling copaiba, especially useful in treating leprosy.

688. DÍPTERYX, Schreb. 1791. Tonka Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "two winged". Syn. Coumarouna Aubl. 1775,
in part. Trees. About 10 species, tropical America.

a. **D. odoráta** Willd. (Coumarouna odorata Aublet). Guiana.
Seeds; Semen tonco, Faba tonco; Tonka-bean, Tonga- $\frac{1}{2}$ or
Tonquin- $\frac{1}{2}$ bean, Coumarouma-bean, Snuff-bean; Ger. Tonka-
bohnen; Fr. Tonka [Fève] (Codex); Sp. Haba tonka; rich in
coumarin, used for flavoring and in perfumery.

b. **D. oppositifólia** Willd. (Coumarouna oppositifolia Aublet).
Cayenne. English Tonka Bean. *Seeds* smaller and less frag-
rant than those of (a).

689. DÍRCA, L. Leatherwood. **Thymeliaceae**.
Name from a fountain in Thebes. Shrubs with fibrous bark.
Two species, both of U. S.

a. **D. palústris** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Minnesota.
Leather-wood, Leather-bush, Moose-wood, Swamp-wood, Leav-
er-wood, Lever-wood, American Mezereon, Rope-bark, Wickup,
Wicopy. *Bark* irritant, emetic.

690. DÍSPORUM, Salisb. 1812. Disporum. **Convallariaceae**.
From Greek, "two ovuled". Syn. Prosartes, Don 1840;
Streptopus, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, N.
America and Asia; 8 in U. S., mostly western.

691. DÍSTASIS, DC. - Distasis. - **Compositae**.
Syn. Chaetopappa, in part. Herb. One species, southwest-
ern U. S.

692. DITÁXIS, Vahl. Ditaxis. **Enphorbiaceae**.
From Greek, "two ranked", of the stamens. Syn. Aphora,
Argyrothamnia, in part. Perennial herbs. About 20 species,
temperate and tropical regions; 9 in U. S.

693. DODECÁTHEON, L. Shooting-star, etc. **Primulaceae**.
From Greek, "twelve gods". An old Greek plant-name.
Scapose perennial herbs. About 18 species, N. America and
northeastern Asia; 15 in U. S., mostly western.

a. **D. Meádia** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia and west to Texas and
Manitoba. Shooting-star, American Cowslip, Mosquito-bells,
Pride of Ohio, Indian-chief, Johnny-jump, Rooster-heads.

694. DODONAÉA, L. Dodonaea. **Sapindaceae**.
Trees or shrubs. About 45 species, tropical regions, es-
pecially of Australia; 1 in U. S.

695. DOELLINGÉRIA, Nees. White Aster. **Compositae**.
Named for Th. Dollinger, botanical explorer. Syn. Diplo-
pappus, Aster, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Aster.
Four species, all of U. S.

696. DÓNDIA, Adams. 1763. Blite, Sea-Blite. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for J. Dondi, Italian naturalist, 17th Century. Syn.
Suaeda, Forsk. 1775; Salsola, Chenopodium, in part. Thick-
leaved herbs or low shrubs. About 50 species, widely distri-
buted; 11 in U. S.

697. DORÉMA, D. Don. Ammoniac plant. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "gift". Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs.
About 5 species, west-central Asia.

a. **D. Ammoniacum** Don. (P. Ammoniacum H. Br.). Persia.
Gum-resinous exudate of this and perhaps other species; **Ammoniacum**, U. S. P., Br.; Gummi-resina ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac; Ger. Ammoniak-gummi; Fr. Gomme ammoniacque (Codex); stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, rubefacient.

b. **D. Aucheri** Bois. Western Persia. Zuh of the Kurds. Yields also gum ammoniac. [From (c) **D. robustum** Loftus, a different gum is produced].

698. DORSTÉIA, L. Contrayerva. **Artocarpaceae**.
Named for T. Dorsten, German botanist, d. 1552. Herbs.
About 40 species, tropical America.

a. **D. Brasiliensis** Lam. West Indies, Central America, south to Peru; (b) **D. Contrayerva** L. Brazil. *Root* of both is known as Contrayerva (i. e. antidotal remedy); Ger. Bezoarwurzel, Giftwurzel; Fr. Contrayerve; stimulant tonic, antidote to snake poison; (c) **D. Drakéna** L., (d) **D. Cayápia** Vell. (*D. opifera* Mart.) and (e) **D. tubicina** R. & P., yield similar roots.

699. DORÝPHORA, Endl. Sassafras tree. **Monimiaceae**.
From Greek, "spice bearing". Syn. Doratophora, Lem.
An aromatic tree. One species, Australia. See *Atherosperma*.

a. **D. Sássafras** Endl. Australia. Sassafras tree. *Leaves* and *bark* have anise-like odor, carminative.

700. DOUGLÁSIA, Lindl. Douglasia. **Primulaceae**.
Named for David Douglas, botanical explorer. Herbs.
About 5 species, one in Europe; 4 in northwestern U. S.

701. DOVÝÁLIS, E. Meyer. Kei Apple. **Bixaceae**.
Syn. Aberia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, southern and western Africa.

a. **D. Cáffa** (Harv. & Sond.) Lyons (Aberia Caffra Harv. & Sond.). Southern Africa. Kei Apple, Kai Apple. *Fruit* acid, used for pickles and preserves.

702. DRÁBA, L. Whitlow-grass, Nailwort. **Cruciferae**.
The Greek name of a *Lepidium*. Tufted herbs. About 150 species, north temperate and arctic regions and S. America; 42 in U. S. See *Erophila*.

703. DRACAÉNA, L. (Drakaina). Dragon tree. **Liliaceae**.
Shrubby or arborescent plants. Syn. Draco, in part. About 50 species, warmer regions, Old World.

a. **D. Dráco** L. (*Draco dragonalis* Crantz). Canary Islands. Dragon Tree. *Exudate* is a variety of Dragon's-blood. [(b) **D. Ómbet** Kotschy, of Socotra, yields a similar product, brought to Arabia under the name of Katir.]

- 704. DRACOCEPHALUM, L.** Dragon-head. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "dragon-head". Perennial herbs. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- 705. DRAPÉRIA, Torr.** Draperia. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
Named for Prof. John William Draper of New York. Syn. Nama, in part. Low perennial herb. One species, California.
- 706. DRÍMYS, Forst.** Winter's-bark. **Magnoliaceae.**
Syn. Tasmannia, Wintera, in part. Trees. About 12 species, S. America and Australasia.
- a. D. Winteri** Forst. (*Wintera aromatica* Murray). The species is now regarded as including *D. Mexicana* Sessé, *D. Chilensis* DC. and *D. Granatensis* L. f. South America. Winter's Bark, Magellan Canella, Winter's Cinnamon, Pepper-tree*. *Bark*; Cortex winteranus, Cort. magellanicus v. antiscorbuticus; Ger. Echte Winterrinde, Winterszimmt; F. Écorce de Winter (Codex), Canella de Magellan; Sp. Corteza Winterana; aromatic, stimulant. [One variety of Coto bark has been traced to *D. Granatensis*, which is the variety official as Winter's bark in the French Codex. The Australian (b) *D. axilláris* Forst. and (c) *D. aromática* (R. Br.) F. Muell. (*T. aromatica* R. Br., *D. lanceolata* Baill.) have spicy barks. The fruit of the latter is used like pepper.]
- 707. DRÓSERA, L.** - Sundew. - **Droseraceae.**
From Greek, "dewey". Insectivorous bog herbs. About 110 species, especially abundant in Australia; 7 in U. S.
- a. D. rotundifolia** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and California. Round leaved Sundew, Common Sundew, Dew-plant*, Eye-bright*, Lustwort, Moor-grass, Moorwort, Red-rot, Rosa-solis, Ros-solis, Youthwort; Ger. Sonnentau, Edler Wiederthron, Sinnthau, Yungfernbüthe; Fr. Rosée du Soleil. *Plant*, Herba rorellae, H. droserae v. roris solis; expectorant, diuretic. [(b) *D. longifolia* L. (*D. Anglica* Huds.), Europe and U. S., Long-leaved Sundew, has been also employed.]
- 708. DRYAS, L.** Mountain Avens. **Rosaceae.**
From Latin, "wood-nymph". Low alpine or arctic subshrubs. Three species, circumpolar. (U. S.). [(a) *D. octopétala* L. is sometimes called Wood Betony.]
- 709. DRYMÁRIA, Willd.** Drymaria. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Herbs. About 35 species, mostly of warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.
- 710. DRYOBÁLANOPS, Gaertn.** - **Dipterocarpaceae.**
From Greek, "tree", "acorn" and "appearance". A stately tree. One species, East Indies.
- a. D. aromática** Gaertn. (*D. Camphora* Coleb.). Sumatra and Borneo. Source of Sumatra or Borneo Camphor, also of the Borneo oil of Camphor.

- 711. DRYOPÉTALON**, Gray. (*Dryopetalum*). **Cruciferae.**
Herb. One species, New Mexico.
- 712. DRYÓPTERIS**, Adans. 1763. Shield Fern. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "oak fern", alluding to forest habitat. Syn.
Aspidium Swz. 1800; *Polystichum*, *Nephrodium*, *Acrostichum*†,
Polypodium†, in part. About 350 species; 27 in U. S.
- a. **D. acrostichoides** (Michx.) Kze. (*N. acrostichoides* Michx.,
Asp. acrostichoides Swz.). Canada and eastern U. S. Christmas Fern, Holly Fern.
- b. **D. Filix-Mas** (L.) Schott (*Polypodium Filix-Mas*, L., *Asp. Filix-Mas*, Swz., *Polystichum Filix-Mas*, Roth.). Almost cosmopolitan (northern U. S.). Male Fern, Male Shield-fern, Basket Fern, Bear's-paw root, Knotty Brake, Sweet Brake; Ger. Wurmfar, Waldfar, Johannismurzel; Fr. Fougère male (Codex); Sp. Helecho macho. *Rhizome* of this and of (c); **Aspidium**, U. S. P., *Filix-Mas*, Br., *Rhizoma filicis*, Rad. filicis (maris); anthelmintic, taenicide.
- c. **D. marginális** (L.) A. Gray (*Polypodium marginale* L., *Asp. marginale* Swz., *N. marginale* Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arkansas. Evergreen Wood-fern, Marginal-fruited Shield-fern‡. Properties of (b).
- d. **D. spinulosa** (Retz.) Kze. (*Polypodium spinulosum* Retz., *Asp. spinulosum* Swz.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Wood-fern.
- e. **D. Thelypteris** (L.) A. Gray (*Acros. Thelypteris* L., *Asp. Thelypteris* Swz.). Europe, Asia and N. America (eastern U. S.). Marsh Shield-fern, Fragrant Meadow-fern, Quill Fern, Female Fern*; Marsh, Meadow or Swamp Fern.
- 713. DRYPETES**, Vahl. *Drypetes*. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. *Xylosma*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.
- a. **D. crócea** Poit. (*X. nitidum* Gray). West Indies to Florida and S. America. Guiana Plum, White-woodr.
- 714. DUBOÍZIA**, R. Br. Pituri, etc. **Solanaceae.**
Named for F. N. A. Dubois, French botanist, d. 1824. Shrubs. About 3 species, Australia and adjacent islands.
- a. **D. Hopwoodii** F. Muell. Australia. Pituri (*Pitury*, *Pitchuri*, *Pedgery*, *Bedgery*). *Leaves* contain an alkaloid, piturine, different in action from duboisine.
- b. **D. myoporoides** R. Br. Eastern Australia and New Caledonia. Corkwood Elm, Orungurabie, Ngmoo, Duboisia. *Leaves* contain a mydriatic alkaloid, duboisine (hyoscyamine.)
- 715. DUCHÉSNEA**, J. E. Sm. Mock Strawberry. **Rosaceae.**
Named for A. N. Duchesne, French botanist. Syn. *Fragaria*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Fragaria* but with insipid fruit. Two species, southern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S., (a) **D. Indica** (Andr.) Focke, called also Indian or Yellow Strawberry.

- 716. DULÁCIA**, Vell. 1825. Muira-puama. **Olacaceae**.
Syn. *Liriosma*, Poepp & Endl. 1842. Shrubs and small trees. About 12 species, S. America.
- a. **D. ováta** (Miers) Lyons (*Liriosma ovata* Miers.). Brazil.
Muira-puama. A tree with fragrant wood. Root aphrodisiac.
- 717. DUPÁTIA**, Vell. 1825. Pipewort. **Eriocaulaceae**.
Named for M. Dupaty. Syn. *Paepalanthus*, Mart. 1830.
Herbs. About 215 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 718. DURÁNTA**, L. - Duranta. - **Verbenaceae**.
Named for Castor Durantes, botanical writer of 16th Century.
Herbs, often thorny. About 8 species, mostly of America; 1 in U. S.
- 719. DÚRIO**, Adans. - Durian. - **Sterculiaceae**.
From the vernacular name. Trees. About 7 species, East Indies.
- a. **D. zibethínius** Murr. (*D. stercoraceus* Noronha). East Indies.
Durian. Fruit esculent, delicious in flavor but of intolerable odor.
- 720. DYSÓDIA**, Cav. (*Dyssodia*). Fetid Marigold. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "ill smelling". Syn. *Tagetes*, Boebera, in part. Strong-smelling herbs with small flower-heads. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in U. S.
- a. **D. pappósa** (Vent.) A. S. Hitchcock (*T. papposa* Vent., *B. chrysanthemoides* Willd.). Ohio to Nebraska, south to Mexico. Prairie-dog weed, Fetid Marigold, False Dog-fennel.
- 721. EASTWÓODIA**, Brandege. Eastwoodia. **Compositae**.
Herbs. One species in U. S.
- 722. EATONÉLLA**, Gray. Eatonella. **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. D. C. Eaton, American botanist. Floccose woolly annual. One species, California.
- 723. ECÁSTAPHÝLLUM**, P.Br. *Ecastaphyllum* **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubs. About 7 species, Africa and tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 724. ECBÁLLIUM**, A. Rich. (*Ecbalium*). **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, "squirting". Syn. *Momordica*, in part. Herbaceous vine. One species.
- a. **E. Elatérium** (L.) A. Rich. (*M. Elaterium* L., *E. officinale* Nees, *E. agreste* Reich., *E. cordifolium* Moench). Southern Europe. Squirting Cucumber, Wild Balsam-apple, Wild Cucumber; Ger. Eselsgurke, Springgurke, Eselskürbiss, Spritzgurke; Fr. Concombre sauvage (Codex) Concombre purgatif d'âne; Sp. Cohambrilla amargo. Fruit: *Ecballii fructus*, Br., *Cucumis asininus*, v. *agrestis*; Purgative, source of **elaterium**, U. S. P., Br., *Elaterin*, a crystallizable neutral principle.

- 725. ECHINOCÁCTUS**, Link & Otto. Echinocactus. **Cactaceae**.
From Greek, 'hedgehog Cactus'. About 200 species, warm dry regions of New World; 25 in U. S.
- 726. ECHINOCÉREUS**, Engelm. Echinocereus. **Cactaceae**.
From Greek, 'hedgehog Cereus'. About 45 species, warm and dry regions of New World; 29 in U. S.
- 727. ECHINÓDORUS**, Rich. Bur-head. **Alismaceae**.
Syn. Sagittaria, Alisma, in part. Aquatic or marsh herbs. About 15 species, mostly American; 3 in U. S.
- 728. ECHINÓPANAX**, Dec. & Pl. Devil's-club. **Araliaceae**.
From Greek, 'hedgehog Panax'. Syn. Fatsia, in part. A prickly shrub. One species, northwestern U. S.
- 729. ECHINÓPEPON**, Naud. Echinopepon. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, 'hedgehog Melon'. Syn. Echinocystis, in part. Herbaceous vines, warmer regions N. America; 2 in U. S.
- 730. ECHITES**, P. Br. Savannah-flower, etc. **Apocynaceae**.
Syn. Prestonia, in part. Shrubby climbers, many ornamental. About 100 species, tropical America; 4 in U. S.
- a. **E. acumináta** R. & Pav. S. America. Cundurango de plátano. *Bark* alterative.
- b. **E. hirsúta** R. & Pav. [Prestonia hirsuta Muell (Kew)]. South America. Cundurango de paloma. *Bark* alterative.
- 731. ÉCHIU**M, L. Viper's Bugloss, etc. **Boraginaceae**.
From Greek, 'viper'. Hairy herbs with rather showy blue flowers. About 30 species, Old World.
- a. **E. vulgáre** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Viper's Bugloss, Blue-weed, Blue Thistle, Blue-devils, Blue-stem, Blue Cat's-tail, Viper's-grass, Viper's-herb, Snake-flower, Adderswort; Ger. Natterkopf; Fr. Vipérine. *Plant* diuretic, expectorant.
- 732. ECLÍPTA**, L. - Eclipta. - **Compositae**.
From Greek, 'wanting' (a pappus). Syn. Verbesina, in part. Inconspicuous herbs with small heads of whitish flowers. About 5 species, tropical; 1 nat. in U. S.
- 733. EDWÍNIA**, Heller. Edwinia. **Saxifragaceae**.
Syn. Jamesia, T. & Gr. Low shrub. One species in south-central U. S.
- 734. EHRÉTIA**, L. - Ehretia. - **Boraginaceae**.
Named for G. D. Ehret, botanical painter, 18th Century. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.
- 735. ELAEÁGNUS**, L. Silver-berry. **Elaeagnaceae**.
From Greek, 'sacred olive'. Shrubs or trees. About 20 species, Europe, Asia, Australia and N. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **E. argénte**a Pursh. British America, south to Minnesota and Utah. Silver-berry. *Fruit* edible. (b) **E. horténsis** Bibers., Southern Europe to China, Trebizonde Date, and (c) **E. umbellátus** Thunb., Japan, yield also edible fruit.

- 736. ELAËIS**, Jacq. - Oil Palm. - **Sabalaceae**.
Greek name of Olive tree. Low palms. About 6 species, mostly of S. America, one African.
- a. **E. Guineensis** Jacq. Western Africa, cult. in Brazil. Oil Palm, African Oil-palm. *Fruit*, source of palm oil, largely used for making soap.
- 737. ELAPHÓMYCES**, Fries. Hart's Truffle. **Tuberaceae**.
From Greek, "hart fungus". Syn. *Lycoperdon*†, *Scleroderma*, in part. Underground fungi, resembling puff-balls.
- a. **E. cervinum** (L.) Lyons (*L. cervinum* L., *S. cervinum* Pers., *E. granulatus* Fries). Europe. Hart's Truffle, Hart's-balls, Deer-balls, Rut-of-harts, *Lycoperdon* nuts, Puff-ball†; Ger. Hirschbrunst, Hirschruffe; Fr. Truffe de cerf. *Fungus*, *Fungus* (*Boletus*) *cervinus*, formerly reputed aphrodisiac.
- 738. ELÁPHRIUM**, Jacq. Mexican Elemi. **Burseraceae**.
Syn. *Bursera* (Kew), in part. Trees or shrubs, tropical America.
- a. **E. elemiferum** Royle (*B. elemifera* J. Hook.). Mexico. *Resinous exudate*, Mexican Copal, Mexican Elemi. See *Canarium*.
- 739. ELATÍNE**, L. Waterwort, Mud Purslane. **Elatinaceae**.
Greek plant name, meaning "fir like". Small herbs with minute flowers. About 9 species, temperate and warm regions; 4 in U. S.
- 740. ELATINOÍDES**, Wettst. 1891. Toad-flax. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "resembling Elatine". Syn. *Elatine*, Moench 1794, not L. 1753; *Antirrhinum*, *Linaria*, in part. Annual herbs. About 25 species, Old World.
- a. **E. Elatine** (L.) Wettst. (*A. Elatine* L., *L. Elatine* Mill.). Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Sharp-pointed Fluellin or Toad-flax, Canker-root, Cancerwort.
- b. **E. spúria** (L.) Wettst. (*A. spurium* L., *L. spuria* Mill.). Round-leaved Toad-flax, Cancerwort, Female Fluellin.
- 741. ELEPHÁNTOPUS**, L. Elephant's-foot. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "elephant's-foot" or "ivory foot". Perennial herbs. About 15 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **E. tomentósus** L. Southeastern U. S. Tobacco-weed, Devil's-grandmother.
- 742. ELETÁRIA**, Maton 1811. Cardamom. **Zingiberaceae**.
Syn. *Cardamomum* Salisb. 1812 (Noronha, 1790); *Amomum*, *Alpinia*, *Matonía*, *Reanalmia*, in part. Herbs from a thick rhizome. About 10 species, East Indies, especially Java.
- a. **E. repens** (Sonn.) Baill. (*Am. repens* Sonnerat, *E. Cardamomum*, Maton, (Kew), *Alp. Cardamomum* Roxb. *Am. Cardamomum* White, not *Am. Cardamon* L., *M. Cardamomum* Smith, R. *Cardamomum* Roscoe). Hindustan. *Fruit*; **Cardamomum**, U. S. P., *Cardamomi semina* Br., *Fructus* (semen) *cardamomi*

(minoris), Cardamom seed, Cardamom-fruits, commercially divided into "shorts", "short-longs", "mediums" and "longs", also distinguished as Malabar, Aleppy and Madras cardamoms; Ger. Kardamom, Kleiner Kardamom; Fr. Cardamome du Malabar, [petit et moyen] (Codex); Sp. Cardamomo menor; aromatic, carminative. [(b) E. major Smith, Ceylon, perhaps only a variety of (a), yields the Ceylon or long cardamoms; Fr. Cardamome de Ceylan, Grand Cardamome (Codex)]. See Amomum.

743. **ELLIÓTTIA**, Muhl. Elliottia. Ericaceae.
Named for Stephen Elliott, American botanist. Shrubs.
Three known species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in south-eastern U. S.
744. **EMBÉLIA**, Burm. 1768. Embelia. Myrsinaceae.
Syn. Ribesioides, L. 1744, Samara, L. 1771, not Sw. 1788.
Shrubs. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **E. Ribes** Burm. (S. Ribes, Benth & Hook.). India. Embelia.
Fruit highly aromatic, alterative, anthelmintic, adulterant of black pepper.
745. **EMMENÁTHE**, Benth. Emmenanthe. Hydrophyllaceae.
From Greek, "abiding flower". Annual herbs with yellow or yellowish flowers. About 7 species, California and Nevada.
746. **EMÓRYA**, Torr. Emorya. Loganiaceae.
Named for Gen. W. H. Emory (Mexican Boundary Survey).
Shrubs with fragrant flowers. One species, Texas.
747. **ÉMPETRUM**, L. Crow-berry. Empetraceae.
From Greek, "rock plant". Sub-shrubs. Two species, one in high northern latitudes, the other of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **E. nígrum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New England, Michigan and California. Black Crow-berry, Heath-berry, Heath, Black-berried Heath, Monox Heather, Crane-berry, Curlew-berry, Crow-pea, Wire Ling. Berries edible, used for dyeing.
748. **ENCÉLIA**, Adans. Encelia. Compositae.
Named for Christopher Encel. Herbs or undershrubs with rather showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 11 in U. S.
749. **ENCEPHALÁRTOS**, Lehm. Kafir-bread. Cycadaceae.
From Greek, "bread pith". Palm-like plants with short cylindrical or spherical trunks. About 20 species, South Africa.
- a. **E. Cáffer** Miq. (E. Cycadis Sweet). South Africa. Hottentot Breadfruit, Kafir Bread. *Parinariaceae* pith excellent.
750. **ENGELMÁNIA**, T. & Gr. Engelmannia. Compositae.
Named for Dr. Geo. Engelmann, botanist, St. Louis. Perennial herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

- 751. ÉNTADA**, Adans. 1763. Sea Bean. **Mimosaceae**.
Syn. *Gigalobium* P. Br. 1756; *Mimosa*, in part. Shrubby
climbers. About 12 species, mostly of Africa and tropical
America.
- a. **E. scândens** (L.) Benth. (*M. scandens* L.). East and West
Indies. Sea Bean, Gogo (Philippines), Gandoo (Java), *Faba*
marina. Plant acrid, containing saponin.
- 752. ÉPHEDRA**, L. - Joint Fir. - **Gnetaceae**.
From Greek, "upon a seat". Shrubs, almost leafless.
About 25 species, temperate regions; 7 in U. S.
- a. **E. antispyhilitica** C. A. Meyer. Joint Fir, Mountain Rush,
Shrubby Horsetail. The branches of this and other species of
the western U. S. known as Teamster's Tea. Astringent,
antispyhilitic. [From a Japanese species, perhaps (b) **E.**
monospérma S. G. Gmel. (*E. monostachya* Turcz.), is procur-
ed a mydriatic alkaloid *ephedrine*.]
- 753. EPIDENDRUM**, L. Tree-orchis. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "upon a tree", i. e. epiphytic. Epiphytes
with a tuberous or creeping rhizome. More than 300 species,
chiefly of S. America; 8 in U. S.
- 754. EPIGAÉA**, L. Trailing Arbutus. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "trailing". Evergreen prostrate shrubs. Two
species, one in Japan, one in U. S.
- a. **E. répens** L. Florida to Michigan and northward. Trailing
Arbutus, Gravel-plant, May-flower, Shad-flower, Ground
Laurel, Mountain Pink, Winter Pink, Crocus (N. Carolina).
Leaves astringent, diuretic, like those of *Uva Ursi*.
- 755. EPILÓBIUM**, L. Willow-herb. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "upon a pod". Herbs, sometimes shrubby.
About 65 species, especially of temperate zones; 40 in U. S.
- a. **E. hirsútum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Great or Hairy Willow-
herb, Codlins-and-cream (so called from its acidulous odor),
Fiddle-grass, Apple-pie, Cherry-pie, Gooseberry-pie.
- b. **E. palústre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or
Swamp Willow-herb, Wickup. See *Chamaenerion*.
- 756. EPIPÁCTIS**, Adans. Helleborine. **Orchidaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Serapias*, in part. Herbs
with leafy stem and racemose flowers. About 10 species; 2 in
U. S.
- a. **E. viridiflóra** (Hoffm.) Reichb. (*S. viridiflora* Hoffm. *E.*
Helleborine Gray, not L.). Europe, and in eastern U. S.
(rare). Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore, names given also to
the European (b) **E. lateriflóra** L., which this resembles.
- 757. EPIPRÉMNUM**, Schott. (Tonga). **Araceae**.
Syn. *Rhaphidophora*, in part. Shrubby climbers with aerial
roots. About 8 species, East Indies to Polynesia.

- a. **E. miráble** Schott. (R. Vitiensis Schott.). Fiji Islands. Said to be one of the constituents of the Fiji drug called Tonga.

758. EQUISÉTUM, L. Horsetail, etc. **Equisetaceae.**
Ancient Latin name, "horse bristle", or "equal bristled".
Plants of a primitive type. About 25 species; 14 in U. S.

- a. **E. arvéense** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Virginia and California. Field Horsetail, Bottle-brush, Cat's-tail, Horse-pipe; Ger. Kleiner Schachtelhalm, Zinnkraut, Scheuerkraut, Dubock, Pferdschwanz. *Plant.* H. equiseti (minoris), diuretic.

- b. **E. hyemále** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, including U. S. Common Scouring-rush. The following names apply to this and other rough species: Dutch Rush, Gun-bright, Horse-pipe, Pewterwort, Polishing Rush, Rough Horsetail, Shave-grass; Ger. Tischlerschachtelhalm, Polir-schachtelhalm. *Stems*, H. equiseti majoris, diuretic.

- c. **E. palústre** L. Europe and northern N. America, south to New York and Arizona. Marsh Horsetail, Cat-whistles, Marsh Reed, Paddock-pipes, Snake-pipes Toad-pipes, Tad-pipes, the latter names also applied to other species.

759. ERÁNTIS, Salisb. Winter Aconite. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "flower of spring". Syn. Cammarum, Helleborus, in part. Herbs from tuberous rootstocks. About 5 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **E. hyemális** (L.) Salisb. (H. hyemalis L., C. hyemale (L.) Greene, Heller's catalogue). Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Winter Aconite, Winter Hellebore, Christmas-flower, Wolf's-bane.

760. ERECHTÍTES, Raf. Fire-weed. **Compositae.**
Ancient Greek name of groundsel, "rending". Syn. Senecio, in part. Herbs. About 12 species, America and Australasia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **E. hieracífolia** (L.) Raf. (S. hieracífolius L.). British America to Nebraska, Louisiana and Mexico, also S. America. Fire-weed, Pilewort. *Herb*, emollient, astringent.

761. EREMIÁSTRUM, Gray. Eremiastrum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "desert Aster". Small winter annuals. Two species, Arizona to California.

762. EREMÍNULA, Greene. Ereminula. **Compositae.**
Syn. Dimeresia, Gray. *Herb.* One species in Oregon.

763. EREMOCÁRPUS, Benth. Eremocarpus. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "solitary fruited". Rank-smelling herb. One species, California.

- a. **E. setigerus** Benth. California. Ginger-leaf. *Plant*, carminative, febrifuge.

- 764. EREMOCÁRYA**, Greene. *Eremocarya*. **Boraginaceae**.
From Greek, "desert nut". Syn. *Krynitzkia*, in part.
Herbs. Two species in western U. S.
- 765. ÉRICA**, L. - Heath, Heather. - **Ericaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Small shrubs. About 400 species,
Old World, especially S. Africa.
- a. **E. arbórea** L. Mediterranean region. Tree Heath. *Wood*
used for brier-root pipes.
- b. **E. cinérea** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Scotch Heath or Heather,
Bell Ling, Carline Heather, Cat-Heather, Crow Ling, Black
Heath, She-Heather.
- c. **E. Tétralix** L. Europe. Small Heath, Father-of-heath; Bell,
Besom or Broom Heath, Honey-bottle, Carlin or Ringe Heather.
- 766. ERICAMÉRIA**, Gray. *Ericameria*. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Aplopappus*, in part. Evergreen undershrubs with
heath-like foliage and yellow flowers. About 10 species, south-
western U. S.
- 767. ERIGENÍA**, Nutt. Harbinger-of-spring. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "spring born". Syn. *Sison*, in part. Peren-
nial herb. One species, U. S.
- a. **E. bulbósa** (Michx.) Nutt. (*S. bulbosum* Michx.). Canada and
northeastern U. S. Harbinger-of-spring, Pepper-and-salt,
Turkey-pea*.
- 768. ERÍGERON**, L. - Erigeron. - **Compositae**.
From Greek, "early old". Syn. *Aster*†, *Doronicum*†, in
part. Herbs. About 130 species, most abundant in New World;
more than 100 in U. S.
- a. **E. ánnuus** (L.) Pers. (*A. annuus* L.). Canada to Virginia and
Missouri. Sweet Scabious (U. S.), Daisy-Fleabane, Lace-button.
- b. **E. Philadélficus** L. Throughout North America. Philadel-
phia Fleabane, Sweet Scabious*, Skevish, Daisy-Fleabane,
Daisy*.
- c. **E. pulchéllus** Michx. (*E. bellidifolius* Muhl.). Ontario to
Florida and west to Minnesota. Robin's Plantain, Poor
Robin's Plantain, Robert's Plantain, Rose-Betty, Blue Spring-
Daisy.
- d. **E. púmilus** Nutt. Utah to Nebraska and northward. Low
Erigeron, Daisy (of western plains).
- e. **E. ramósus** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*D. ramosum* Walt., *E. strigosus*
Muhl.). Canada to Florida and Texas. Common Daisy-Flea-
bane.
- 769. ERIOBÓTRYA**, Lind. Loquat. **Pomaceae**.
Syn. *Photinia*, *Mespilus*, in part. Shrubs or trees. About
10 species, southern and eastern Asia.

- a. **E. Japonica** (Thunb.) Lind. (*M. Japonica* Thunb., *P. Eriobotrya* J. Hook.). China and Japan. Loquat (China), Lukwati, Dukwat, Loquat Plum, Japan Plum (southern U. S.), Japanese Medlar, Biwa (Bywa, Pipa), Kuskuhe (Japan). *Fruit* esculent.
- 770. ERIOCÁRPUM**, Nutt. *Eriocarpum*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "woolly fruit". Syn. *Aplopappus* and *Amellus*, in part. Herbs and shrubs. About 10 species, all American; 9 in U. S.
- 771. ERIOCAÚLON**, L. *Pipewort*. **Eriocaulaceae**.
From Greek, "woolly stem". Syn. *Nasmythia*, in part. Aquatic or bog herbs with heads of minute flowers. About 110 species, tropical and warm regions; 5 in U. S.
- 772. ERIODÍCTYON**, Benth. (*Eriodyction*). **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "woolly net". Syn. *Wigandia*, in part. Balsamic shrubs. Three species, California to Arizona.
- a. **E. Californicum** (H. & A.) Greene (*W. Californica* H. & A., *E. glutinosum* Benth.). California to northern Mexico. *Yerba Santa*, *Consumptive's-weed*, *Bear's-weed*, *Mountain Balm*, *Gum plant*, *Tar-weed**. *Leaves*; **Eriodictyon**, U. S. P.; expectorant; masks bitterness of quinine.
- 773. ERIÓGONUM**, Michx. *Eriogonum*. **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "wool joint". Herbs, some suffruticose. About 200 species, western N. America; 167 in U. S. The name *Wild Buckwheat* is given to some species.
- 774. ERIÓPHORUM**, L. *Cotton-grass*. **Cyperaceae**.
From Greek, "wool bearing". Bog sedges, the flower-heads conspicuous with the bristles forming the perianth. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.
- a. **E. vaginátum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheathed *Cotton-grass*?, *Canna-down*, *Cat-locks*, *Cat's-tails*, *Davy-whiteheads*, *Hare's-tail*, *Rush* or *Cotton-grass*. Other names not confined to this species, are *Cotton Rush*, *Draw-Ling*, *Flors-seave*, *Moor-pawm* (i. e. palm), *Mo-s-crop*, *Pull-Ling*.
- 775. EROPHÝLLUM**, Lag. *Erophyllum*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "woolly leaf". Mostly floccose herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 776. ERÍTHALIS**, L. - *Erithalis*. - **Rubiaceae**.
Ancient Greek plant-name. Shrubs. About 5 species, West Indies; 1 in Florida.
- 777. ERÓDIUM**, L'Her. *Stork's-bill*, etc. **Geraniaceae**.
From Greek, "heron". Syn. *Geranium*, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, widely distributed; 3 native in U. S.
- a. **E. Cicutárium** (L.) L'Her. (*G. Cicutarium* L.). Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. Common *Stork's-bill*, *Hemlock Stork's-bill* or *Heron's-bill*, *Pin Clover*, *Pin-weed*, *Pin-grass*, *Pine-needle*, *Pink-needle*, *Powk-needle*, *Stick-pile*, *Alfilaria* [*Alfilarilla*, *Filaree*] (California). *Plant* astringent, diuretic.

- b. **E. moschatum** Willd. Europe, adv. in U. S. Musky Heron's-bill, Covey, Sweet Covey, Muscovy Musk, Ground-needle, Pick-needle, Pink-needle. *Plant* diaphoretic.
- 778. ERÓPHILA**, DC. 1821. Whitlow-grass. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "spring loving". Syn. Gansblum, Adans. 1763; *Draba*, in part. Herbs. About 6 species, Europe to Asia Minor.
- a. **E. verna** (L.) E. Meyer (D. verna L., E. *Draba* Schimp. & Spen., E. vulgaris DC.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Vernal Whitlow-grass, Faverel, Nailwort, Shad-flower, White-blow.
- 779. ERNÓDEA**, Swz. - *Ernodea*. - **Rubiaceae**.
From Greek, "sprouting" or "branching". Procumbent shrub. One species, Florida.
- 780. ERTÉLA**, Adans. 1763. *Ertela*. **Rutaceae**.
Syn. *Monnieria* L. 1759, *Moniera* Loeff. 1758 (not *Monnieria* or *Moniera*, B. Juss. 1756), *Aubletia*, Rich. 1807. Herbs. About 2 species, S. America; (a) **E. trifolia** (L.) Lyons (*Monnieria trifolia* L., *A. trifolia* Rich.). One of the Brazilian plants known as *Jaborandi*.
- 781. ERÝNGIUM**, L. *Eryngo*, Briery Thistle, etc. **Umbelliferae**.
Ancient Greek name of a thistle-like plant. Herbs with prickly leaves. About 150 species, widely distributed; 27 in U. S.
- a. **E. aquáticum** L. (*E. yuccæfolium* Michx.). New Jersey to Florida and Texas. Water Eryngo, Rattlesnake's-master, Button Snakeroot, Corn Snakeroot, Rattlesnake Flag, Rattlesnake-weed. *Root* acrid-aromatic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic. [Other species are credited with similar properties.]
- b. **E. campéstre** L. Europe. Field Eryngo, Hundred-headed Thistle, Fever-weed; Ger. Mannstreu, Brachdistel, Krausdistel; Fr. Chardon, Roland, Panicaut (Codex). *Root* diuretic.
- c. **E. marítimum** L. Europe. Sea Holly, Sea Holver, Sea Eryngo. *Fleshy roots* formerly candied, aromatic, expectorant, diuretic.
- 782. ERÝSIMUM**, L. *Erysimum*, etc. **Cruciferae**.
Greek name of hedge-mustard. Syn. *Cheiranthus* (adopted in Heller's catalogue). Herbs. About 100 species, north temperate zone, especially Old World; 18 in U. S.
- a. **E. ásperum** DC. (*E. lanceolatum* Pursh, E. *Arkansanum* Nutt., C. *Arkansanus* (Nutt.) Greene). Ohio to Texas and northwest to Pacific Coast. Western Wallflower, Yellow Phlox, Orange Mustard, Prairie Rocket.
- b. **E. cheiranthóides** L. Europe and British America, south to Pennsylvania. Treacle Mustard, Wormseed Mustard, Treacle Wormseed, Tarrify. *Plant* anthelmintic, stomachic.

783. ERYTHRAËA, Neck. Centaury. Gentianaceae.

From Greek, "red", the color of the flowers in some species.
 Syn. *Gentiana*, *Cicendia*, *Schultesia*, in part. Bitter herbs.
 About 50 species; 10 indig. in U. S., mostly in the west.

a. **E. Centaúrium** (L.) Pers. (*G. Centaurium* L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Lesser Centaury, European Centaury (*Sanctuary†*), Bitter-herb, Bloodwort, Christ's-ladder, Feltrike, Feverfew*, Earth-gall, Mountain Flax; Ger. Tausendguldenkraut, Rother Aurin; Fr. Petite Centaurée (Codex); Sp. *Centaurea menor. Herb*; H. *centaurii* (*minoris*); bitter tonic.

b. **E. Chilénsis** Pers., (c) **E. stricta** Schlecht, (d) **E. Jorullénsis** Kunth [*S. stenophylla* Mart. (Kew)] and perhaps other species of S. America and Mexico are called Canchalagua; properties of (a).

784. ERYTHRINA, L. Coral tree. Papilionaceae.

From Greek, "red" the color of the seeds. Trees or shrubs with showy crimson or scarlet blossoms and red seeds. About 45 species, tropical or sub-tropical; 2 in U. S.

a. **E. Corallodéndron** L. Brazil. Coral-tree. *Bark* anodyne, expectorant. *Leaves* diuretic, laxative.

b. **E. Mulúngu** Mart. Brazil. *Bark* hypnotic, anodyne.

785. ERYTHRÓNIUM, L. Adder's-tongue, etc. Liliaceae.

Greek name of a plant having "red" flowers. Two-leaved herbs from a corm. About 14 species, mostly of N. America; 13 in U. S.

a. **E. álbidum** Nutt. Ontario to Tennessee and Texas. White Adder's-tongue, Spring Lily. To this and other species are applied many of the synonyms under (b).

b. **E. Americánum** Ker. (*E. angustatum* Raf., *E. bracteatum* Bigel.). Canada and eastern U. S. Yellow or Common Adder's-tongue, Adder's-leaf, Adder's Violet, Dog's-tooth Violet, Deer's-tongue, Lamb's-tongue, Rattlesnake's Violet, Scrofula-root, Trout Lily, Trout-flower, Yellow-bells, Yellow Lily, Yellow Snake-leaf, Yellow Snowdrop. *Plant* reputed alterative, emetic.

786. ERYTHROPHLOËUM, Afzel. Sassy-bark. Mimosaceae.

Syn. *Fillaea*, in part. Trees. About 5 species, tropical Africa, Asia and Australia.

a. **E. Guineénsis** Don. (*E. ordale* Bolle, *E. giudicale* Procter, *F. suaveolens* Guil. et Perrot.). Central and west Africa. Red Water-tree. *Bark*, Sassy-bark, Saucy-bark, Mancona-bark; Ger. Manconarinde; Fr. Écorce de Mancone. Used in Africa as an ordeal- and arrow-poison; narcotic, emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, febrifuge.

787. ERYTHRÓXYLON, L. Coca. Erythroxylaceae.

From Greek, "red wood". Shrubs and trees. About 70 species, tropical America, a few in Africa and Asia.

- a. **E. C6ca** Lam. Peru, Bolivia, etc. Coca, Cuca, Hayo, Ipado, Spadie. (Principal varieties, Huanaco from Bolivia and Truxillo from Peru, the latter derived from *E. Coca* var. *Spruceanum* Burck.). *Leaves*: Coca, U. S. P., Erythroxyton, U. S. 1880; Cocae Folia, Br., Fol. erythroxyli (cocæ.); Ger. Cocablätter; Fr. Coca (Codex), Feuilles de Coca; Local anaesthetic, stimulant, nervine. Source of cocaine.
788. **ESCHSCH6LTZIA**, Cham. California Poppy. **Papaveraceae**.
Named for T. F. van Eschscholtz, German naturalist, d. 1831. Highly ornamental herbs with dissected leaves and yellow flowers. About 20 species, California.
789. **ESENB6CKIA**, H. B. K. Brazilian Angostura. **Rutaceae**.
Syn. *Evodia*, in part. Trees. About 17 species, tropical regions, New World.
- a. **E. febrifuga** Juss. (*Evodia febrifuga* St. Hil.). Brazil. Brazilian Angostura. *Bark* bitter tonic; contains, besides esenbeckine, an alkaloid (quinovine) analagous to quinine, found also in some cinchona barks.
790. **EUCALYPTUS**, L'Hér. Gum tree. **Myrtaceae**.
From Greek, "well veiled". Trees with thick leathery leaves. About 150 species, Australia and neighboring islands, many furnishing very hard, tough and durable timber.
- a. **E. amygdalina** Labill. Southeast Australia. Brown Peppermint-tree, White Peppermint-tree, Giant Gum-tree, Swamp Gum-tree, Australian Mountain Ash. [The tallest of trees, unless it be the giant Sequoias of California. One has been measured which was 471 ft. high. Yields more volatile oil than any other species, but containing no eucalyptol.]
- b. **E. corynoc6lyx** F. Muell. South Australia. Sugar Gum-tree. *Foliage* sweetish, browsed on by cattle and sheep.
- c. **E. gl6bulus** Labill. Victoria and Tasmania. Blue Gum-tree (incorrectly written Blue-gum tree); Ger. Vielchenbaum. *Leaves*; **Eucalyptus**, U. S. P., Folia eucalypti; Ger. Eucalyptusbl6tter; Fr. (Feuilles d') Eucalyptus (Codex); antiseptic, astringent, febrifuge [The tree is much planted in Italy, Algeria and elsewhere to dispel malaria. The volatile oil is official, although the yield of oil is much smaller than in (a).]
- d. **E. Leuc6xyton** F. Muell. (*E. sideroxyton* A. Cunn.). Victoria, etc. Iron bark tree. *Bark* very rich in kino tannin. *Wood* stronger even than hickory.
- e. **E. rostr6ta** Schlecht. Southern and central Australia. Red-gum tree. *Exudate*; Eucalypti Gummi Br., Australian or Botany Bay Kino, called also Red Gum, astringent, like Malabar Kino. Other species yielding kino are (f) **E. corymb6sa** Sm., Bloodwood tree, (g) **E. calophylla** R. Br. and (h) **E. piperita** Sm., Peppermint tree.

- i. *E. viminalis* Labill. Southeast Australia. Manna Gum-tree. *Exudate* Australian Manna, which is also obtained occasionally from (j) *E. goniocalyx* F. Muell., and (k) *E. Gúnni* J. Hooker, Cider tree.

Other Eucalypts worthy of note are (l) *E. cornúta* Labill., Yate tree; (m) *E. diversicolor* F. Muell., Karri tree; (n) *E. gomphiocéphala* DC., Tooart tree; (o) *E. longifolia* Link., Woolly-butt tree; (p) *E. margináta* Sm., Jarrah, Australian or Bastard Mahogany (timber resists teredo); (q) *E. microcorys* F. Muell., Tallow-wood tree, Stringy-bark tree; (r) *E. oblíqua* L'Her., Messmate tree (the Common Stringy-bark tree of Tasmania); (s) *E. odoráta* Behr., Peppermint tree (of south Australia); (t) *E. oleósa* F. Muell., Mallee tree (very rich in volatile oil); (u) *E. piluláris* Sm., Black-butt tree, Mountain Ash; (v) *E. polyanthema* Schauer, Red Box tree, Australian Lignum Vitae; (w) *E. populifolia* Hook., Bembil, Shining-leaved Box Eucalyptus; (x) *E. punctáta* DC., Leather-jacket, Hickory Eucalyptus; (y) *E. resinífera* Sm., Red or Forest Mahogany (erroneously named as source of Australian Kino); (z) *E. robústa* Sm., Swamp or White Mahogany; (aa) *E. salúbris* F. Muell., Gimlet-wood, Fluted Gum-tree; (bb) *E. Sieberiana* F. Muell., (*E. virgata*, Sieber), Mountain Ash, in Tasmania called Gum-top or Iron-bark tree; (cc) *E. Sturtiana* F. Muell., Apple-scented Gum-tree; (dd) *E. terminalis* F. Muell., Bloodwood tree (of northern Australia). [*Honey* produced from the flowers of Eucalyptus possesses active medicinal properties, antipyretic, antiseptic, etc.]

791. **EUCÉPHALUS**, Nutt. Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, with "fine (flower) heads". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 10 species, all of U. S.
792. **EUCHARÍDIUM**, Fisch. & Mey. Eucharidium. **Onagraceae**.
Annual herbs with red flowers. Two species, California.
793. **EUCHEÚMA**, Agardh. Agar-Agar. **Gelidiaceae**.
Sea weeds allied to Gelidium q. v. About 18 species, warmer seas.
- a. *E. gelátinae* Agardh, (b) *E. spinósum* Agardh. Indian Ocean. Macassar or Celebes Agar-agar, Jelly plant. The source (in part) of Japanese or Chinese gelatin or isinglass. Used as a culture medium by bacteriologists. See Gelidium and Sphaerococcus.
794. **EUCNÍDE**, Zucc. - Eucnide. - **Loasaceae**.
From Greek, "nettle sure". Syn. Mentzelia, in part. Herbs. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S.
795. **EUCRÝPTA**, Gray. Eucrypta. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "well concealed". Syn. Ellisia, in part. Herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.
796. **EUGÉNIA**, Michx. Clove-tree, etc. **Myrtaceae**.
Named for Prince Eugene of Savoy, d. 1736. Syn. Caryophyllus, Calyptranthes, Syzygium, Myrtus, in part. Trees and shrubs. More than 500 species, tropical regions, Old and New World; 7 in U. S. See Jambos.

- a. **E. aromática** (L.) O.Kze., not Berg. (*Caryophyllus aromaticus* L., *M. Caryophyllus* Spreng., *M. caryophyllata* Thunb.). Molucca Islands, cult. in many tropical countries. Clove-tree; Ger. Gewürznelkenbaum; Fr. Giroflier. *Flower buds*, Cloves; **Caryophyllus**, U. S. P., *Caryophyllum*, Br., *Caryophylli*, P. G., *Caryophylli aromatici*; Ger. Gewürznelken, Gewürznägelein; Fr. Girofle (Codex), Clous aromatiques; Sp. Clavos de especia; carminative, counter-irritant, much used as a condiment. Source of *oil of cloves*. *Flower stalks*, Clove stalks; *Festucæ* (Fusti) *caryophyllorum*; Ger. Nelkenstiele, Nelkenholz; Fr. Griffes de girofle. *Fruit*, Mother Cloves; *Anthophylli*; Ger. Mutternelken; Fr. Mères de girofles, Clous matrices.
- (b) **E. (chéquen)** Mol. (*E. Chekan* DC., *M. Cheken* Spreng.). Chili. Cheken, Chekan, Chequen. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent.
- c. **E. Jambolána** Lam. (*S. Jambolanum* DC., *Cal. Jambolana* Willd.). East Indies and Oceanica. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* used in diabetes mellitus.

Several species of *Eugenia* produce edible fruits, notably; (d) **E. cordifolia** Wight, Ceylon; (e) **E. Hallii** Berg., Bolivia; (f) **E. mabaeoides** Wight, Ceylon; (g) **E. Nháica** Cambes., Brazil; (h) **E. pyriformis** Cambes., the Uvalho do Campo of Brazil, and (i) **E. revolúta** Wight, Ceylon.

Species found in Florida and the West Indies are, (j) **E. buxifolia** (Swz.) Willd., Spanish Stopper, Gurgeon Stopper; (k) **E. monticola** (Swz.) DC., White Stopper, with edible fruit; (l) **E. prócera** (Swz.) Poir., Stopper; (m) **E. Gárberi** Sarg., Red Stopper.

- 797. EÚLOBUS**, Nutt. - Eulobus. - **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "well podded". A slender annual. One species, California.
- 798. EULÓPHIA**, R. Br. Eulophia. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "well crested". Epiphytal or terrestria orchids. About 80 species, tropical Asia, America and especially southern Africa.
- a. **E. campéstris** Wall., and (b) **E. herbácea** Lind. Central Asia.
Tubers were formerly imported as *salsp.*
- 799. EÚLOPHUS**, Nutt. Eulophus. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "well plumed". Perennial herbs from tuberous roots. About 5 species, all of U. S., mostly western.
- 800. EUNÁNUS**, Gray. Eumanus. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "dwarf". Syn. *Mimulus*, in part. Low viscid or glandular-pubescent annuals. About 26 species, California to Utah.
- 801. EUÓNYMUS**, L. (Evonymus). Wahoo, etc. **Celastraceae**.
Ancient Greek name, meaning "honored" or "lucky". Shrubs. About 65 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.
- a. **E. Americánu**s L. New York to Florida and west to Texas. Strawberry bush, Strawberry shrub, Burning-bush, Fish-wood.

b. **E. atropurpureus** Jacq. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Montana. Wahoo (Waahoo, Wauhoo, Whahoo), Burning-bush, Bursting-heart, Indian Arrow-wood, Strawberry tree or bush, American Spindle-tree, Bitter Ash†. *Bark of root*; **Enonymus**, U. S. P., *Cort. euonymi*; bitter, tonic, laxative, cholagogue.

c. **E. Europaëus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Spindle-tree, Arrow-beam, Butcher's-prick tree, Cat tree, Gaiter tree, Gatten, Gatteridge, Louse-berry tree; the tough wood called Peg-wood, Prick-timber, Prick-wood, Skewer-wood, Dog-wood*, Witch-wood; Ger. Spillbaum, Spindelbaum, Pfaffenhütchen; Fr. Fusain, Bonnet de prêtre. *Seeds* emetic, purgative, insecticide.

802. EUPATORIUM, L. Thoroughwort, etc. **Compositae**.
Greek name of Agrimony, after Mithridates surnamed Eupator. Syn. *Artemisia*†, *Conoclinium*, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads. About 575 species, mostly of warmer regions; 46 in U. S.

a. **E. ageratoides** L. f. Canada to Georgia and west to Nebraska and Louisiana. White Snake-root, White Sanicle, Indian Sanicle, Deerwort Boneset, Poolwort, Pool-root, Rich-weed, Squaw-weed, Stevia. *Root* aromatic, diuretic, vulnerary.

b. **E. aromaticum** L. Massachusetts to Florida. Smaller White Snake-root, Wild Hoarhound, Pool-root, Poolwort. *Root* aromatic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic.

c. **E. cannabinum** L. Europe. Hemp Agrimony, Bastard or Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Bastard Hemp, Hemp-weed, Water-Hemp, Raspberries-and-cream, Sweet-smelling Trefoil†, Water-maudlin, Andurion‡; Ger. Wasserdost, Hirscklee, Wasserhanf.

d. **E. capillifolium** (Lam.) Small (*A. capillifolia* Lam., *E. foeniculoides* Walt. *E. foeniculaceum* Willd.). Virginia to Florida and West Indies. Dog Fennel, Hog-weed.

e. **E. coelestinum** L. (*Conoclinium coelestinum* DC.). New Jersey to Florida and Texas. Mist-flower, Blue Boneset. *Plant* anti-spasmodic, expectorant.

f. **E. glutinosum** Lam. S. America. One of several plants known as Matico or Yerba del soldado (Soldier's herb.) See *Piper angustifolium*.

g. **E. leucolépis** T. & G. New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana. Justice-weed, White-bracted Thoroughwort. The name Justice-weed is applied also to (h) **E. hyssopifolium** L., Massachusetts to Texas.

i. **E. perfoliatum** L. (*E. connatum* Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Nebraska. Boneset, Common Thoroughwort, Thorough-stem, Thorough-wax, Thorow-wax or Thorough-

wax (i. e. "growing through" or perfoliate), Indian Sage, Wild Sage, Ague-weed, Crosswort, Feverwort, Vegetable Antimony, Sweating-plant; Ger. Durchwachslost, Durchwachsener Wasserdost oder Wasserhanf; Fr. Eupatoire perfoliée, Herbe à fièvre, Herbe parfaite; Sp. Eupatorio. *Leaves and flowering tops*, *Eupatorium*. U. S. P., *Herba eupatorii perfoliati*; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, diaphoretic.

- j. **E. purpureum** L. (*E. trifoliatum* L.). British America, south to Florida and Utah. Queen-of-the-meadow, Joe-Pye weed, Gravel-root, Indian Gravel-root, King-of-the-meadow, Marsh Milk-weed, Motherwort, Nigger-weed, Quillwort*, Purple Boneset; Slunkweed, Tall Boneset, Trumpet-weed. *Root* diuretic, astringent. Closely related to this is (k) **E. maculatum** L. Virginia to New York. Spotted Joe-Pye weed, Spotted Boneset, Spotted Eyebright.

- l. **E. rotundifolium** L. Eastern U. S. Wild Hoarhound, Round-leaved Thoroughwort.

- m. **E. triplinerve** Vahl. (*E. Aya-pana* Vent.). Brazil. Aya-pana, Nyapana; Ger. Heilsamer Wasserdost; Fr. Aya-pana (Codex). *Leaves* diaphoretic, diuretic, antidote to snake-poison. Plant rich in tannin.

- n. **E. verbenae-folium** Michx. (*E. pilosum* Walt., *E. teucrifolium* Willd.). Eastern U. S. Rough Thoroughwort or Boneset, Vervain Thoroughwort, Wild Hoarhound.

803. **EUPHÓRBIA**, L. Spurge. **Euphorbiaceae**.
Greek name of an African plant, named for Euphorbos, King Juba's physician. Syn. Tithymalus, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 700 species, warmer parts of temperate zones; 118 in U. S.

- a. **E. corollata** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Flowering Spurge, Blooming or Large-flowering Spurge, Apple-root, Bowman's-root, Emetic-root, Milk Ipecac, Milkweed*, Milk Purslane or Pursley, Snake-milk, Purging-root, White Purslane, Wild Hippo (Hipp). *Root* of this and of (f); **Euphorbia**, U. S. P. 1880; Emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, irritant.
- b. **E. Cyparissias** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Cypress Spurge, Cypress*, Balsam Spurge, Bonaparte's-crown, Graveyard-weed, Irish Moss*, Kiss-me-quick, Quacksalver's Spurge, Tree Moss, Welcome-to-our-house.
- c. **E. Ésula** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Leafy Spurge, Faitour's-grass, Tithymal.
- d. **E. Helioscópia** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Sun Spurge, Wart Spurge, Wart-weed, Wart-grass, Wartwort, Cat's-milk, Churn-staff, Devil's-milk, Mouse-milk, Mad-woman's-milk, Wolf's-milk, Little-good (Scotland), Saturday's-pepper, Seven-sisters, Sun-weed, Turnsole*. *Juice* acrid, formerly used to cure warts.
- e. **E. heterodóxa** Muell. Brazil. *Juice*, leite d' Alveloz (Alveloz milk), acrid, escharotic; applied to cancrs, etc.

- f. **E. Ipecacuanha** L. Atlantic border of U. S. Ipecac Spurge, American or Carolina Ipecac, Milk or Spurge Ipecac, White or Wild Ipecac, Wild Hippo, Black Spurge. See (a).
- g. **E. Láthyris** L. (T. Lathyrus Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Caper Spurge, Caper bush, Wild Caper, Catapuce (Chaucer), Garden or Myrtle Spurge, Gopher plant, Anti-gopher plant, Mole plant, Mole tree, Springwort, Wolf's-milk; Fr. Épurga (Codex). Seeds Sem. cataputiae minoris, Sem. lathyridis majoris, Grana regia majora; Ger. Kleine Springkörner, Kleine Purgkörner; drastic cathartic. Yields an oil resembling Croton oil.
- h. **E. maculata** L. Throughout most of N. America. Spotted or Blotched Spurge, Black Spurge, Spotted Purslane (Pursley), Black or Milk Purslane, Milkweed*, Spotted Eyebright.
- i. **E. marginata** Pursh. Minnesota to Texas. Variegated or White-margined Spurge, Mountain-snow, Snow-on-the-mountain.
- j. **E. nütans** Lag. (E. hypericifolia A. Gray, not L., E. Preslii Guss.). Large Spotted-spurge, Upright Spotted or Blotched Spurge, with other synonyms of (h).
- k. **E. Péplus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pretty Spurge, Devil's-milk, Seven-sisters, Wart-weed.
- l. **E. pilulifera** L. India, Australia and widely distributed in tropical countries. Pill-bearing Spurge. Plant reputed a specific in asthma.
- m. **E. prostrata** Ait. Arizona. Prostrate Spurge, Swallowwort, Gallindrinera. Reputed an infallible cure for snake bites.
- n. **E. resinifera** Berg. Morocco. Gum resin; Euphorbium P. G., Gummi v. Resina euphorbium; Ger. Euphorbium; Fr. Gomme-resine d'Euphorbe (Codex); Sp. Euforbio; drastic cathartic, sternutatory, chiefly used as a counter-irritant.

804. EUPHRÁSIA, L. Eyebright. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "delight" or "good cheer". Low parasitic herbs. About 110 species, temperate and cooler regions; 3 in U. S.

- a. **E. officinalis** L. Europe. Eyebright, Eyewort, Euphrasy; Ger. Augentrost; Fr. Euphrase; Sp. Eufrasia. Plant astringent; formerly used in ophthalmia.

805. EURÓTIA, Adans. Eurotia. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Greek, "hoary" or "mouldy". Syn. Diotis, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of western N. America, viz. (a) **E. lanata** (Pursh) Moq., called White Sage and Winter-fat.

806. EURYTAÉNIA, T. & Gr. (Eurytenia). **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "well filleted". Herb. One species, south-western U. S.

- 807. EUSTÓMA**, Salisb. Canada-pest. **Gentianaceae**.
From Greek, "open mouthed". Syn. *Lisianthus*, in part.
Glaucous annual herbs. Two species, southern U. S. and Mexico. (a) *E. Russellianum* (L.) Griseb. is called Canada-pest.
- 808. EUTÉRPE**, Gaertn. Assai Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
Dedicated to the muse, Euterpe. Slender graceful palms.
About 20 species, South America.
- a. *E. édulis* Mart. Brazil. Assai Palm. *Fruit* esculent, used for preparing *assai*, an important article of food in Pará.
- 809. EUTHAMÍA**, Nutt. Fragrant Golden-rod. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "closely crowded", of the flower-heads. Syn.
Chrysocoma, *Solidago*, in part. Perennial herbs with corymb-
ed heads. Four species, all of U. S.
- a. *E. Caroliniána* (L.) Greene. Eastern U. S. Slender Fragrant
Golden-rod, Quobsque-weed.
- b. *E. graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. (*S. lanceolata* L.). Canada and
eastern U. S. Flat-top, Fragrant or Bushy Golden-rod.
- 810. EUTRÉMA**, R. Br. - Eutrema. - **Cruciferae**.
Perennial herbs. About 10 species, Arctic and Alpine re-
gions, chiefly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.
- 811. EVÓDIA**, - - Evodia. - - **Rutaceae**.
Small trees or shrubs. About 30 species, Australia and East
Indian Islands. See *Esenbeckia*.
- a. *E. rutaecarpa* Hook. f. & Thonars. Japan. *Unripe fruits* and
stems purgative, emmenagogue.
- 812. EVÓLVULUS**, L. Evolvulus. **Convolvulaceae**.
From Latin, "unrolling". Herbs, erect or diffuse. About
85 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 8 in U. S. mostly south-
ern.
- 813. EXCOECÁRIA**, L. Excoecaria. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From Latin, "blinding", alluding to acrid quality of the
juice. Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, India and
tropical America. See *Stillingia*.
- a. *E. Agállocha* L. India to Polynesia. Formerly erroneously be-
lieved to be source of lign aloes. *Milk juice*, Tiger's-milk,
acrid, escharotic. See *Aquilaria*.
- 814. EXÍDIUM**, Fries. Jew's-ear. **Helvellaceae**.
Syn. *Peziza*, *Hirneola*, in part. Cup-like saprophytic fungi.
- a. *E. Auricula-Júdæ* Fries (*P. Auricula* L., II. *Auricula-Judæ*
Auct.). Europe. Jew's-ear Fungus, Jew's-ear, Elder Fungus;
Ger. *Hollunderschwamm*, *Judasohr*. The *entire fungus*, *Fun-*
gus sambuci, *Auricula Judæ*; emollient, formerly reputed
hydragogue.

- 815. EXOGÓNIUM**, Choisy. Jalap. **Convolvulaceae.**
Syn. *Ipomoea*, *Convolvulus*, in part. Perennial, more or less shrubby twiners. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **E. Púrga** (Wend.) Lind. (*C. Purga* Wend., *I. Purga* Hayne, *I. Schiedeana* Zucc., not Ham., *I. Jalapa* Schiede & Deppe, not L., *E. Jalapa* Baill., *E. dumosum* Benth.). Mexico and cult. in India and Jamaica. Jalap, True Jalap. *Tubers*; **Jalapa**. U. S. P., Br., *Tubera jalapae*, P. G., Rad. *jalapae*; Ger. *Jalapenknollen*, *Jalape*, *Jalappenwurzel*; Fr. *Jalap tubéreux* ou officinal (Codex); Sp. *Jalapa*; *hydragogue cathartic*.

Several allied species yield purgative tubers, notably (b) **E. Jalapa** (L.) Hayne (*Conv. Jalapa* L., not *I. Jalapa* Pursh) of Mexico, and in Brazil roots known as *Purga*, *Batata Purgante*, *Jalapinha*, *Jeticucú* and *Embureremo*, some of these from allied genera. The Mexican *Mechoacan* root (*Rad. mechoacanna*) is also from an allied plant. See *Ipomoea*, (l) and (n).

- 816. EXOSTÉMA**, Rich. (*Exostemma*). **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "with exerted stamens". Syn. *Cinchona*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 30 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **E. Caribaeum** (Jacq.) R. & S. (*C. Caribaea* Jacq.). Florida and West Indies. Prince-wood, Seaside Beech. *Bark*, Caribbean or Caribbee Bark, bitter, febrifuge, emetic. The following West Indian species have similar properties and uses: (b) **E. brachycarpum** R. & Sch., Jamaica Bark, (c) **E. floribundum** R. & Sch., St. Lucia Bark, Caribbean Bark.

- 817. EXÓTHEA**, Macfay. Ink-wood. **Sapindaceae.**
From Greek, "expelled". Syn. *Hypelate*, *Melicocca*, in part. Tree with very hard and heavy wood. One species: (a) **E. paniculata** (Juss.) Radlk., West Indies to Florida, Ink-wood, Ironwood.

- 818. EYSENHÁRDIA**, H. B. K. 1823. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for Prof. C. W. Eysenhardt of Königsberg. Syn. *Viborquia*, Ortega 1798. Shrubs or small trees. Four species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

- 819. FABIÁNA**, Ruiz. & Pav. Pichi. **Solanaceae.**
Shrubs. About 15 species, natives of S. America.

a. **F. imbricata** R. & Pav. Chili. Pichi, *Fabiana*. *Leafy twigs* bitter, tonic, terebinthinate diuretic.

- 820. FAGÓNIA**, L. Fagonia. **Zygophyllaceae.**
Herbs. Two or three very variable species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

- 821. FAGOPÝRUM**, Gaertn. Buckwheat. **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "beech-wheat", the grain resembling a beech-nut. Buckwheat means also beech-wheat. Syn. *Polygonum*, in part. Herbs, annual or perennial. About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **F. Fagopyrum** (L.) Karst. (*Polygonum Fagophyrum* L., *F. esculentum* Moench.). Eastern Europe and western Asia, cult. in temperate regions. Buckwheat, Brank, Crap, Indian Wheat, Heath Corn, Saracen's Corn; Ger. Buchweizen; Fr. Sarrasin, Blé noir. *Seeds* esculent. Several other species are cultivated for their seeds, notably (b) *E. cymosum* Meissner, the Chinese Perennial Buckwheat, and (c) *F. Tatáricum* (L.) Gaertn., Tatory (Tartary) Buckwheat, Rough Buckwheat, cult. in U. S.

822. FÁGUS, L. - - Beech. - - **Fagaceae.**
Classical name, derived from Greek, "to eat". Trees, some of great size. About 10 species, temperate zones; 1 in U. S.

- a. **F. Americana** Sweet (*F. ferruginea* Ait.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Wisconsin. American Beech, Red Beech, White Beech, Beech-nut tree. *Seeds* edible.
- b. **F. sylvática** L. Europe and northern Asia. European Beech, White Beech. *Seeds* esculent; yield a fixed oil, *Oleum fagi*, Beech oil; Ger. Buchelöl, Bucheckeröl; Fr. Huile de faines, suitable for liniments, etc.

823. FALCÁTA, Gmel. 1796. Hog Pea-nut. **Papilionaceae.**
From Latin, "sickle like" referring to the "keel". Syn. *Amphicarpa*, Ell. 1817; *Glycine*, in part. Twining vines, some producing subterranean fruit. About 7 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **F. comósa** (L.) Kze. (*G. comosa* L. 1753, *A. monoica* (L. 1763) Ell. *Amphicarpaea monoica* Nutt.). Hog Pea-nut, Wild Pea-nut, Pea-vine.

824. FALLÚGIA, Endl. - *Fallugia*. - **Rosaceae.**
Shrub. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

FATSIA. See **ARALIA**, (d).

825. FENDLÉRA, Engelm. & Gr. Fendlera. **Saxifragaceae.**
Named for the American botanist, Fendler. Shrubs. Two known species, southwestern U. S.

826. FERÓNIA, Corr. Elephant Apple. **Aurantiaceae.**
From name of an old Italian deity. A large tree. One species only, India.

- a. **F. elephántum** Correa. India. Elephant Apple, Wood Apple. *Leaves* of anise-like odor, carminative. *Fruits* edible; tree yields Feronia gum, or East Indian gum Arabic.

827. FERREÍREA, Allem. Ferreira. **Papilionaceae.**
Syn. *Andira*, in part. Tree. One species; (a) *F. spectábilis* Allemao (*A. spectabilis* Saldanha). Brazil. *Exudate*, *Resina d' angelim pedra*, astringent, resembling Kino.

828. FÉRULA, L. Asafetida, etc. **Umbelliferae.**

Ancient Latin name of Fennel, meaning a "walking stick".
Syn. Angelica†, Euryangium, Narthex, Scordosma, Sumbulus,
in part. Robust herbs. About 80 species, west-central Asia.

a. **F. alliacea** Boiss. Northeastern Persia. Source of an inferior variety of asafetida.

b. **F. foetida** (Bunge) Regel (*S. foetidum* Bunge, *F. Scordosma* Benth. & Trim., *Assafetida* Boiss., not Willd., *F. Narthex* Willd., not Boiss.). Turkestan, Bokhara and western Afghanistan. *Gum resin*; Asafetida, *Asafetida*, U. S. P., Br., Gummi-resina asafetida, Asafetida; Ger. Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck; Fr. Asa foetida (Codex); has been called *cibus deorum* (food of the gods) and *stercus diaboli* (devil's dung); antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant. *Leaves* eaten as salad.

c. **F. galbaniflora** Boiss. & Buhse (including *F. erubescens* Boiss. and *F. gummosa* Boiss.) Persia. *Gum resin*; Galbanum, Br. (also P. G. and Codex), Gummi-resina galbanum, Gummi galbanum; Ger. Galban, Mutterharz; Sp. Galbano; stimulant to mucous membranes. (Other species yield a similar product, notably (d) **F. rubricaulis** Boiss. and (e) **F. Scháir** Borszczon).

f. **F. Narthex** Boiss. (*F. assafetida* Willd., *N. assafetida* Falc.). Persia to Afghanistan. Source of some of the asafetida from Afghanistan.

g. **F. Persica** Willd. not Sims or Bunge. Persia. Source of the *gum resin* Sagapenum, resembling Galbanum.

h. **F. Sumbul** Hook. f. (*E. Sumbul* Kauffm. Sum. *moschatus* Reinsch, *A. moschata* Wiggers). Central Asia. Musk-root, Sumbul. *Root*; **Sumbul**, U. S. P., Sumbul radix, Br.; Ger. Sumbulwurzel, Moschuswurzel; Fr. Racine de Sumbul; antispasmodic, nervine.

i. **F. Tingitana** L. Northern Africa. Source of African Ammoniac, formerly known as Silphium. See Dorema and Thapsia.

829. FEVILLEA, L. Fevillea. **Cucurbitaceae.**

Vines climbing by tendrils, with gourd-like fruit. About 6 species, tropical America.

a. **F. cordifolia** L., not Vell. Jamaica. Sequa, Cocoon Antidote. *Seeds* emeto-cathartic. [The oily seeds of a Peruvian species known as Abilla are used for candles or torches].

830. FICÁRIA, Huds. Pilewort Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae.**

From Latin, "fig" like, alluding to the root tubercles. Syn. *Ranunculus*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Ranunculus*. About 4 species, Old World.

a. **F. Ficária** (L.) Karst. (*R. Ficaria* L., *F. ranunculoides* Moench). Europe, adv. in U. S. Lesser Celandine, Crain, Golden-cup, Golden-guineas, Herb-of-grace, Pilewort, Pilewort Buttercup, Wordsworth's flower; Ger. Feigenranunkel; Fr. Petite chélidoine. Plant formerly believed to cure hemorrhoids.

881. FÍCUS, Tourn. - - Fig. - - **Moraceae**.

The ancient Latin name, probably from Hebrew, "feg". Syn. *Urostigma*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 650 species, warm and tropical regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **F. Cárlica** L. Western Asia, cult. in all sub-tropical and tropical countries. Fig tree; Ger. Feigenbaum; Fr. Figuier. The dried fruit (more correctly the fleshy receptacle with included fruits), **Ficus**, U. S. P., Br. Fructus caricæ, Caricæ, Ficus passa; Fici; Ger. Feigen; Fr. Figue (Codex); Sp. Higo. The Turkey or Smyrna figs (caricæ pingues) are much larger than the Greek or Dalmatian figs (caricæ minores); esculent, laxative, used for cataplasms, formerly roasted as a substitute for coffee.

b. **F. elástica** Roxb. (*Urostigma elastica* Miq.). East Indies, a common shade tree in tropical countries. India-rubber tree. The *india rubber* of commerce is, however, derived chiefly from other trees. See Hevea, Manihot, Castilleja and Urceola.

c. **F. Índica** L. India. Banyan tree, Indian Fig. (The Banyan of Lord Howe's Island, which exceeds this in size, is (d) **F. columnáris**, Moore & Muell.)

e. **F. religiôsa** L. India. Sacred Fig. Pipul tree (Pipal, Pippul, Peepul), Bo tree. One of many trees yielding lac; (f) **F. Benghalensis** L. and (g) **F. Tsjéla** Hamilton, as well as **F. Indica** (above), also produce lac. See Croton (a).

h. **F. pedunculáta** Willd. West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Cherry.

i. **F. Sycamórus** L. Mediterranean region. Sycamore tree, Pharaoh's Fig, the Fig tree of Scripture. Fruit esculent.

882. FILÁGO, L. Filago, Everlasting. **Compositae**.

From Latin, filum, a "thread". Syn. *Evax*, *Diaperia*, in part. White-woolly annuals. About 12 species, New and Old World; 4 in U. S. (In Heller's catalogue the species are referred to *Evax*.) See Gifola.

883. FILIPÉNDULA, L. Filipendula. **Rosaceae**.

Syn. *Spiraea*, in part. Suffrutescent plants, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S. Syn. Fillyfindillan†, Lady's-ruffles.

884. FLAVÉRIA, Juss. Flaveria. **Compositae**.

From Latin, flavus, "yellow". Syn. *Milleria*, in part. Herbs with small densely clustered heads. About 7 species, warmer regions of America, 4 in U. S.

885. FLINDÉRSIA, R. Br. Leopard tree. **Meliaceae**.

Syn. *Elæodendron*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Australia to New Caledonia.

a. **F. maculôsa** (Lind.) F. von Muell. (*F. maculosum* Lind.). Australia Leopard-tree. Spotted-tree. Gummy exudate resembles *Acacia* and is used in a similar way.

- 836. FLOERKIA**, Willd. False Mermaid. **Limnanthaceae**.
Named for H. G. Floerke, German botanist d. 1835. Marsh annual. A single species, north America; U. S. throughout.
- 837. FLORESTINA**, Cass. Florestina. **Compositae**.
Probably from a personal name. Syn. *Stevia*, in part. Hoary herbs. Two species, Mexico to Texas; 1 in U. S.
- 838. FLOURENSIA**, DC. Flourensia. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. M. J. P. Flourens. Shrubby resinous plants. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.
- 839. FOENÍCULUM**, Adans. Fennel. **Umbelliferae**.
Latin name, diminutive from *foenum*, "hay". Syn. *Anethum*, *Meum*, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs with dissected leaves. About 4 species, Old World; 1 adv. in U. S.
- a. **F. Foeniculum** (L.) Karst. (*Anethum Feniculum* L., *F. vulgare* Gaertn., *F. capillaceum* Gilib., *F. officinale* All., *Meum Foeniculum* Spreng.). Southern Europe and Western Asia, and widely cult. Fennel (Finkel, Fingel, Spingel), Large Fennel, Giant Fennel, Dill*; Ger. Fenchel; Fr. Fenouil. *Fruit*; **Foeniculum**, U. S. P., *Foeniculi fructus*, Br., *Semen foeniculi*; Fennel-seed, Fennel-fruit. Commercial varieties are Saxon or German fennel-seed and the Roman or Italian which is larger and comes from the variety known as Sweet Fennel, **F. dulce** DC., Fenouil doux of the Codex; aromatic, carminative, stomachic. Source of oil of Fennel. The root also is occasionally used in Europe.
- 840. FOTHERGILLA**, Murr. Witch Alder. **Hamamelidaceae**.
Named for Dr. John Fothergill, English naturalist, d. 1780. Syn. *Hamamelis*, in part. A small shrub, one species, (a) **F. Carolina** (L.) Britton, Eastern U. S., called Witch Alder or Dwarf Alder.
- 841. FOUQUIÉRIA**, H. B. K. Candlewood. **Tamariscaceae**.
Syn. *Fouquiera*, Spreng. Thorny shrubs or trees. About 3 species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.
- 842. FRAGÁRIA**, L. - Strawberry. - **Rosaceae**.
Latin name, perhaps from "fragrance" of the fruit. Perennial herbs, spreading by runners. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 7 in U. S.
- a. **F. Americana** (Porter) Britton (*F. vesca* var. *Americana* Porter). Canada to New Jersey and west to Oregon, in the woods. American Wood Strawberry. *Fruit* (i. e. fleshy receptacle) of this as of all the species esculent.
- b. **F. Canadensis** Michx. British America, south to New York, in fields and meadows. Northern Wild Strawberry, Mountain Strawberry.
- c. **F. Chilensis** Duchesne. Chili and northward to Oregon. Chili Strawberry, (one of the most prolific species in cultivation).

- d. **F. vesca** L. (*F. vulgaris* Ehrh.). Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. European Wood Strawberry, Sheep-nose, Sow-tit. The parent species of many cultivated varieties; Ger. Erdbeere; Fr. Fraiser (Codex).
- e. **F. Virginiana** Duchesne (*F. vesca* Walt.). Canada to Florida and west to Louisiana, Arizona and S. Dakota. Virginia Strawberry, Scarlet Strawberry, Common Field Strawberry. Parent species of many cultivated varieties.
843. **FRANKÉNIA**, L. (Franca, Franka). **Frankeniaceae**. Named for Prof. Johann Franke, of Upsala, d. 1661. Syn. Franca, Micheli 1763. Heath-like herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. **F. grandifolia** Cham. & Schlecht. (*Franca grandifolia* Esch.). California in salt marshes, Yerba Reuma. *Herb* astringent.
844. **FRÁSERA**, Walt. American Calumba. **Gentianaceae**. Named for John Fraser, English botanical collector, d. 1817. Robust herbs with flowers in terminal panicles. About 13 species, all of the U. S., mostly western.
- a. **F. Carolinensis** Walt. (*F. Walteri* Michx.). Canada to Georgia and west to Wisconsin. American Columbo, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Pyramid-plant, Pyramid-flower, Ground Centaury, Meadow-pride. *Root*; *Radix* colombo americana; Ger. Amerikanische Colombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo de Mariette (d'Amérique); bitter tonic resembling Calumba. *Fresh root* emeto-cathartic.
845. **FRÁXINUS**, L. - - - Ash. - - - **Oleaceae**. The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Ornus*, in part. Trees, generally with pinnate leaves. About 40 species; 16 in U. S. Ger. Esche; Fr. Frêne; Sp. Fresno.
- a. **F. Americana** L. (*F. alba* Marsh., *F. eptiptera* Michx., *F. Caroliniana* Wang., not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. American White Ash, White Ash, Cane Ash, Ash. *Bark* of this and other species febrifuge; *leaves* laxative, anti-arthritic. *Wood* tough, elastic.
- b. **F. excelsior** L. Europe. European Ash; Fr. Frêne (Codex). Some *manna* is obtained from this species in southern Europe. *Bark* and *leaves* used as in (a).
- c. **F. nigra** Marsh. (*F. sambucifolia* Lam.). Canada and north-western U. S. Black Ash, Hoop Ash, Swamp or Water Ash, Basket Ash.
- d. **F. Órnus** L. (*Ornus Europea* Pers.). Europe and the Levant. Manna Ash, Flowering Ash, European Manna tree. *Erudate*; *Manna*, U. S. P.; Fr. Manne (Codex); laxative. (The species probably includes *F. rotundifolia* Lam.). Additional American species are (e) **F. Caroliniana** Mill. (*F. platycarpa* Michx.), Water Ash, Carolina Ash, Pop or Poppy Ash; (f) **F. lanceolata** Borek (*F. viridis* Michx.), Green Ash, Blue or Swamp Ash; (g) **F. Pennsylvanica** Marsh. (*F. pubescens* Lam.), Red Ash, Black Ash*, and (h) **F. quadrangulata** Michx. (*F. quadrangularis* Lodd.), Blue Ash.

846. FREMONTODÉNDRON, Cov. Cheiranthodendraceae.

From Greek, "Fremont's tree", in honor of Col. Fremont. Syn. *Fremontia*, Torr. 1854 not 1845; *Cheiranthodendron*, in part. Shrub bearing a profusion of yellow flowers. One species, California.

- a. **F. Californicum** (Torr.) Coville (*Fremontia Californica* Tor., *C. Californicum* Baill.). California Slippery Elm. *Inner bark* used for poultices, etc.

847. FRITILLÁRIA, L. Guinea-hen flower. Liliaceae.

From Latin *fritillus*, a "dice box". Bulbous herbs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 9 in U. S.

- a. **F. liliacea** Lindl. California. Green Lily. [Cult. in gardens are (b) **F. imperialis** L., Crown-imperial and (c) **F. meleagris** L. of Europe, Guinea-hen flower, Checkered Daffodil, Snake's-head, Weeping-widow, Widow-wail.]

- d. **F. verticillata** Willd., not Bieb. nor Wall. (*F. Thunbergii* Miq.). Siberia. Bai-mo. *Seeds* anti-rheumatic.

848. FROELÍCHIA, Moench. Froelichia. Amaranthaceae.

Named for J. A. Froelich, German botanist. Syn. *Oplothea*, in part. Woolly or silky herbs. About 12 species, all American; 4 in U. S.

849. FÚCUS, L. Seaweed, Kelpware. Fucaceae.

From the Greek name of "seaweed". Syn. *Cystoseira*, Halidrys, *Sargassum*, in part. Social seaweeds with flat or compressed forked fronds.

- a. **F. natans** L. (*Sargassum bacciferum* Agardh). Atlantic Ocean. Gulf weed.

- b. **F. vesiculósus** L. North Atlantic and north Pacific Oceans. Bladder-wrack, Kelpware, Black-tang, Cut-weed, Bladder Fucus, Lady-wrack, Sea-wrack, Sea Oak. *The entire plant*; *Quercus marinus*; Ger. Blasentang, Hóckertang, Seeeeiche; Fr. Varech vésiculeux (Codex); reputed to reduce obesity. (c) **F. serrátus** L. and (d) **F. siliquósus** L. (*Cystoseira siliquosa* Agardh, *Halidrys siliquosa* Lyngbye) are also used and are authorized by the Codex.

850. FUMÁRIA, L. - Fumitory. - Papaveraceae.

Old Latin name, "smoky". Herbs with dissected leaves. About 35 species, Old World.

- a. **F. officinális** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Fumitory, Hedge Fumitory, Earth-smoke, Beggary, Wax-dolls; Ger. Erdrauch, Feldraute; Fr. Fumeterre (Codex); Sp. Hiel detierra, Pajarilla. *Fresh juice* of the plant, alterative, discutient.

851. FÚNKIA, Spreng. 1817. Day-Lily. Liliaceae.

Named for H. Funck, German botanist. Syn. *Saussurea*, Salisb. 1807 (without description), *Niobe*, Salisb. 1812, *Hosta*, Tratt. 1812, not Jacq. 1797. Perennial scapose herbs from woody rhizomes. About 6 species, China and Japan; (a) **F. ováta** Spreng. (*S. cerulea* Salisb.), Blue Day-lily; (b) **F. subcordáta** Spreng. (*N. cordifolia* Salisb., *H. Japonica* Tratt.) White Day-lily, Plantain Lily.

- 852. FURCRAËA**, Vent. 1793. **Amaryllidaceae**.
Syn. Fourcroya, Spreng 1817. Plants resembling Agave.
About 18 species, tropical America; (a) *F. gigantea* Vent.
(*F. viridis* Hemsley), of Central America resembles Sisal Hemp,
its leaves yielding a similar fibre.
- 853. FÚSANUS**, R. Br. Quandong nut. **Santalaceae**.
Trees or shrubs, natives of S. Africa and Australia.
- a. *F. acuminatus* R. Br. (*Santalum Preissianum* Miq.). Aus-
tralia. Quandong-nut, Quandang, Native Peach. Both fruit
and kernel esculent and highly esteemed.
- 854. GAERTNERIA**, Med. 1785. Gærtneria. **Ambrosiaceae**.
Named for Joseph Gärtner, German botanist, d. 1791.
Syn. *Franseria*, Cav. 1793; Ambrosia, in part. Hispid or
tomentose herbs. About 15 species, America; 12 in U. S.
- 855. GAILLÁRDIA**, Foug. Blanket-flower. **Compositae**.
Named for M. Gaillard, French botanist. Syn. *Agassizia*,
in part. Herbs with large flower heads, the rays occasionally
wanting. About 12 species, New World; 11 in U. S. and
Mexico.
- 856. GALÁCTIA**, P. Br. Milk Pea. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "milky", alluding to the sap. Herbaceous or
shrubby plants, generally climbing or prostrate. About 50
species, warmer regions, especially of America; 14 in U. S.,
mostly southwestern.
- 857. GALÁNTHUS**, L. Snowdrop. **Amaryllidaceae**.
From Greek, "milk flower". Scapose herbs from a coated
bulb. Three species, Europe and western Asia.
- a. *G. nivalis* L. Europe. Snowdrop, Fair-maids, Fair-maids-of-
February.
- 858. GÁLAX**, L. Galax, Beetle-weed. **Diapensiaceae**.
From Greek, "milk", but the name seems not appropriate.
Scapose perennial, with densely racemed small flowers. A
single species; (a) *G. aphylla* L., southern U. S., called also
Galaxy† and *Colt's-foot*.
- 859. GALEDUPA**, Lam. 1786 Kurung. **Papilionaceae**.
Syn. *Pongamia*, Vent., 1803; *Dalbergia*, in part. A tree.
One species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. *G. Póngam* Raeusch (*P. glabra* Vent., *D. arborea* Roxb. *G.*
Indica Lam., perhaps the oldest name). India to Australia
and Fiji Islands. Seeds source of Kurung (Kurunj) or Poona
oil.
- 860. GALÉGA**, L. Goat's Rue. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "milk producing". Smooth perennial herbs.
About 6 species, southern Europe and western Asia.
- a. *G. officinalis* L. Mediterranean region to central Europe.
Goat's Rue; Ger. Geisraute, Pestilenzkraut; Fr. Rue de chèvre.
Herb, *Herba rutæ caprarie*, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, anti-
spasmodic.

- 861. GALEÓPSIS, L.** Hemp Nettle. **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name, meaning "weasel like". Annual herbs. About 6 species, Old World.

a. **G. Tetráhit** L. (*G. grandiflora* Suter., *G. cannabina* Willd.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hemp Nettle, Hemp Dead-nettle, Bee Nettle, Dog Nettle, Blind Nettle, Flowering Nettle, Nettle Hemp, Wild or Bastard Hemp, Glidewort, Ironwort, Holy-rope; Ger. Hanfnessel, Hohlzahn; Fr. Chanvre bâlard, Galeopside. *Herb* tonic, antiperiodic.

b. **G. ochroleúca** Lam. (*G. grandiflora* Roth., *G. cannabina* Pollich). Europe. Pale-yellow Hemp-nettle. *Herb*; *Herba* (Summitates) galeopsidis; Ger. Blankenheimer Thee, Lieber'sche Kräuter, Gesundheitskräuter; a popular remedy (in Germany) for coughs, etc.

- 862. GALINSÓGA, R. & P.** Galins-oga. **Compositae.**
Named for M. M. Galinsoga of Madrid. Herbs with small flower heads. About 5 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

- 863. GALIUM, L.** Bedstraw, Cleavers, etc. **Rubiaceae.**
Greek name of (i) which has the property of coagulating "milk". Syn. *Cruciata*, in part. Herbs often armed, mostly with whorled leaves. About 225 species; 50 in U. S. Synonyms are Airif, Geckdor, Gull-grass, Gye, Stickleback, Tivers, Witherspail.

a. **G. Aparíne** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Cleavers (Clivers), Cleaverwort, Goose-grass, Gosling-grass, Gosling-weed, Airif, Hairif, Beggar-lice, Bur-head, Catch-weed, Cling-rascal, Claver-grass, Gallion, Gravel-grass, Grip, Grip-grass, Love-man, Maid's-hair, Pig-tail, Pertinugget, Poor-Robin, Snatch-weed, Stick-a-back, Stickle-back, Sweet-hearts, Turkey-grass, Wild Hedge-burs, Wild Rosemary†; Ger. Klebkraut; Fr. Grateron, Rièbel. *Herb* diuretic, discutient. Other rough species like (b) **G. aspréllum** Michx. are also called Cleavers, Catch-weed, etc.

c. **G. circaézans** Michx. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Licorice, Cross Cleavers. Leaves have a sweet taste, as do those of (d) **G. lanceolátum** Torr. of northeastern U. S. and Canada. Torrey's Wild Licorice.

e. **G. Cruciáta** Scop. (*G. cruciatum* Sm., *C. hirsuta* Fourr.). Europe and northern Asia. Maywort, Golden Crosswort, Golden Mugwet (Muguet) or Mugweed, Honeywort.

f. **G. Mollúgo** L. (*G. album* Mill.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Greater Wild Madder, Great or White Hedge-bedstraw, Babies'-breath, Infant's-breath, Whip-tongue; Ger. Waldstroh; Fr. Caille-lait blanc (Codex). *Flowering tops* antispasmodic.

g. **G. tinctórium** L. (*G. trifidum* var. *latifolium* Torr., *G. obtusum* Bigel.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Arizona. Smaller Wild Madder, Dyer's Cleavers. *Root* of this as of (f) yields a red dye.

- h. **G. triflorum** Michx. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Alabama and California. Sweet-scented or Fragrant Bedstraw. *Leaves* contain coumarin as in *Asperula* (b.)
- i. **G. verum** L. (*G. luteum* L., *G. floridum* Salisb.). Europe, Asia, nat. in U. S. Yellow Bedstraw, Our-lady's Bedstraw, Ladies' or Yellow Cleavers, Bedflower, Brum, Cheese-rennet, Runnet, Curdwort, Keeslip, Fleawort, Maid's-hair; Ger. Megerkraut, Liebfrauenstroh, Labkraut; Fr. Caille-lait jaune (Codex); Sp. Cuajalache. *Herb* diuretic; coagulates milk.
864. **GALPÍNSIA**, Brit. 1894. Galpinsia. **Onagraceae**.
Anagram of Salpingia. Syn. Salpingia, Raimann 1893, not Salpinga DC.; Oenothera, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with yellow flowers. About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U. S.
865. **GALVÉZIA**, Juss. 1789. Galvezia. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Syn. Galvesia, J. F. Gmel. 1791, Agassizia, Chav. 1830. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
866. **GARBÉRIA**, Gray. Garberia. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. A. P. Garber, the rediscoverer. Syn. *Liatris*, *Leptoclinium*, in part. Shrub with numerous rather small flower-heads. One species, Florida.
867. **GARCÍNIA**, L. Mangosteen, etc. **Clusiaceae**.
Named for Laurent Garcin, French botanist, d. 1752. Syn. Mangostana, Brindonia, Hebradendron, in part. Trees with yellow milk sap. About 40 species, tropical Asia, Africa and East Indian Islands.
- a. **G. Hanbúrtii** Hook f. var. *pedicellata* Hanb. perhaps a distinct species, (*G. pictoria* Roxb., *G. Gutta* Wight, *G. elliptica* Wall., *G. Cambogioides* Royle, *H. Cambogioides* Graham), closely related to *G. Morella* Desr. Farther India. *Gum resin*: **Cambogia**. U. S. P., Br., Gambogia, U. S. P. 1870, Gamboge; *Gummi-resina guttæ v. gutti*, Gutta gamba, Cambodia; Ger. Gutti, Gummi-gutt; Fr. Gomme-gutte (Codex); Sp. Goma guṭa, Guta gamba; irritant, hydragogue.
- b. **G. Índica** Choisy (*G. purpurea* Roxb., B. Indica Du Petit-Th.). India. *Seeds* used in curries; source of Kokum butter or concrete oil of Mangosteen.
- c. **G. Mangostána** L. (*M. Garcinia* Gaertn.). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Mangosteen (Mangostan, Mangostine). *Fruit* esculent. *Rind of fruit*, Cort. mangostanæ, erroneously called Mango fruit; astringent, as is also the *bark* of the tree.
868. **GARDÉNIA**, Ellis. Cape Jasmine. **Rubiaceae**.
Named for Alexander Garden of S. Carolina, d. 1791. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **G. campanuláta** Roxb. India to Burma. *Fruit* cathartic, anthelmintic; (b) **G. édulis** F. Muell. is the Australian Breadfruit; (c) **G. jasminoides** Ellis. (including *G. florida* L. and *G. radicans* Thunb.) from China is the well known Cape Jasmine (Jessamine).

869. **GARRYA**, Dougl. California Fever-bush. **Cornaceae**.
Evergreen shrubs with coriaceous leaves. About 14 species,
warmer regions of New World, 7 in southwestern U. S.

a. **G. Fremonti** Torr. California. California Fever-bush, Skunk-bush. *Leaves* cholagogue, tonic.

870. **GAULTHERIA**, L. 1751. (*Gualtheria*). **Ericaceae**.
Named for Dr. Gaultier of Quebec. Syn. *Brossaea* L. 1737.
Shrubs with evergreen leaves. About 100 species, mostly of
S. America, a few of N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **G. hispida** R. Br. Australia to New Zealand. Wax-cluster.

b. **G. procumbens** L. (*Brossaea procumbens* (L.) O. Kze.).
Canada and northeastern U. S. Wintergreen, Creeping or
Spring Wintergreen, Aromatic or Spicy Wintergreen, Tea-
berry, Partridge-berry, Box-berry, Checkerberry, Chicken-berry,
Spice-berry, Deerberry, Ground-berry, Grouse-berry, Hill-
berry, Ivy-berry, Redberry Tea, Canadian Tea, Mountain
Tea, Chinks, Drunkards, Red Pollom, Ivory Plum, Rapper-
dandies; Fr. *Gaulthérie Couchée* (Codex). *Leaves*; *Folia*
gaultheriæ; Ger. *Canadischer Thee*, *Bergthee*; Fr. *Feuilles*
de gaulthérie (de palommier), *Thé du Canada*, *Thé de terre-*
neuve; astringent, aromatic; source of *Oleum Gaultheriæ*,
U. S. P., Oil of Wintergreen. See *Betula lenta*.

c. **G. Shallon** Pursh. Northwestern U. S. and British Columbia.
Shallon, *Salal*. *Fruit* esculent as is that of (d) **G. Myrsinites**
Hook. of the same region.

871. **GAÚRA**, L. Wild Honeysuckle*. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "superb", although the name is not very well
applied. Herbs with pink or red flowers. About 18 species,
N. America; 14 in U. S.

872. **GAURÉLLA**, Small. Spotted Primrose. **Onagraceae**.
Latin, diminutive of *Gaura*. Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Dif-
fuse perennial herb. One species, Nebraska to New Mexico.

873. **GAYLUSSÁCIA**, H.B.K. 1818. Huckleberry. **Vacciniaceae**.
Named for the French chemist Gay-Lussac. Syn. *Adnaria*,
Raf. 1817?; *Vaccinium*, in part. Low shrubs, our species
producing edible fruits. About 40 species, all American; 7 in
U. S. The species of the northeastern states are (a) **G.**
brachycera (Michx.) A. Gr. (*V. brachycerum* Michx., *V.*
buxifolium Salisb., not Hook. f.), Box Huckleberry (Whortle-
berry); (b) **G. dumosa** (Andr.) T. & Gr. (*V. dumosum* Andr.),
Dwarf or Bush Huckleberry; (c) **G. frondosa** (L.) T. & Gr.
(*V. frondosum* L.), Blue-tangle, Tangleberry, Dangleberry,
Blue Huckleberry; (d) **G. resinosa** (Ait.) T. & Gr. (*V.*
resinosum Ait.), Black or High-bush Huckleberry, Blacksnaps,
Crackers.

874. **GAYÓPHYTUM**, A. Juss. Gayophytum. **Onagraceae**.
Slender annual herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in
U. S.

- 875. GEISSOSPÉRMUM**, Allem. Dia. **Apocynaceae**.
From Greek, "bordered seed". Trees with hoary-pubescent leaves. About 4 species, South America; (a) *G. Vellozii* Alem. (*G. laeve* Miers) of Brazil is Pao Pareira. *Bark* bitter, anti-periodic.
- 876. GELASINE**, Herb. Gelasine. **Iridaceae**.
Bulbous herbs. One or two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.
- 877. GELÍDIUM**, Lam. Agar-agar. **Gelidiaceae**.
Syn. *Cornea*, Stackh. Seaweeds abounding in gelose. See *Eucheuma*.
- a. *G. córneum* Lam. Coasts of China. One of several seaweeds from which the Chinese edible bird's nests are made. This together with (b) *Gloiopeltis ténax* J. Agardh, as well as species of *Eucheuma* and *Sphaerococcus* constitute Agar-agar.
- 878. GELSÉMIUM**, Juss. Yellow Jasmine. **Loganiaceae**.
From Italian name of "Jasmine". Syn. *Lisianthus*, *Bignonia*, in part. Twining woody vines with showy yellow flowers. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of U. S.
- a. *G. sempervirens* (L.) Ait. f. (*B. sempervirens* L., *G. nitidum* Michx., *L. sempervirens* Miller, *Anonymos sempervirens* Walt., *G. lucidum* Poiret). Virginia to Florida, Texas and south to Guatemala. Yellow Jasmine or Jessamine, Carolina Jessamine, Carolina Wild Woodbine, Evening Trumpet-flower; Ger. Gelber Jasmin, Jasminbignonie, Immergrüne Trompetenblume, Giftjasmin, Gelsemie; Fr. Gelsemium (Codex), Jasmin sauvage; Sp. Gelsemio. *Rhizome* and *roots*; **Gelsemium**, U. S. P., *Gelsemii radix*, Br.; antiepasmodic, arterial and nervous sedative.
- 879. GEMMÍNGIA**, Fabr. 1759. Blackberry Lily. **Iridaceae**.
Syn. *Belamcanda*, Adans., 1763; *Pardanthus*, Ker. 1805; *Ixia*, in part. Rather robust herb with fruit resembling in appearance a blackberry. One species, eastern Asia, nat. in U. S. (a) *G. Chinénsis* (L.) Kze. (*Ixia Chinensis* L.); Blackberry Lily, Leopard-flower, Dwarf Tiger-lily.
- 880. GÉNIPA**, L. - Genip tree. - **Rubiaceae**.
Name from vernacular, West Indies. Trees with succulent fruit. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- a. *G. Americana* L. S. America. Genip tree, Genipap (vernacular Genipapo), in Surinam called Marmalade-box. *Fruit* (large as an orange) esculent. The Seven-year Apple from (b) *G. clusiaefolia* Griseb., West Indies to Florida, is not edible.
- 881. GENÍSTA**, L. Broom, Whin. **Papilionaceae**.
Latin name (from Celtic *gen* a "bush", applied originally to *Spartium junceum* L. From this comes Fr. *genêt* and hence *Plantagenet* (*Plante à genêt*). Shrubs, some thorny, with showy yellow flowers. About 80 species, temperate regions of Old World.

- a. **G. tinctoria** L. (including *G. pubescens* L. and *G. lucida* Kitzel). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Dyer's Broom, Dye-weed, Green-weed, Alleluia, Base Broom, Green Broom, Dyer's Furze, Dyer's Whin, Greenwood, Woad-waxen, Wood-wax, Wood-waxen, Waxen-wood, Widow-wisse, Wudwise; Ger. Färberginster, Gilbkraut, Glösen. *Herb.*, *H. genistæ* (tinctoriæ), *H. cytisogenistæ*; diuretic, cathartic, formerly used to produce the famous Kendal green.

882. **GENTIANA**, L. - Gentian. - **Gentianaceae**.

Named for King Gentius of Illyria. Bitter herbs with showy blue, purple, yellow or white flowers. About 300 species, north temperate and Arctic zones and S. America; 43 in U. S.; Ger. Enzian; Fr. Gentiane; Sp. Genciana.

- a. **G. crinita** Froel. Ontario to Georgia and west to Iowa and Minnesota. Fringed Gentian, Larger Fringed Gentian.
- b. **G. lutea** L. Southern and central Europe. Yellow Gentian, Pale Gentian, Bitter-root, Bitterwort, Felwort. *Root*; **Gentiana**, U. S. P., *Gentiana radix*, Br., *R. gentiane* P. G., *R. gentiane rubrae* v. *lutea* v. *majoris*; Ger. Enzianwurzel, Bitterwurzel, Rother Enzian; Fr. Gentiane (Codex), Racine de gentiane jaune; bitter, tonic. [The smaller roots also of (c) **G. Pannonica** Scopoli, Austria; (d) **G. punctata** L., Alps to the Balkans, and (e) **G. purpurea** L., Alps, Carpathian Mountains and Norway, are collected with those of *G. lutea*, and are recognized in some of the European pharmacopœias.]
- f. **G. quinquefolia** L. (*G. quinqueflora* Lam.). Five flowered Gentian, Stiff Gentian, Ague-weed, Gall-weed, Blue Gentian. *Plant* bitter, tonic.
- g. **G. Saponaria** L. (*G. Catesbæi* Walt., not of Elliott). Ontario to Florida and west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Soapwort Gentian; Marsh or Rough Gentian, Calathian Violet, Harvest-bells. (This and other species are used under various names such as American Gentian, Blue or Southern Gentian, Sampson Snakeroot for the same uses as the European Gentian.) Other species of indigenous gentians are (h) **G. acuta** Michx. (perhaps only a variety of the Old World *G. Amerella* L.), Northern Gentian, Baldmoney (Bawdmoney), Bastard Gentian; (i) **G. Andrewsii** Griseb. (*G. alba* Muhl.), Closed or Blind Gentian, Cloistered-heart, Barrel Gentian, Bottle Gentian; (j) **G. detonsa** Rottb. (*G. serrata* Gunner), Smaller Fringed Gentian; (k) **G. Elliottii** Chapm. (*G. Catesbæi* Ell., not of Walt., *G. scaberrima* Kusnezow), Elliott's Gentian; (l) **G. flayida** A. Gray (*G. alba* A. Gray 1848 not Muhl. 1818), Yellowish Gentian; (m) **G. Porphyrio** J. F. Gmel. (*G. purpurea* Walt. not L., *G. angustifolia* Michx.), One-flowered Gentian; (n) **G. villosa** L. (*G. ochroleuca* Froel.), Striped Gentian, Straw Colored or Marsh Gentian. [There has been much confusion in the nomenclature, scientific as well as popular of our gentians.]

883. **GERANIUM**, L. Geranium, Cranesbill. **Geraniaceae**.

From Greek, "crane", alluding to beak of fruit, an ancient plant name. Perennial herbs. About 175 species, temperate regions; 21 in U. S.

- a. **G. maculátum** L. Canada and eastern U. S., south to Georgia. Cranesbill, Spotted or Wild Cranesbill, Storksbill, Spotted or Wild Geranium, Alum-root, Alum-bloom, Chocolate-flower, Crowfoot*, Dove-foot, Old-maid's-night-cap, Shame-face; Ger. Fleckstorchschnabel; Fr. Bec-de-grue tacheté, Geranium maculé, Pied-de-corneille; Sp. Geranio. *Rhizome*; **Geranium**, U. S. P., astringent.
- b. **G. Robertiánum** L. Canada to New Jersey, west to Missouri and Manitoba, also in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Herb Robert, Fox Geranium, Mountain Geranium, Death-come-quickly, Dragon's-blood*, Red-Robin, Red-bird, Red-bird's-eye, Redshanks, Rock-weed, Sailor's-knot, Stinking Cranesbill, Wren's-flower, Jenny-wren; Ger. Ruprechtskraut, Bockstorchschnabel; Fr. Herbe à Robert. *Herb* astringent, discutient, diuretic.
- 884. GERÁRDIA**, L. **Gerardia**. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for John Gerarde, author of the Herbal, d. 1612. Herbaceous or suffruticose plants with showy flowers. About 40 species, New World; 20 in U. S. See also *Dasystoma*.
- 885. GEÚM**, L. **Avens**. **Rosaceae**.
The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Stylipus*, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow, white, rarely purple flowers. About 40 species, mostly in north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.
- a. **G. ciliátum** Pursh (*G. triflorum* Pursh.). British America and northern U. S. Long-plumed Purple Avens, Johnny-smoker, Prairie-smoke.
- b. **G. rivále** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Water Avens, Purple or Drooping Avens, Evans-root, Chocolate-root, Indian Chocolate, Cure-all, Maidenhair*, Throat-root. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; Rad. caryophyllatæ aquaticæ, Rad. benedictæ sylvestris; Ger. Sumpfnelkenwurz, Wasserbenediktenwurz; Fr. Racine de benoite aquatique; astringent, tonic, stomachic.
- c. **G. strictum** Ait. (*G. Canadense* Murr., not Jacq.). British America, south to New Jersey and Arizona. Yellow Avens, Yellow Bennet. Black-bur (local U. S.).
- d. **G. urbánum** L. (*G. caryophyllum* Pers.). Europe. European Avens (Avance, Evans), Bennet, Herb Bennet or Bennett, Blessed herb, Clove-root, City Avens, Yellow or Wood Avens, Goldy-harefoot, London-basket, Star-of-the-earth; Ger. Nelkenwurz, Benediktenwurz; Fr. Benoite (Codex). *Rhizome*; Rad. (Rhizoma) caryophyllatæ, Rad. gei. Properties of (b).
- e. **G. Virginiánum** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rough Avens White Avens, Red-root, Throat-root, Chocolate-root, (this name applied to other species having a similarly colored root), American Bennet. These names apply equally, except the first to (f) **G. Canadense** Jacq. (*G. album* Gmel. (Kew), *G. Carolinianum* Walt.), which is properly American White Avens. Properties of (b).

886. GÍFOLA, Cass. Cotton Rose, etc. **Compositae**.
Anagram of Filago. Syn. Filago, Gnaphalium, in part.
White-woolly herbs, resembling Filago. About 10 species,
warm and temperate regions; 5 in U. S. [Heller catalogues
the species as Filago.]

a. **G. Germánica** (L.) Dumort (Filago Germanica L.). Europe,
nat. in U. S. Cotton Rose, Chafe-weed, Cudweed, Childing Cud-
weed, Down-weed, Herb Christopher*, Hoarwort, Owl's-crown;
formerly called Herba impia. Plant reputed vulnerary.

887. GIGARTÍNA, Stackh. Sea Moss. **Gigaríneae**.
Syn. Sphaerococcus, Mastocarpus, in part. Seaweeds re-
lated to Chondrus. About 50 species, widely distributed.

a. **G. mamillósa** Greville (S. mamillosus Argardh, M. mamillosus
Kutzing). Coasts of north Atlantic. Irish Moss, in part.
Plant; Chondrus, U. S. P., in part. See Chondrus crispus.

888. GÍLIA, R. & P. Gilia. **Polemoniaceae**.
Named for Philip Gil, Spanish botanist. Syn. Cantua,
Collomia, in part. Herbs, some ornamental. About 75 spe-
cies, New World; 63 in U. S.

889. GÍNGGO, L. 1771. Maidenhair tree. **Taxaceae**.
Vernacular Japanese name. Syn. Salisburia, Sm. 1797.
A tree with leaves resembling frondlets of an Adiantum.

a. **G. bilóba** L. (S. adiantifolia Sm.). China and Japan, and
often planted as a shade tree. Ginkgo tree, (Ginkgo, Gingo),
Maidenhair tree; Chinese name Yin-hing (i. e. Silver Apri-
cot). Seeds, called by the Chinese Pa-koo, almond-like, esculent
yield a fixed oil.

890. GITHÓPSIS, Nutt. Githopsis. **Campanulaceae**.
Inconspicuous annuals. Two species, both of California.

891. GLADIÓLUS, L. Sword-lily. **Iridaceae**.
From Latin, dim. of *gladius*, a "sword". Herbs from fleshy
corms. About 90 species, Africa and the Mediterranean region.

a. **G. édulis** Burchell. South Africa. Corms edible, tasting like
chestnuts when roasted.

b. **G. palústris** Gaudin (G. Boucheanus Schlecht.). Sword-lily,
Round Ramson, Round Mandrake, Corn Flag; Ger. Runder
Allermannsharnisch, Siegmarswurz. Corms, Bulbi victorialis
rotundi, Bulbi gladioli; vulnerary.

892. GLAÚCIUM, Juss. Horned Poppy. **Papaveraceae**.
Name from Greek, alluding to "glaucous" foliage. Syn.
Chelidonium, in part. Glaucous herbs with yellow latex.
About 6 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.

a. **G. Glaúcium** (L.) Karst. (Chelidonium Glaucium L., G. flavum
Crantz (Kew), G. luteum Scop.). Southern Europe, adv. in
U. S. Yellow Horned Poppy, Yellow Sea Poppy, Horn Poppy,
Bruise-root, Bruisewort, Spatmore, Squatmore, Sea Celandine;
Ger. Hornmohn; Fr. Pavot cornu. Fresh plant or juice of
plant purgative, hydragogue; (b) **G. corniculátum** Curtius
has similar properties.

- 893. GLAÚX, L.** Sea Milkwort, etc. **Primulaceae.**
The ancient name of Milk-vetch, meaning "sea green".
Small but rather pretty herbs of salt marshes. Two species, one of north temperate zone, one of S. America.
- a. **G. marítima L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sea Milkwort, Black Saltwort, Sea Trifoly; Ger. Milchkraut; Fr. Glaucé.
- 894. GLECHÓMA, L.** - Ground Ivy. - **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name of a Labiate plant. Syn *Nepeta*, in part. Creeping herbs. About 6 species, Old World.
- a. **G. hederácea L.** (*Nepeta Glechoma* Benth., *N. hederacea* B. S. P.). Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Ground Ivy, Field Balm, Gill-over-the-ground, Alehoof or Tanhoof (so called from use in brewing), Cat's-foot, Cat's-paw, Creeping-Charlie, Crow-victuals, Gill-ale, Gill-go-by-the-ground, Gill-run, Hay-hove, Hay-maids, Hedge-maids, Hove, Robin-run-away, Robin-run-in-the-hedge; Ger. Gundelreben; Fr. Lierre terrestre (*Codex*). *Herb* formerly reputed stimulant tonic, etc.
- 895. GLEDÍTSIA, L. 1742.** (*Gleditschia*). **Caesalpinaceae.**
Named for J. D. Gleditsch, German botanist, d. 1786. Syn. *Melilobus*, Mitch. 1748. Thorny trees. About 5 species, N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.
- a. **G. aquática Marsh.** (*G. monosperma* Walt. (*Kew*), *G. Carolinensis* Lam.). Indiana and southward, west to Missouri. Water Locust, Swamp Locust.
- b. **G. triacánthos L.** (*G. spinosa* Marsh. *G. brachycarpa*, Pursh., *G. Meliloba* Walt., *G. heterophylla* Raf.). Michigan to Georgia, west to Texas and Kansas. Honey Locust, Sweet Locust, Thorn or Black Locust, Honey, Honey-shucks, Sweet-bean, Three-thorned Acacia. *Pods* contain a saccharine pulp.
- 896. GLÍNUS, Löff.** - Glinus. - **Aizoaceae.**
Syn. *Mollugo*, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubby. About 6 species; tropical and subtropical regions; 1 in U. S.
- 897. GLOBULÁRIA, L.** Globularia. **Globulariaceae.**
From Latin, a "little ball". Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **G. Álypum L.** (*G. virgata* Salisb.). Southern Europe. Wild Senna, European Wild Senna. *Leaves* used as a substitute for true senna.
- 898. GLOSSOPÉTALON, Gray.** (*Glossopetalum*). **Sapindaceae.**
From Greek, "tongue" and "petal". Spiny shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.
- 899. GLOTTÍDIUM, Benth.** Glottidium. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "throat-like". Syn. *Sesbania*, in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. One species in southern U. S.

900. GLYCINE, L. Soy Bean, etc. **Papilionaceae.**

Syn. *Dolichos*, Soja, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing or prostrate. About 16 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia.

- a. **G. hispida** Maxim. (*S. hispida* Moench). China and Japan. Soy Bean, Sahuca Bean, White Gram, called in Japan Miso. *Seeds* esculent, used for preparation of Japanese Soy (Sooja); (b) **G. Soja** (L.) S. & Z. (*D. Soja* L.). is said to be a distinct species, but probably used in the same manner (Mueller).

901. GLYCÓSMA, Nutt. Glycosma. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. *Osmorrhiza*, Myrrhis, in part. Herbs with anisate odor. Two species, southwestern U. S.

902. GLYCYRRHÍZA, L. 1737 Licorice. **Papilionaceae.**

The Greek name, meaning "sweet root". Syn. *Liquiritia*, Medic, 1787. Perennial herbs with sweet roots. About 20 species, north temperate zone, S. America and Australia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **G. echináta** L. Southern Europe. Sicilian Licorice, Calabrian Licorice. Properties of (b).
- b. **G. glábra** L. (*G. officinalis* Lepech. L. *officinalis* Moench., *G. vulgaris* Gueld.). Southern Europe to central Asia. Licorice (*Liquorice*, Lickorice, Lickerice, Licourize). *Root* and *underground stem*; **Glycyrrhiza**, U. S. P., *Glycyrrhizæ radix* Br. R. *liquiritiæ*, P. G.; R. *glycyrrhizæ hispanicæ*; Licorice-root, Sweet-root, Sweet-wood, Spanish Juice-root or Juice-wood; Ger. Stüssholz, Stüssholzwurzel, Lakritzenholz; Fr. Réglisse (Codex), Bois de réglisse, Bois doux, Racine douce; Sp. Orozuz, Regaliz, Palo dulce; demulcent, has the property of masking bitterness of quinine.
- c. **G. glandulífera** Wald. & Kitt. (*G. glabra*, var. *glandulifera* Regel & Herder). Hungary, Turkey, west to Turkestan. Probably only a variety of (b). The source especially of Russian licorice-root.
- d. **G. lepidóta** Pursh. British America, south to Iowa and California. Wild Licorice, American Licorice.

903. GLYPTOPLEÚRA, Eaton. Glyptopleura. **Cichoriaceae.**

From Greek, "carved rib". Dwarf winter annuals with flowers disproportionately large. Two species, deserts of Utah and Nevada.

904. GNAPHÁLIUM, L. Cudweed, Everlasting, etc. **Compositae.**

Old Greek name of a plant, meaning "woolly". Woolly herbs with small flower heads. About 120 species, widely distributed; 18 in U. S. Synonyms are Chaff-weed, Petty Cotton; Ger. Katzenpfötchen, Immerschön; Fr. Pied de chat, Immortelle; Sp. Gordolobo.

- a. **G. obtusifolium** L. (*G. polycephalum* Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Manitoba. Life-everlasting, Sweet Balsam, Field or White Balsam, Old-field Balsam, Balsam-weed, Chafe-weed, Everlasting, Sweet-scented or Fragrant Life-everlasting, Feather-weed, Fuzzy-guzzy, Indian-posy, Moonshine, Poverty-weed, Rabbit Tobacco. *Herb* aromatic, anodyne, antiseptic.
- b. **G. sylvaticum** L. Europe, northern Asia and N. America, where it is perhaps only naturalized. Wood Cudweed, Golden Motherwort, Chafeweed, Owl's-crown. *Flowering tops* diaphoretic (in hot infusion.)
- c. **G. uliginosum** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. (or perhaps indigenous) in northern U. S. Low Cudweed, Mouse-ear, Dysentery-weed, Marsh Cudweed, Wartwort, Small Life Everlasting. *Herb* demulcent, stomachic.

905. GNAPHALODES, A. Gray. *Gnaphalodes*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "resembling *Gnaphalium*". Syn. *Micropus*, *Rhyncolepis*, in part. Low floccose-woolly annuals. Three species in California.

906. GOCHNATIA, H. B. K. *Gochnatia*. **Compositae**.
Named for F. C. Gochnat of Strasburg. Syn. *Moquinia*, in part. Shrubby plants with coriaceous leaves. About 10 species, New World; 1 in Texas.

907. GODÉTIA, Spach. - *Godetia*. - **Onagraceae**.
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Annuals resembling *Oenothera*, but with purple or pink, instead of yellow flowers. About 20 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (Pacific border.)

908. GOMPHOCÁRPUS, R. Br. *Gomphocarpus*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "club-fruit". Syn. *Acerates*, in part. Shrubs or herbs. About 50 species, mostly of Africa and Arabia; 2 in California.

909. GOMPHRÉNA, L. (*Gomphraena*). **Amaranthaceae**.
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 90 species, tropical America, a few in Asia and Australia; 5 in U. S.

910. GONÓLOBUS, Michx. (*Gonolobium*). **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "angle pod". Shrubs and shrubby climbers. About 85 species, New World. See *Vincetoxicum* and *Mesadenia*.

a. **G. tetragonus** DC. Cundurango de paloma of Malacatos. See *Echites hirsuta*. *Bark* reputed alterative.

911. GORDÓNIA, Ellis. *Loblolly Bay*. **Theaceae**.
Named for James Gordon, London nurseryman, 18th century. Syn. *Hypericum*†, in part. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 16 species, N. America and eastern Asia, 1 in U. S.

a. **G. Lasiánthus** (L.) Ellis (*Hypericum Lasianthus* L.). Virginia to Florida. *Loblolly Bay*, *Tan Bay*, *Holly Bay*, *Bay Holly*, *Black Laurel*, *Swamp Laurel*. *Bark* astringent, used for tanning.

912. GOSSÝPIUM, L. - Cotton. - **Malvaceae.**

Ancient Latin name, of eastern origin. Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 cult. in U. S.

- a. **G. arbóreum** L. India to Arabia. Cotton tree, New Orleans Cotton. (*G. sanguineum* Hassk. of Java is referred by Mueller to this species, which does not in fact form a real tree.)
 - b. **G. Barbádense** L. (Includes according to Bentley and Trimen *G. vitifolium* Lam., *G. Peruvianum* Cav., *G. punctatum* Schum. & Thou., *G. acuminatum* Roxb. and *G. religiosum* Parlatore, not L.). Tropical America, cult. in southern U. S. Yields the Sea Island cotton.
 - c. **G. herbáceum** L. India, much cult. in tropical Asia and southern Europe. Regarded by Seeman as a variety of (a). Common Cotton of the Old World. Nankin Cotton is a variety with tawny fibre. *Bark of the root* of this and of other species; **Gossypii radiceis cortex**, U. S. P., Cotton-root bark; Ger. Baumwollwurzelrinde; Fr. Écorce de la racine de cotonier; emmenagogue, parturifacient. *Seeds* of the various species, *Semina gossypii*, Sem. bombacis, source of cotton-seed oil, **Oleum gossypii seminis**, U. S. P. *Hairs* investing the seeds constitute Cotton; *Gossypium* Br. (*Gossypium purificatum*, U. S. P.), Bombyx, Pili (Lana s. Lanugo) *gossypii*, Lana *gossypina*; Fr. Coton (Codex); used for dressing wounds, etc., as well as for textile fabrics.
 - d. **G. hírsútum** L. [*G. herbaceum* L. (Kew)]. Tropical America, cult. in U. S. Yields the Upland or Short-staple cotton.
 - e. **G. religiósium** L. (*G. herbaceum* L. (Kew), *G. Peruvianum* Cav.). Tropical S. America. Source of the Peruvian and Brazilian long-staple cotton, called also Kidney cotton. The plant forms a small tree.
- 913. GOUÁNIA, Jacq. (Gouana).** Chew-stick. **Rhamnaceae.**
- Climbing or diffuse shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions, especially of New World; 1 in U. S.
- a. **G. Domingénsis** L. West Indies and Brazil. Chew-stick, Chaw-stick. Wood stomachic, tonic, used for cleansing the teeth. Bark aromatic, tonic.
- 914. GRATÍOLA, L.** Hedge Hyssop. **Scrophulariaceae.**
- From ancient name *gratia Dei* of (a). Hairy perennial herbs. About 25 species, temperate and warm regions; 13 in U. S.
- a. **G. officínalis** L. Europe. Hedge Hyssop, Herb-of-grace (*Gratia Dei*); Ger. Gnadenkraut, Gottesgnadenkraut, Wildanrin; Fr. Gratiolle (Codex); Sp. Graciola. *Flowering herb*, *H. gratiolar*, also *root*, drastic cathartic, anthelmintic. The closely related (b) **G. Virginiána** L. (*G. officinalis* Michx. not L., *G. Carolinensis* Pers.), of British America and U. S., is called Water Jes amine; (c) **G. áurea** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S., Golden Hedge-Hyssop, is called also Goldenpert.

- 915. GRÁYIA**, H. & Arn. (Grayia). Grayia. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for Asa Gray, the distinguished American botanist.
Undershubs. Two species, Colorado to California.
- 916. GREENÉLLA**, Gray. Greenella. **Compositae**.
Named for Rev. Edward Lee Greene, the discoverer. Slender low winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona.
- 917. GREVILLEA**, R. Br. Silk Oak, etc. **Proteaceae**.
Named for R. K. Greville, English botanist, d. 1866. Includes the older genera *Lysanthe* and *Stylurus* of Salisbury. Trees and shrubs. About 160 species, Australia and New Caledonia.
- a. **G. robústa** Cunningham. East Australia. Silk Oak, Silk-bark Oak, Silky Oak.
- 918. GRINDÉLIA**, Willd. Gum-plant, Tar-weed. **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. H. Grindel of Riga, d. 1836. Syn. *Donia*, in part. Herbaceous or suffruticose perennials with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 35 species, western N. and S. America; 25 in U. S.
- a. **G. robústa** Nutt. California. *Grindelia*, Gum-plant. *Flowering tops* of this and of (b); *Grindelia*. U. S. P.; balsamic, antispasmodic, used for relief of dyspnoea.
- b. **G. squarrósa** (Pursh) Dunal (*D. squarrosa* Pursh). Central U. S. to Mexico. Broad leaved Gum-plant; (c) **G. glutinósa** Dunal, Mexico, nat. in California, Calancapatlé de pueblo (Mexico) and (d) **G. hirsútula** H. & Arn., Pacific coast of U. S., have properties of (a).
- 919. GUÁJACUM**, L. (Guaiacum). Guaiac. **Zygophyllaceae**.
From vernacular, West Indies. Trees with pinnate leaves and blue flowers. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida. See Porliera.
- a. **G. oficínale** L. (*G. bijugum* Stokes). West Indies and northern S. America. Guallacan tree and (b) **G. sánctum** L. (*G. multijugum* Stokes). West Indies, southern Florida and northern S. America. *Heart wood*; **Guaiacú Lignum**. U. S. P., Br., *Lignum guajaci* v. *benedictum* v. *sanctum*, *Lignum vitæ*, Guaiacum-wood, Guaiac- or Gaiac-wood, Pock-wood; Ger. Guajakholz, Pockholz, Franzosenholz; Fr. Bois de gayac (Codex); Sp. Guayaco, Palo Santo; alterative, antiarthritic, emmenagogue.
- 920. GUARDIOLA**, L. Guardiola. **Compositae**.
Named for a Spanish botanist. Perennial herbs with white flowers. Four species, Mexico and bordering territory; 1 in U. S.
- 921. GUÁREA**, Allem. 1771. Cocillaña. **Meliaceae**.
Vernacular name. Cuba. Syn. *Syncarpus*, in part. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 70 species, tropical America and Africa.
- a. **G. Rúsbui** (Brit.) Rusby (S. Rusbyi Brit.). Cocillaña. *Root* has properties of *Ipecac*.

- 922. GUETTÁRDA, L.** Velvet-seed. **Rubiaceae.**
Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, tropical America, one of wide distribution; 2 in U. S. (a) *G. elliptica* Sw., West Indies to Florida, is called Velvet-seed.
- 923. GUILÁNDINA, L.** (Guilandia). **Bonduc. Caesalpinaceae.**
Syn. *Caesalpinia*, in part, some botanists referring all the species to that genus. Prickly trailing shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.
- a. **G. Bónduc** L. (*C. Bonduc* Roxb., *G. glabra* Mill.). Florida and most tropical coasts. *Seeds*, Yellow Nicker-nuts or Nicker-nuts, Bonduc-nuts (from Arabic, *bondog*, a necklace), Beazor-nuts, Molucca Bean. Properties of (b).
- b. **G. Bonducélla, L.** (*C. Bonducella* Roxb., *G. aculeata* Salisb.). Tropical shores generally. *Seeds*, Gray Nicker-nuts, Nicker-nuts, Gray Bonduc-nuts or Beazor-nuts; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. Source of Nicker-seed oil, used for embrocations. *Bark* tonic.
- 924. GUILLEMÍNEA, H. B. K.** (Guilleminia). **Amaranthaceae.**
Herbs. Three species, perhaps reducible to one; 1 in Texas.
- 925. GUIZÓTIA, Cass. 1827.** Til-seed, etc. **Compositae.**
Named for the French historian, F. P. G. Guizot, d. 1874. Syn. *Werrinuwa*, Heyne 1814; *Verbesina*, in part. Herbs related to *Heliopsis*. About 5 species, tropical Africa and Asia.
- a. **G. Abyssínica** Cass. (*G. oleifera* DC., *V. sativa* Roxb.). India and eastern Africa. Ramtil, Niger-seed, Black Til-seed, Oil-seed. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil.
- 926. GUTIERRÉZIA, Lag.** Brown-weed. **Compositae.**
Named for Gutierrez, a noble family of Spain. Syn. *Solidago*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs resembling Golden-rod. About 20 species, New World; 6 in western U. S.
- 927. GYMÍNDÁ, Sarg.** - *Gyminda*. **Celastraceae.**
Anagram of *Myginda*, an allied genus. Shrub. One species in southeastern U. S.
- 928. GYMNÁNTHE, Swz.** *Gymnanthes*. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "naked flowered". Syn. *Excoecaria*, in part. Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America, chiefly in West Indies; 1 in U. S.
- 929. GYMNÉMA, R. Br., not Endl.** *Gymnema*. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Syn. *Asclepias*, in part. Erect or climbing shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa, Asia and Australia.
- a. **G. sylvestre** R. Br. (*A. geminata* Roxb.). Africa and Australia. Root a reputed antidote to snake poison. Leaves when chewed destroy for a time the sense of taste.
- 930. GYMNOCLADUS, Lam.** - - **Caesalpinaceae.**
From Greek, "naked branched", i. e. not thorny. Syn. *Guilandina*, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China, one of U. S.

- a. **G. dioica** (L.) Koch (*G. Canadensis* Lam. (Kew), *G. dioica* L.). Ontario to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory and Nebraska. Kentucky Coffee tree, American Coffee tree, Chicot (Canada), Kentucky Mahogany, Nicker or Nickar tree. *Seeds*, Coffee-nuts, American Coffee-beans, formerly used as a substitute for coffee.
- 931. GYMNOGRÁMMA**, Desv. Gold Fern, etc. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "naked sori". The genus includes the ornamental Gold and Silver Ferns. About 30 species, especially of New World; 2 in U. S.
- 932. GYMNOLOMÍA**, H. B. K. (*Gymnoloma*). **Compositae**.
From Greek, "naked border", alluding to absence of pappus. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, resembling *Helianthus*. About 25 species, warmer regions of New World; 4 in U. S.
- 933. GYMNOSPÉRMA**, Less. *Gymnosperma*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "naked seed", pappus being absent. Glutinous shrubby plants. Two species, central N. America; 1 in U. S.
- 934. GYNOCÁRDIA**, R. Br. 1819. *Chaulmugra*. **Bixaceae**.
From Greek, "woman heart". Syn. *Chalmoogra*, Roxb. 1814, *Hydnocarpus*, Chilmoria, in part. An ornamental dioecious tree. One species.
- a. **G. odoráta** R. Br. (*Chal. odorata* Roxb. (apparently the older name), *H. odoratus* Lindl., *Chil. dodecandra* Buch Ham.). India to Malacca. *Chaulmugra* (*Chalmoogra*). *Seeds* yield *Chaulmugra* oil, used in cutaneous diseases.
- 935. GYPSÓPHILA**, L. *Gypsophyll*. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "chalk loving". Herbs. About 60 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **G. paniculáta** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Tall *Gypsophyll*, Babies'-breath, Mist.
- b. **G. Strúthlum** L. Mediterranean region. Levant Soap-root, Spanish Soapwort. *Root*, *R. saponariæ levanticiæ* v. *hispanicæ* v. *ægypticæ*, *R. lanariæ*; Ger. Spanische Seifenwurzel; detergent, containing saponin.
- 936. GYRÓSTACHYS**, Pers. 1807. Ladies'-tresses. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "twisted spike". Syn. *Spiranthes*, L. C. Rich. 1818; *Noottia*, *Limodorum*, *Ophrys*, in part. Terrestrial orchids with flowers (often fragrant) more or less spirally arranged on the spikes. About 80 species, tropical or temperate regions; 13 in U. S.
- a. **G. cernua** (L.) Kze. (*S. cernua* L. C. Rich. (Kew), *O. cernua* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Nodding or Drooping Ladies'-tresses, Wild Tuberose, Screw- auger, names not confined to this species.
- b. **G. grácilis** (Bigel.) Kze. (*S. gracilis* Beck. (Kew), *N. gracilis* Bigel.). Canada and eastern U. S. Slender Ladies'-tresses. Corkscrew plant, Twisted-stalk.

937. GYROTHÉCA, Salisb. 1812. Red-root. **Haemodoraceae**.
From Greek, "round fruit". Syn. *Lachnanthus*, Ell. 1816.
Perennial herb with red fibrous roots. One species, U. S. and
West Indies.

a. **G. capitata** (Walt.) Morong (*Anonymos capitata* Walt., *L. tinctoria* Ell (Kew), *G. tinctoria* Salisb.). Swamps. Massachusetts to Florida and Cuba. Red-root, Indian or Carolina Red-root, Indian Paint-root, Spirit-weed, Wool-flower.

938. HABENÁRIA, Willd. Orchis*. **Orchidaceae**.
From Latin *habena*, a "rein" or "strap". Syn. *Gymnadenia*, *Platanthera*, *Orchis*, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 400 species; 37 in U. S.

a. **H. conópsea** Benth. (*G. conopsea* R. Br.), and (b) **H. bifolia** R. Br. (*P. bifolia* Reich.) of Europe are among the orchids yielding *salep*, the palmately divided *tubers* of (a) called Rad. palmæ-Christi; demulcent, nutrient. See *Orchis*.

Showy indigenous species are (c) **H. ciliáris** (L.) R. Br., Yellow Fringed-orchis; (d) **H. grandiflora** (Bigel.) Torr. (*H. fimbriata* (Wild.) A. Gray), Purple Fringed-orchis, Large or Early Purple Fringed-orchis, Tattered-fringe, Meadow Pink; (e) **H. leucophaea** (Nutt.) A. Gray, Prairie White or Greenish Fringed-orchis; (f) **H. peramoena** A. Gray, Fringeless or Great Purple-orchis; (g) **H. psychodes** (L.) A. Gray (*O. fimbriata* Ait. not Willd.), Smaller Purple Fringed-orchis, Pink Fringed-orchis, Flaming Orchis, Soldier's-plume. Inconspicuous species are (h) **H. orbiculata** (Pursh) Torr., called Heal-all* and (i) **H. bracteata** (Willd.) R. Br., Long-bracted Orchis or Vegetable Satyr.

939. HAEMÁNTHUS, L. Blood-flower. **Amaryllidaceae**.
From Greek, "blood flower". Scapose bulbous plants. About 30 species, Africa; called also African Tulip.

a. **H. coccineus** L. (*H. coarctatus* Jacq., *H. latifolius* Salisb.). Southern Africa. Cape Tulip, Salmon-leaved Blood-flower. *Bulb* diuretic. antispasmodic.

940. HAEMATÓXYLON, L. (*Haematoxylum*). **Caesalpinaceae**.
From Greek, "blood wood". Trees of medium size. One or two species, tropical America.

a. **H. Campechiánum** L. Central America, nat. in West Indies. Logwood tree. *Heart-wood*; Logwood, Block-wood, Campeachy-wood: **Hæmatxylon**, U. S. P., *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, Br., *Lignum campechianum* v. *cœruleum*; Ger. *Campecheholz*, *Campecheholz*; *Blauholz*; Fr. *Bois de Campêche*, *Bois d'Inde* (Codex), *Bois de sing*; Sp. *Palo de Campeche*; astringent, antiseptic; a valuable dyeing material.

941. HAGÉNIA, J. F. Gmel. 1791. Cusso. **Rosaceae**.
Named for K. Gottfried Hagen. Syn. *Banksia*, Bruce, 1790, not *Banksia*, Forst. 1776; *Brayera*, Kunth 1824. A diaceous tree with pinnate leaves.

- a. **H. Abyssínica** (Bruce) Gmelin (*Brayera anthelmintica* Kunth (Kew), *Bankesia Abyssinica* Bruce). Abyssinia. Kousoo tree. The female inflorescence; Cusso (Cosso, Kusso, Kooso): **Cusso**, U. S. P., Br.; Flores Koso, P. G., Flores brayeræ (anthelminticæ); Ger. Kosso, Kusso, Cousso; Fr. Cousso (Codex); anthelmintic, tænicide.

- 942. HALÓPHILA**, Thou. Halophila. **Valisneriaceae**.
From Greek, "sea loving". Inconspicuous annuals growing in salt marshes. About 5 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

- 943. HALYMÉNIA**, Agardb. Dulse. **Rhodymeniaceae**.
From Greek, "sea" and "moon" or "month". Syn. *Fucus*, *Rhodymenia*, *Sphærococcus*, in part. Seaweeds. About 20 species, warmer seas.

- a. **H. édulis** (L.) Agardh (*F. edulis* L., *R. edulis* Grev., *S. edulis* Kütz.) and (b) **H. palmátus** (L.) Agardh (*F. palmatus* L.). Shores of Atlantic and Mediterranean. Dulse, Dallish. Used for food in Shetland and elsewhere.

- 944. HAMAMÉLIS**, L. Witch Hazel. **Hamamelidaceae**.
Greek name of a kind of "medlar", flower and fruit being "borne together". Shrubs, blossoming in autumn. Three known species, 2 of Japan; 1 in U. S.

- a. **H. Virginiána** L. (including many synonyms that are mere varieties.) Nova Scotia to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Witch Hazel, Wych-hazel, Snapping Hazel, Striped Alder, Spotted Alder, Winter-bloom, Tobacco-wood; Ger. Zauberhasel; Fr. Hamamélis. *Leaves*; **Hamamelis**, U. S. P., *Hamamelidis folia* Br.; *Bark*, *Hamamelidis cortex*, Br.; astringent, emollient, vulnerary. A distilled extract is popularly known as Pond's Extract.

- 945. HAMÉLIA**, Jacq. - Hamelia - **Rubiaceae**.
Named for M. du Hamel, French botanist. Shrubs of tropical America. About 12 species; 1 in U. S.

- 946. HANCÓRNIA**, Gomez. Mangaba. **Apocynaceae**.
Small tree or shrub. One species, Brazil; (a) **H. speciósa** Gomez (H. Gardneri Miers, *H. pubescens* Nees & Mart.). Yields the Mangabeira rubber. *Fruit* (when fully ripe) edible, called mangaba or mangava. See Hevea.

- 947. HAPLOÉSTHES**, Gray. Haploesthes. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "simple garment" the involucre of few bracts. Somewhat shrubby plant of saline regions. One species, Texas to Colorado.

- 948. HAPLÓPHYTON**, DC. Haplophyton. **Apocynaceae**.
From Greek, "simple plant", alluding to absence of calycine glands. Perennial herb. One species, Arizona to Guatemala and Cuba.

- 949. HARBOÚRIA**, C. & R. Harbouria. **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. *Cicuta*, *Thaspium*, in part. Herb with yellow flowers. One species, Colorado.

950. HARDENBERGIA, Benth. Victorian Lilac. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for Countess Hardenberg, sister of Baron Hugel.
Woody climbers. Three known species, Australia.

a. **H. monophylla** Benth. Australia. Victorian Lilac, Australian
Sarsaparilla, Spurious or Native Sarsaparilla. *Root*, a substi-
tute for Sarsaparilla.

951. HARPAECÁRPUS, Nutt. Harpæcarpus. **Compositæ**.
Syn. *Madia*, *Hemizonella*, in part. Herbs, closely related to
Madia. Three species, western U. S.

952. HARPAGONÉLLA, Gray. Harpagonella. **Boraginaceae**.
Dim. of Latin *harpago*, a "grappling hook". Insignificant
annual. One species, California to Arizona.

953. HARPAGÓPHYTUM, DC. Grapple-plant. **Pedaliaceae**.
From Greek, "grapple plant", the fruits furnished with sharp
hooks. Syn. *Uncaria*, in part. Hoary procumbent herbs.
Four species, Africa; (a) **H. procumbens** DC. (*U. procumbens*
Burch.) is the Grapple plant, Grapnel plant or Wait-a-bit
Thorn of South Africa.

954. HARTMÁNIA, Spach. Primrose. **Onagraceae**.
Named for Emanuel Hartman of Louisiana. Syn. *Oenothera*,
in part. Herbs with diurnal flowers, red, white or purple.
About 10 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

955. HARTWRIGHTIA, Gray. Hartwrightia. **Compositæ**.
Herb. One species in southern U. S.

956. HASTINGSIA, S. Wats. Hastingsia. **Liliaceae**.
Herbs closely related to *Schoenolirion*. Two species, Cali-
fornia.

957. HAZÁRDIA, Greene. Hazardia. **Compositæ**.
Syn. *Aplopappus*, in part. Herbs. Six species in south-
western U. S.

958. HECÁSTOCLEIS, Gray. Hecastocleis. **Compositæ**.
From Greek, "each shut in", each flower having an involu-
cre of its own. Low shrub with prickly leaves. One species,
Nevada.

959. HÉCHTIA, Klotzsch. Hechtia. **Bromeliaceae**.
Herbs with spiny-toothed leaves. About 6 species, mostly
of Mexico; 1 in Texas.

960. HEDEÓMA, Pers. Pennyroyal, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. *Melissa*, *Cunila*,
Ziziphora, in part. Aromatic herbs. About 15 species, New
World; 12 in U. S.

a. **H. pulegeoides** (L.) Pers. (*M. pulegeoides* L. 1753, *C. pulegeoi-*
des L. 1762, *Z. pulegeoides* Desf.). Canada to Florida and
west to Nebraska. Pennyroyal, American or Mock Pennyroyal,
Squaw Mint, Fick-weed, Stinking Balm; Ger. Amerikanischer
Polei; Fr. Pouliot Americain. *Leaves and tops*, **Hedeoma**,
U. S. P.; aromatic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of
Pennyroyal; also used to drive away mosquitoes.

- b. **H. thymoides** Gray. (*H. piperita* Gray, not Benth.) of Texas has properties of (a) but is less disagreeable; (c) **H. piperita** Benth., not A. Gray, of Mexico resembles peppermint and is used in the same manner.

961. HÉDERA, L. - Ivy. - **Araliaceae.**

The classical Latin name, "clinging". Evergreen climbers. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of Australia.

- a. **H. Hélix** L. (*H. poetica* Salisb.). Europe and Asia, widely cult. Ivy (Ivory, Hyven), English Ivy; Barren, Black, Creeping or Small Ivy, Woodbind, Bindwood (Scotland); Ger. Epheu (gemeiner), Mauerepheu. *Exudate*, Ivy gum, Gummi resina hederæ, Gummi hederæ (arbores), emmenagogue, astringent. *Berries* emeto-cathartic, narcotic. *Wood* formerly used for issue peas.

962. HEDÝSARUM, L. Hedysarum. **Papilionaceae.**

The Greek name of a Vetch, "sweet Broom". Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 60 species, north temperate zone and northern Africa; 6 in U. S. (a) **H. Gangéticum** Auct. India. *Root* used like ipecac in dysentery.

963. HEÍMIA, Link. & Otto. Heimia. **Lythraceae.**

Named for Dr. Heim, physician, of Berlin. Syn. *Nesæa*, in part. Shrubs with yellow flowers. Two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.

- a. **H. salicifolia** (H. B. K.) L. & O. (*N. salicifolia* H. B. K.). Texas, Mexico and Argentina. Hanchinol, Abro sol. *Leaves* diaphoretic, anti-syphilitic, insecticide.

964. HELENÍASTRUM, Vaill. Heleniastrum. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "star Helenium". Syn. *Helenium*, in part. Herbs with resinous-dotted leaves. Five species, western U. S.

965. HELENÍUM, L. Sneeze-weed. **Compositae.**

Greek name of Elecampane. Bitter herbs with large flower heads. About 25 species, northern and central America; 16 in U. S.

- a. **H. autumnále** L. Canada to Florida and west to Arizona and British Columbia. Sneeze-weed, Sneezewort, Swamp or False Sunflower, Oxeye, Yellow-star. In Mexico called Rosilla de puebla. *Leaves and flowers* errhine, having probably some narcotic properties. Other species possess similar properties.

- b. **H. tenuifolium** Nutt. Virginia to Florida, Texas and Missouri. Fine-leaved Sneeze-weed. Plant actively poisonous.

966. HELIANTHÉLLA, Torr. & Gr. Helianthella. **Compositae.**

Latin, diminutive of *Helianthus*. Syn. *Encelia*, *Gerea*, *Leighia*, *Lithonia*, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 15 species, N. America; 12 in U. S.

- a. **H. tenuifolia** Torr. & Gr. Florida. *Helianthella*. *Root*, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, emetic.

967. HELIÁNTHENUM, Pers. Rock-rose, etc. Cistaceae.

From Greek, "sun flower", the flowers opening only in sunshine. Syn. *Cistus*, in part. Woody herbs or low shrubs. About 125 species, mostly in warmer regions; 10 in U. S.

- a. **H. Canadense** (L.) Michx. (*C. Canadensis* L.). Maine to N. Carolina and Kentucky and west to Wisconsin. Frostwort, Frost-weed, Frost plant, Long-branched Frost-weed, Canadian Rock-rose, Sun-rose. Scrofula plant; Ger. Canadisches Sonnenröschen; Fr. Héliantheme du Canada. *Herb*, astringent, alterative.

- b. **H. Helianthemum** (L.) Karst. (*C. Helianthemum* L., *H. vulgare* Gaert.). Europe. European Rock-rose, Sol-flower, Sun Daisy, Sun-rose. Properties of (a).

968. HELIÁNTHUS, L. Sunflower. Compositae.

From Greek, "sun flower", appropriately so named. Annual or perennial robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. About 60 species, New World; 48 in U. S.

- a. **H. ánnuus** L. Mexico, Texas and northward to the Saskatchewan, also cult. in gardens and for its seeds. Sunflower, Common or Garden Sunflower, Comb-flower, Gloden, Gold, Larrabell, Wallflower*. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil and are used for feeding poultry and stock. *Pith* for moxas. *Growing plant* anti-malarial.

- b. **H. tuberósus** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas, also commonly cult. Jerusalem Artichoke ("Jerusalem") is a corruption of Italian *girasole* meaning sun flower), Earth-apple, Canada Potato; Ger. Erdapfel, Erdartischke; Fr. Topinambour. *Tubers* esculent. Less cultivated in Europe than since the introduction of the potato. Several other species have tuberous root-stocks that might be developed by cultivation. Those of (c) **H. giganteus tuberósus** (Bourq.) Brit. are sometimes used for food.

969. HELICHRÝSUM, Vaill. Immortelle. Compositae.

From Greek, "sun gold". Syn. *Elichrysium*. Herbaceous or shrubby plants, the flower heads having scarioso colored bracts and so "everlasting". About 275 species, Old World, mostly of S. Africa.

- a. **H. orientále** Gaertn. Crete. Everlasting. Fr. Immortelle (the most familiar name); Ger. Strohblume. More common in our gardens is the Australian (b) **H. lucídum** Henckel (*H. bracteatum* Willd.). Other Immortelles of the gardens are (c) **Helipterum Manglésii** F. Muell. (*Rhodanthe Manglésii* Lindl.) and (d) **Ammóbium alátum** R. Br., both from Australia.

970. HELICTÉRES, L. Screw-tree. Sterculiaceae.

From Greek, "twisted", of the carpels. Trees or shrubs. About 40 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

- a. **H. Isóra** L. Southern India. Screw tree. *Fruit*, called Twisted-stick, Twisted-horn or Twisty, believed to relieve colic; (b) **H. Jamaicaensis** Jacq., in the West Indies, has the same synonyms and uses.
971. **HELIÉTTA**, Tul. - Helietta. - **Rutaceae**.
Named for Louis T. Hélie, French physician. Trees or shrubs. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
972. **HELIÓPSIS**, Pers. False Sunflower, etc. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "sun like". Robust herbs with aspect of Helianthus. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.; called also Ox-eye.
973. **HELIOTRÓPIUM**, L. Heliotrope, Turnsole. **Boraginaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a plant, meaning "sun turning" or "sun dial". Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 115 species, warmer regions of the globe; 14 in U. S., including some naturalized. The fragrant Heliotrope of the gardens is (a) **H. Peruvíanum** L., one popular name of which is Cherry-pie.
974. **HELLÉBORUS**, L. Hellebore. **Ranunculaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 12 species, Europe and western Asia.
- a. **H. foétidus** L. Europe. Bear's-foot, Bastard Bear's-foot, Barefoot, Fetid or Stinking Hellebore, Garget-root. Hellebor-aster, Ox-heal, Setter-grass, Setterwort, Settiswort. Properties of (b).
- b. **H. níger** L. (*H. grandiflorus* Salisb.). Europe and cult. in gardens. Black Hellebore, Christmas-flower, Christmas Rose, Christ's-herb, Clove-tongue, Felon-grass, New-years Rose; Ger. Schwarze Nieswurz, Winterrose, Weihnachtswurz, Christwurz; Fr. Hellébore noir (Codex); Sp. Eléboro negro. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*, Rad. hellebori nigri, Rad. melampodii, gastro-intestinal irritant, hydragogue, emmenagogue, powerful depressant.
- c. **H. víridis** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Green or Bastard Hellebore, Chris-root, Christmas Rose, Peg-root, not to be confounded with *Veratrum viride* q. v.; Ger. Grüne Nieswurz, Chriswurz. Properties of (b) but more active.
975. **HELÓNIAS**, L. Swamp Pink, Stud-flower. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "marsh loving". Perennial bog herb with showy purple flowers. One species, New York to Virginia. See *Chamaelirium*.
976. **HEMEROCÁLLIS**, L. (*Hemerocalis*). Day Lily. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "beautiful for a day". Perennial herbs with large lily-like flowers. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 cult. and adv. in U. S.; (a) **H. fláva** L., Yellow Day Lily and (b) **H. fúlva** L. the more common Orange Day Lily, Lemon Lily, Eve's-thread.
977. **HEMIDÉSMUS**, R. Br. Hemidesmus. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "half" and "bond". Syn. *Asclepias*, *Periploca*, in part. Twining plants. Three species, India and Moluccas.

- a. **H. Índicus** (L.) R. Br. (*P. Indica* L., *A. Pseudo-Sarsa* Roxb.). India. Indian Sarsaparilla, Hemidesmus, Nunnari. *Root*, Hemidesmi radix, Br., used like Sarsaparilla.
- 978. HEMIÉVA**, Raf. 1836. Hemieva. **Saxifragaceae**. Syn. *Suksdorfia*, Gray 1880; *Saxifraga*, in part. Two species in U. S.
- 979. HEMÍTOMUS**, Gray 1855. Hemitomus. **Monotropaceae**. Syn. *Newberrya*, Torr. 1867, this name adopted later by Gray himself. Brownish scaly plants with flowers in crowded spikes. Four species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 980. HEMIZÓNIA**, DC. Tar-weed. **Compositae**. From Greek, "half girdled", alluding to the ray akenes. Heavy-scented, generally viscid herbs, related to *Madia*. About 25 species, 12 in California.
- 981. HEPÁTICA**, Scop. Liver-leaf. **Ranunculaceae**. Ancient Greek name, "liver" plant, from form of leaves. Syn. *Anemone* (Kew), in part. Scapose evergreen perennials. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.
- a. **H. acúta** (Pursh) Brit. (*H. triloba* var. *acuta* Pursh, *A. acutiloba* Laws. (Kew), *H. acutiloba* DC.). Canada to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Acute-lobed Liver-leaf, Sharp-lobed Liver-leaf, Heart Liver-leaf, with many of the synonyms and with properties of (b).
- b. **H. Hepática** (L.) Karst. (*A. Hepatica* L. (Kew), *H. triloba* Chaix, *H. nobilis* Moench). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and Missouri. Kidney Liver-leaf, Common Liver-leaf, Liverwort* (a name belonging rather to *Marchantia*), Noble Liverwort, Three-leaved or Heart Liverwort, Liver-weed, Golden Trefoil, Herb Trinity, Ivy-flower, Mouse-ears, Spring-beauty*, Squirrel-cup; Ger. Leberblume, Leberkraut, Edel-Leberkraut; Fr. Hépatique. *Leaves*; *Folia hepatici* (nobilis,) *H. hepaticae*, *H. trifolii aurei*; tonic, deobstruent.
- 982. HERACLÉUM**, L. Cow Parsnip. **Umbelliferae**. Greek name of a plant, from the Hercules of myth. Perennial herbs. About 60 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- a. **H. lanátum** Michx. British America south to N. Carolina, Utah and California. Cow Parsnip, Masterwort, Madness, Madnep, Youghwort. *Root and seed* acrid, used in epilepsy, in dyspepsia, etc.
- b. **H. sphondylium** L. (*H. Branca-ursina* All.). Europe and northern Asia. European Cow-parship, Bear's-breath*, Hogweed; Ger. Bärenklau, Heilkraut; Fr. Berce, Fausse Acanthe. Properties of (a).
- 983. HERMÁNIA**, L. Hermannia. **Sterculiaceae**. Named for Paul Hermann, Professor of botany at Leyden. Undershrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.

- 984. HERMÍDIUM**, S. Wats. *Hermidium*. **Nyctaginaceae**.
Herb. A single species, Nevada.
- 985. HERRÁNIA**, Goudot. *Herrania*. **Sterculiaceae**.
Trees related to *Theobroma*. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World. The seeds of (a) *H. albiflora* Goudot and some other species are used in S. America as substitutes for Cacao, Cacao Cimarrona.
- 986. HESPERÁLCEA**, Greene. *Hesperalcea*. **Malvaceae**.
From Greek, "western Mallow". Syn. *Sidalcea*, in part. Robust annual. One species, California.
- 987. HESPERÁLOE**, Engelm. *Hesperaloe*. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "western Aloe". Plant resembling *Yucca*. Two species, southwestern U. S.
- 988. HESPERELAÉA**, Gray. *Hesperelaea*. **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "western Olive". A small tree. One species, Guadalupe Island.
- 989. HESPERÉVAX**, Gray. *Hesperervax*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "western Evax". Syn. *Evax*, *Psilocarphus*, *Stylocline*, in part. Floccose-woolly herbs. About 5 species, California.
- 990. HÉSPERIS**, L. - Rocket. - **Cruciferae**.
Ancient Greek name of (a), flower of the "evening". Biennial or perennial herbs. About 30 species, Europe and Asia.
- a. *H. matronális* L. Europe and Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Dame's Rocket, Dame's Violet, Garden Rocket, Sweet Rocket, Damask Violet, Summer Lilac, Dame's or Queen's Gilliflower; Night-scented, Rogue's or Winter Gilliflower. *Plant* reputed diuretic.
- 991. HESPEROCÁLLIS**, Gray. *Hesperocallis*. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "evening beauty". Scapose herb with large flowers in a simple raceme. One species, California.
- 992. HESPERÓCNIDE**, Torr. *Hesperocnide*. **Urticaceae**.
From Greek, "western nettle". Perennial herbs, related to *Urtica*. Two species, one in Hawaiian Islands one in California.
- 993. HETERANTHÉRA**, R. & Pav. 1794. **Pontederiaceae**.
From Greek, "with diverse anthers". Syn. *Schollera*, Schreb. 1789, not Roth. 1788; also *Leptanthus*, *Pontederia*, *Commelinat*, in part. Marsh or aquatic herbs. About 10 species, 2 of Africa, the rest of America, 4 in U. S. The best known is (a) *H. dubia* (Jacq.) MacM. (*C. dubia* Jacq., *L. gramineus* Michx., *H. graminea* Vahl. (Kew), *S. graminea* A. Gray). Water Star-grass. (b) *H. reniformis* R. & P. and (c) *H. limósa* (Sw.) Willd. are called Mud Plantain.
- 994. HETEROCÓDON**, Nutt. *Heterocodon*. **Campanulaceae**.
From Greek, "different bells", alluding to dimorphism of corollas. Syn. *Campanula*, in part. Annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

- 995. HETERODRÁBA**, Greene. *Heterodraba*. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, a "different *Draba*". Slender diffuse annual.
One species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 996. HETEROGAÚRA**, Rothr. *Heterogaura*. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, a "different *Gaura*". Annual herb with habit
of *Clarkia*. One species, California.
- 997. HELEROMÉLES**, Roemer. California Holly. **Pomaceae**.
From Greek, a "different *Medlar*". Syn. *Photinia*, *Crataegus*,
Mespilus, in part. A small evergreen tree, bearing ample
clusters of red berries. One species; (a) *H. arbutifolia* (*H.*
Ait. f.) Roem. (*C. arbutifolia* *Ait. not Poir.*, *P. arbutifolia* *Lind.*
(*Kew*), *M. arbutifolia* *Link.*, *H. Fremontiana* *Decne.*).
California Holly, California Christmas-berry, Laurel Hawthorn,
Toyon, Tollon.
- 998. HETEROSPÉRMUM**, Cav. (*Heterosperma*). **Compositae**.
From Greek, with "dissimilar seeds". Annual herbs with
small heads of yellow flowers. About 7 species, Mexico to S.
America; 1 in southern U. S.
- 999. HETEROTHÉCA**, Cass. *Heterotheca*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, with "dissimilar cases", alluding to achenes.
Herbs with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 6 spe-
cies, Mexico and northward; 2 in U. S.
- 1000. HEÚCHERA**, L. Alum-root, etc. **Saxifragaceae**.
Named for Prof. J. H. von Heucher, German botanist, d.
1747. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 20 species,
N. America; 17 in U. S. mostly southwestern.
- a. **H. Americana** L. Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and
Minnesota. Alum-root, Common Alum-root, American Sanicle
Split-rock, Cliff-weed. *Root* of this and other species astrin-
gent. The names American Sanicle and Ground Maple apply
especially to (b) *H. villosa* Michx., Virginia to Tennessee.
- 1001. HEVÉA**, Aubl. Brazilian Rubber tree. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From vernacular, *hevé*, S. America. Syn. *Siphonia*, Rich.,
also *Jatropha*, in part. Trees. About 12 species, tropical S.
America.
- a. **H. Guianensis** Aublet. (*S. Guyanensis* Juss., *S. elastica* Pers.,
J. elastica L. f.). Source of Para rubber. *Prepared milk-juice*
(of this and other species); *Elastica*, U. S. P., India-rubber,
Caoutchouc (*Cautschuc*), *Resina elastica*, *Gummi elasti-um*;
Ger. *Kautschuk*, *Federharz*; Fr. *Caoutchouc* (*Codex*); Sp.
Cahuchu, *Goma elastica*. Brazilian rubber is obtained also
from (b) *H. Brasiliensis* Muell. (*S. Brasiliensis* Kunth.) and
from (c) *H. discolor* Muell. From the *seeds* of (b) is obtained
Siringa oil, used for making soap.
- 1002. HEXALÉCTRIS**, Raf. Crested Coral-root. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "six crested". Syn. *Bletia*, in part. Teres-
trial orchid with coralloid roots. One species, N. Carolina to
Florida and Mexico.

1003. HIBÍSCUS, L. Hibiscus, Rose Mallow, etc. **Malvaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of mallow. Syn. *Abelmoschus*, in part. Herbs, shrubs or small trees with showy flowers. About 180 species, warm and temperate regions; 17 in U. S. (including naturalized species).

- a. **H. Abelmoschus** L. (*H. moschatus* Moench). India and Egypt, nat. tropical America. Musk Mallow. *Seeds* Musk-seed, Amber-seed, Ambrette; *Semen abelmoschi*, *Grana moschata*, *Semen alcaeægyptiacæ*; Ger. *Bisamkörner*; Fr. *Ambre ta*, *Grains d' ambrette*; used in perfumery for their musk-like odor.
- b. **H. cannábinus** L. (*H. radiatus* Cavan.). Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. Ambaree, Bastard Jute, Brown Indian Hemp. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. Plant cultivated for its jute-like fibre.
- c. **H. esculéntus** L. (*A. esculentus* Guil. et. Per.). Tropical Africa and widely cult. Okra, Ochro, Gumbo, Okra bandakai. *Unripe capsules* mucilaginous, esculent.
- d. **H. militáris** Cav. (*H. Virginicus* Walt.). Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Halberd-leaved Rose-Mallow, Sweating-weed.
- e. **H. Moscheútos** L. Brackish marshes, Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana. Swamp Rose-Mallow, Mallow Rose, Sea Holly-hock, Swamp or Water Mallow.
- f. **H. Rósa Sinénsis** L. Tropical Asia and cult. for ornament. China Rose, Chinese Rose, Shoe-black plant, Shoe-flower. *Root* mucilaginous, used like *Althæa*. *Bark* reputed emmenagogue. *Flowers* yield a black dye.
- g. **H. Subdaríffa** L. Tropical Asia and Africa and widely cult. Red or Guinea Sorrel, Rosella, Rozelle. In Mexico and Texas called Jamaica; Fr. *Oseille de Guinée*, *Ketmie acide*. *Calyx* acidulous, mucilaginous, refrigerant, used in jellies, etc. Plant yields the rosella fiber.
- h. **H. Syriacus**, L. Western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Shrubby *Althæa*, Rose of Sharon.
- i. **H. Triónum** L. Southern Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bladder Ketmia, Flower-of-an-hour, Black-eyed Susan, Devil's-head-in-a-bush, Modesty, Venice Mallow.

1004. HICÓRIA, Raf. 1808 (Hicorius). Hickory. **Juglandaceae.**

From vernacular *hickory* of aborigines, Syn. *Carya*, Nutt. 1818; *Juglans*, in part. Trees, mostly with tough hard wood and oily seeds. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S. Old American name Kiskatom, whence Kiskitomas-nut (Kisky-Thomas nut?), no longer in use.

- a. **H. álba** (L.) Brit. (*J. alba* L., *J. tomentosa* Lam., *C. tomentosa* Nutt., *H. maxima* Raf.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. White-heart Hickory (Hicory, Pohickery,) White or Fragrant Hickory, Bull-nut, King-nut, Mocker-nut, Hard-bark, Red or Black Hickory. *Kernel* esculent.

- b. **H. aquática** (Michx. f.) Raf. (*J. aquatica* Michx. f., *C. aquatica* Nutt.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas. Water Hickory, Swamp Hickory, Bitter Pecan, Water Bitter-nut. *Kernel* bitter. *Wood* soft.
- c. **H. glábra** (Mill.) Brit. (*J. glabra* Mill., *C. porcina* Nutt., *H. porcina* Raf.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Pig-nut, Pig-nut Hickory, Bitter-nut, Hog-nut, Broom Hickory; Black, Brown, Red or White Hickory. *Kernel* astringent and bitter.
- d. **H. laciniósa** (Michx. f.) Sarg. (*J. laciniosa* Michx. f., *C. sulcata* Nutt., *H. sulcata* Raf.). New York to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory. Big Shag-bark, Shell-bark Hickory, King-nut; Big, Thick or Western Hickory. *Nut* thick-shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- e. **H. microcárpa** (Nutt.) Raf. (*J. alba* var. *odorata* Marsh., *C. microcarpa* Nutt., *H. glabra* var. *odorata* Sarg.). Massachusetts to Virginia, west to Missouri. Small-fruited Hickory, Balsam Hickory, Little Shag-bark, Small or Little Pig-nut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- f. **H. mínima** (Marsh) Brit. (*J. alba* var. *minima* Marsh, *J. sulcata* Willd., *C. amara* Nutt., *H. amara* Raf.). Bitter-nut, Bitter Pig-nut, Swamp or Bitter Hickory. *Kernel* very bitter.
- g. **H. ováta** (Mill.) Brit. (*J. ovata* Mill., *C. alba* Nutt., not *J. alba* L.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Shag-bark, Shag-bark Hickory, Shell-bark or Scale-bark Hickory, White Hickory, Redheart or Upland Hickory, King-nut, White or Sweet Walnut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- h. **H. Pecán** (Marsh.) Britton (*J. Pecan* Marsh., *H. olivæformis* Raf., *C. olivæformis* Nutt.). Indiana and Kentucky, west to Texas and Iowa. Pecan, Peccan, Illinois-nut, Illinois Pecan, Soft-shell Hickory. *Seed* very sweet, yields a bland, pleasant-flavored fixed oil.

1005. HIERÁCIUM, L. Hawkweed, Speer-hawk. **Cichoriaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of a different plant, meaning "hawk-weed". Syn. *Pilosella*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 300 species, north temperate zone and Andes mountains; 37 in U. S. (including some naturalized); Ger. Habichtskraut; Fr. Eper-viére.

- a. **H. aurantiácum** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Orange or Tawny Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Golden Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Grim-the-collier, Devil's Paint-brush, Flora's Paint-brush.
- b. **H. Canadénse** Michx. British America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Canada Hawkweed, High Dandelion.
- c. **H. Gronóvii** L., Hairy Hawkweed and (d) **H. scábrum** (Michx.), Rough Hawkweed, both of eastern U. S. to Canada, are used for relief of toothache.

- e. **H. murórum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Wall Hawkweed, French Lungwort, Golden Lungwort; Ger. Gelbes Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire des Français. *Plant* bitter, vulnerary.
- f. **H. Pilosélla** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Mouse Bloodwort, Ling Gowans, Felon-herb; Ger. Mäuseöhrchen; Fr. Piloselle, Oreille de souris. *Plant* bitter, astringent.
- g. **H. praeáltum** Vill. Europe, adv. in U. S. King-devil, a troublesome weed.
- h. **H. umbellátum** L. Europe. Ger. Lungenhabichtskraut. *Plant* used in asthma.
- i. **H. venósum** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska and Manitoba. Rattlesnake-weed, Poor Robin's Plantain, Vein-leaf or Veiny-leaved Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Snake Plantain, Striped Bloodwort, Bloodwort, Early Hawkweed. *Plant* reputed an antidote to snake bites.

1006. HIPPOCRATÉA, L. Hippocratea. **Celastraceae.**
Named in honor of Hippocrates, the father of medicine.
Climbing shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

1007. HIPPOMANE, L. Manchineel. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name, from "horse" and "madness".
Syn. Mancinella, Tuss. 1824, Mançanilla Adans. 1763. Tree with poisonous milk sap. One species, tropical America.

a. **H. Mancinélla** L. (M. venenata Tussac, H. Mançanilla Jacq.). West Indies, Florida, Panama, Venezuela, etc., Manchineel, Manzanillo. *Sap* a powerful irritant, a skin poison, emetocathartic, etc.

1008. HIPPURIS, L. Mare's-tail, etc. **Haloragidaceae.**
From Greek, "horse's tail". Aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Three species, temperate and frigid zones; 3 in U. S.

a. **H. vulgáris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Maine, N. Mexico and California. Mare's-tail (originally Female Horse-tail), Bottle-brush, Cat's-tail, Joint-weed, Knot-grass*, Female Knot-grass, Paddock-pipes, Witches'-milk; Ger. Schafthalm; Fr. Pesse d'eau.

1009. HOFFMANSÉGGIA, Cav. Hoffmanseggia. **Caesalpinaceae.**
Named for J. Centurius, Graf. Hoffmansegge. Syn. Pomaria, Caesalpinia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, western America and south Africa; 10 in southwestern U. S.

1010. HOFMEISTÉRIA, Walp. Hofmeisteria. **Compositae.**
Named for W. Hofmeister, vegetable histologist. Syn. Helogyne, Benth. 1844, not Nutt. 1841. Low suffrutescent plants. Three species, Arizona to lower California; 1 in southwestern U. S.

1011. HOLARRHÉNA, R. Br. Conessi Bark. **Apocynaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **H. antidyntéria** Wall. (*Wrightia antidysenterica* R. Br.). India. Bark, Conessi bark, Tellicherry bark; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, antidynteric.
- 1012. HOLLISTÉRIA**, S. Wats. *Hollisteria*. **Polygonaceae**. White-woolly herbs with stems dichotomously branched. One species, California.
- 1013. HOLOCÁRPHA**, Greene. *Holocarpa*. **Compositae**. From Greek, "entire chaff". Syn. *Hemizonia*, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.
- 1014. HOLODÍSCUS**, Maxim. *Holodiscus*. **Rosaceae**. Syn. *Spiraea*, in part. Shrubs with panicles of small white flowers. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.
- 1015. HOLÓSTEUM**, L. Jagged Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae**. From Greek, "wholly bone," appropriateness not obvious. Insignificant herbs. Three species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.
- 1016. HOLOZÓNIA**, Greene. *Holozonia*. **Compositae**. Syn. *Lagotis*, in part. Perennial herb with small flower-heads. One species, California.
- 1017. HOMÁLOBUS**, Nutt. Milk Vetch. **Papilionaceae**. Syn. *Astragalus*, *Kentrophyta*, *Ervum*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 6 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U. S.
- 1018. HOÓKERA**, Salisb. *Hookera*. **Liliaceae**. Named for Wm. Jackson Hooker, English botanist, d. 1865. Syn. *Brodiaea*, in part. Scapose herbs. About 15 species, New World; 8 in U. S.
- 1019. HÓRDEUM**, L. - Barley. - **Gramineae**. The ancient Latin name, meaning perhaps "bristly". Grasses with flowers in close spikes. About 12 species. Synonyms Bear, Bigg, Haules, Hoils, Pillards.
- a. **H. vulgáre** L. Orient, now widely cultivated in cooler climates. To this species may be referred the numerous varieties of Barley; Ger. Gerste; Fr. Orge; 1. Two-rowed Barley, **H. distichon** L., including the Common English Barley, the Golden, Italian and Siberian varieties; 2. the Six-rowed Barley, **H. hexastichon** L., including Scotch, Bear, Red and Square Barley; 3. the so-called Four-rowed Barley, **H. vulgáre** L., in the restricted application of that name, including Russian and French, Spring, Winter, Black, Naked and Wheat Barley; 4. the Dinkel and related Barleys, **H. zeocriton** L., including Turkish, Rice, Sprat, Battledore, Fulham and Putney Barley. *Seeds* esculent. *Husked seeds*, Pearl Barley, *Hordeum decorticatum*, Br., *Hordeum perlatum*; Ger. Perlgerste, Perlgrauen; Fr. Orge perlé (Codex); nutrient. *Seeds, sprouted* and then dried constitute *malt*, used in brewing and in preparation of easily digested foods for infants or invalids.
- 1020. HORKÉLIA**, Cham. & Sch. *Horkelia*. **Rosaceae**. Syn. *Potentilla* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Potentilla*. About 23 species, Pacific Border of U. S.

- 1021. HOTTÓNIA, L.** Featherfoil, etc. **Primulaceae.**
 Named for Prof. Peter Hotton of Leyden, d. 1709. Pretty aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of eastern U. S. Synonyms, Water-feather, Water Gillflower, Water Violet, Water Yarrow; Ger. Wasserviole; Fr. Plume d'eau.
- 1022. HOUSTÓNIA, L.** Bluets, Venus'-pride. **Rubiaceae.**
 Named for Dr. William Houston, English botanist, d. 1733. Syn. Oldenlandia, Hedyotis, in part. Low herbs with small blue, purple or white flowers. About 25 species, N. America; 18 in U. S.
- a. H. coerúlea L.** (Hed. cœrulea Hook., O. cœrulea A. Gray). Nova Scotia to Alabama, west to Michigan. Bluets, Innocence, Angel's-eyes, Blue-eyed grass, Bright-eyes, Eye-bright*, Little-washerwoman, Nuns, Quaker-bonnets, Quaker-ladies, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Venus'-pride, Wild Forget-me-not. (b) **H. angustifolia** Michx. and (c) **H. minor** (Michx.) Brit. are called Star Violet.
- 1023. HOUTTUYNIA, Thunb. 1784 (Houtouynia). Piperaceae.**
 Named for M. Houttuyn, Dutch botanical writer, 18th century. Syn. Anemopsis, Hook. 1838, Anemonopsis Pritz., not S. & Z. Marsh plants. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of California.
- a. H. Califórnicæ B. & H. (A. Californica H. & A., A. Berlanderi C. DC.).** California to Mexico. Yerba Mansa. Root pungent.
- 1024. HOWÉLLIA, A. Gray.** **Howellia. Lobeliaceae.**
 Named for the discoverers, Joseph and Thomas T. Howell. Delicate aquatic or marsh herbs. Two species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 1025. HÓYA, R. Br.** Wax plant. **Asclepiadaceae.**
 Named for Thomas Hoy, English gardener. Herbaceous climbers. About 50 species, tropical Asia to Australia; (a) **H. carnósa** R. Br. from India is the well known Wax plant, cult. for ornament.
- 1026. HUDSÓNIA, L.** False Heather, etc. **Cistaceae.**
 Named for William Hudson, English botanist, d. 1793. Heath-like plants, very showy in bloom. Three species, eastern U. S.
- a. H. ericóides L.** Nova Scotia to Virginia. Heath-like Hudsonia?, Field Pine, Poverty-grass.
- b. H. tomentósa Nutt.** Canada and northeastern U. S. Woolly Hudsonia, False Heather, Beach Heather, Heath, Bear-grass, Dog's-dinner, Ground Cedar, Ground Moss, Poverty-grass.
- 1027. HÚLSEA, T. & Gr.** - **Hulsea. - Compositae.**
 Named for Dr. G. W. Hulse, U. S. Army. Viscid-pubescent balsamic herbs. Six species, California to Washington.

1028. HÚMULUS, L. - Hop. - **Moraceae.**

The Latin name, probably of Teutonic origin. Twining perennials. Two species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. **H. Lúpulus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Georgia and Arizona, also widely cult. Hop vine, Bine, Bar, Seeder, anciently known as *Lupus salictarius* (Pliny). Among the varieties are "White Bine", "Golding" and "Grape". *Strobiles*, Hops; **Humulus**, U. S. P., *Lupulus*, Br., *Strobili humuli* v. *lupuli*, *Coni lupuli*; Ger. Hopfen, Hopfenzapfen, Hopfenkätzchen; Fr. Cône de houblon (Codex). *Glandular powder* from strobiles, *Lupulin*, *Lupulite*; **Lupulinum**, U. S. P. Br., *Glandulæ lupuli*, *Lupulina*; Ger. Hopfenmehl; Fr. *Lupuline* (Codex). Bitter, tonic, sedative.

1029. HÚRA, L. Sand-box tree. **Euphorbiaceae.**

From the vernacular name, S. America. Trees. Two species, tropical America.

- a. **H. erépítans** L. (*H. Brasiliensis* Willd.). West Indies and tropical America. Sand-box tree. In S. America called Ajuapar or Acupa, in Brazil, Assacu or Ussacu, in Panama, Javilla. Fruit when ripe bursts with a loud report, scattering the seeds, hence called the Devil's Sand-box and the Monkey's Dinner-bell. *Seeds*, known in Mexico as *Habilla* (Pepita) de San Ignacio, drastic cathartic. *The acrid bark* (*casca de assacu*) is used medicinally.

1030. HUTCHINSIA, R. Br. 1812. Hutchinsia. Cruciferae.

Named for Miss Hutchins, botanist of Bantry, Ireland. Syn. *Hymenolobus*, Nutt. 1838; *Lepidium*, Capsella, in part. Low herbs. About 8 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1031. HYDRÁNGEA, L. Hydrangea. **Saxifragaceae.**

From Greek, a "water vessel", alluding to shape of capsule. Shrubs or small trees with flowers in corymbs. About 35 species, New World and eastern Asia; 5 in U. S.

- a. **H. arboréscens** L. (*H. vulgaris* Michx.). New York and eastern U. S. Hydrangea (*Hydrangia*), Wild Hydrangea, Seven-bark, Bissum. *Root* diuretic, lithontriptic.
- b. **H. Thunbérgei** Siebold. Japan. *Leaves* used for tea, called "Tea of Heaven".

1032. HYDRÁSTIS, Ellis 1759. Golden-seal. Ranunculaceae.

From Greek, "water compelling", i. e. hydragogue. Syn. *Wanera*, Mill. 1768. Perennial herbs from a thickened yellow rootstock. Two known species, one of Japan; 1 in U. S.

- a. **H. Canadénsis** L. (*W. Canadensis* Miller). Ontario to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Golden-seal, Orange-root, Yellow-root, Yellow Puccoon, Yellow Indian-paint, Turmeric-root, Ohio Curcuma, Indian Turmeric, Ground Raspberry, Eye-root, Eye-balm, Yellow-eye, Jaundice-root, Indian dye; Ger. Kanadisches Gelbwurz, Kanadisches Wasserkraut, Gelbes Blutkraut; Fr. Racine orange, Sceau d'or; Sp. Raiz amarilla,

Sella de oro. *Rhizome and rootlets*; **Hydrastis**, U. S. P., *Hydrastis rhizoma*, Br.; bitter, tonic, alterative. Contains berberine and hydrastine, which latter by oxidation yields **Hydrastinine** U. S. P.

1033. HYDROCÓTYLE, L. Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae**.

From Greek, "water cup". Perennial herbs, commonly with peltate leaves. About 75 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S. Synonyms, Fairy-table, Shilling-grass; Ger. Wassernabel.

Of our indigenous species, the more important are (a) **H. Americana** L., American Marsh Pennywort, Penny-post; (b) **H. ranunculoides** L. f. (*H. natans* T. & Gr.), Floating Marsh Pennywort; (c) **H. umbelláta** L., Umbellate or Many-flowered Marsh Pennywort, Navelwort, Sheepsbane. Water-grass, in Mexico Ombligo de Venus, and (d) **H. verticilláta** Thunb. (*H. vulgaris* L. (Kew), *H. interrupta* Muhl.), Whorled Marsh or Water Pennywort, Penny-grass, Penny-rot. Properties of 424 (a), q. v.

1034. HYDROPHÝLLUM, Water-leaf. **Hydrophyllaceae**.

From Greek, "water leaf". Herbs with coarse foliage and rather showy flowers. About 7 species, all of U. S.

- a. **H. Virginicum** L. is sometimes called Bur flower or Brook-flower.

1035. HYGRÓPHILA, R. Br. Hygrophila. **Acanthaceae**.

From Greek, "moisture loving". Herbs. About 25 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 1 in U. S.

1036. HYMENAÉA, L. 1752. Courbaril. **Caesalpinaceae**.

Dedicated to Hymen, the leaves having each a single pair of leaflets. Syn. Courbari, Adans. 1763. Trees. About 12 species, tropical America.

- a. **H. Courbaril** L. Tropical America. South American Locust tree, Courbaril, Varnish tree, Algarroba (of Panama). Wood exceedingly heavy and strong. Seeds surrounded by a saccharine edible pulp. Tree source of West Indian Copal or Coapinole (Mueller). South American Anime has been wrongly referred to this source (Nat. Dispensatory).

1037. HYMENOCÁLLIS, Salisb. Spider Lily. **Amaryllidaceae**.

From Greek, "beautiful membrane", alluding to the crown. Syn. *Pancratium*†, in part. Ornamental bulbous herbs; flowers white, fragrant, the filaments connected by a web-like crown. About 30 species, New World; 11 in U. S.

1038. HYMENOCLEÁ, Torr. & Gr. Hymenoclea. **Compositae**.

From Greek, "enclosed membrane". Low shrubby plants with numerous small flower-heads. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1039. HYMENOPÁPPUS, L'Her. Hymenopappus. **Compositae**.

From Greek, "membrane pappus." Herbs with rather small discoid flower-heads (white or yellow). About 10 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.

1040. HYMENÓTHRYX, Gray. *Hymenothryx*. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "membrane bristle", alluding to the pappus. Herbs. Two known species, southwestern U. S.

1041. HYOSCYAMUS, L. Henbane. **Solanaceae.**

The ancient Greek name, meaning "hog bean". Coarse, viscid-pubescent herbs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **H. albus** L. Southern Europe. White Henbane. Properties of (b). *Seeds* are official in French Codex.

b. **H. niger** L. Southern Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Black Henbane, Henbane (Henbell, Henkam), Fetid or Stinking Nightshade, Hog's-bean, Insane-root, Belene. Chenile, Loaves-of-bread, Poison Tobacco; Ger. Bilsenkraut (schwarzes), Teufelsaugenkraut; Fr. Jusquiame noir (Codex); Sp. Beleño negro, *Leaves* of second year's growth; **Hyoscyamus** U. S. P., *Hyoscyami folia*, Br., *Herba hyoscyami*, P. G. [The *seeds* also were formerly official, still so in the Codex]. Sedative, deliriant narcotic. Contains the alkaloids atropine and hyoscyine.

1042. HYPÉLATE, P. Br. White Ironwood. **Sapindaceae.**

The ancient Greek name of Butcher's Broom. Syn. Amyrist, Melicocca, in part. A small tree, West Indies to Florida.

1043. HYPÉRICUM, L. St. John's-wort. **Hypericaceae.**

The ancient Greek name, "under heather". Syn. Sarothra, Androssemum, in part. Herbs with punctate or black-dotted leaves and yellow flowers. About 210 species, widely distributed; 34 in U. S.

a. **H. Androsaemum** L. (*A. vulgare* Gaertn., *A. officinale* All.). Asia Minor. Tutsan (Tipsen, Titson, Titsy, Stitson; Fr. toute-saine), Park-leaves, Touch-leaves, Touch-and-heal, Sweet-amber, Sweet-leaf, White-amber. *Plant* vulnerary.

b. **H. perforatum** L. (*H. vulgare* Lam., *H. officinale* Gates, *H. officinarum* Crantz). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Common St. John's-wort, John's-wort, St. John, Herb John, Penny-John, Amber, Balm-of-warrior's-wound, Cammock, Hyssop*, Rosin-rose, Touch-and-heal; Ger. Johanniskraut, Johannisblut, Hartheu, Hexenkraut, Hasenkraut, Teufelsflucht; Fr. Millepertuis (Codex), Casse-diable; Sp. Hypericon. *Flowering tops*; *Herba v. Summitates hyperici*; bitter, terebinthinate, vulnerary. Used in preparation of *Oleum hyperici*, Red Oil. Some other species may be equally effective. The more noteworthy (indigenous) are (c) **H. Ascyron** L. (*H. pyramidatum* Ait.), Great or Giant St. John's-wort; (d) **H. graveolens** Buckley, Mountain St. John's-wort; (e) **H. maculatum** Walt. (*H. corymbosum* Muhl.), Spotted or Corymbed St. John's-wort and (f) **H. prolificum** L., Shrubby St. John's-wort, Broom-brush, Paint-brush. See Sarothra.

1044. HYPHAEËNE, Gaertn. Doum Palm. **Sabalaceae.**

From a Greek word meaning to "weave". Branching fan-palms. About 10 species, Africa, Arabia and Madagascar.

- a. **H. erinifolia** Gaertn. (H. Thebaica Mart.). Northeastern Africa and Arabia. Doum Palm, Doom Palm, Gingerbread tree, Mealy husk of fruit edible, resembling gingerbread in taste.

1045. HYPOCHOÉRIS, L. (Hypochaeris). **Cichoriaceae.**

From Greek, "for pigs", these animals being fond of its roots. Perennial herbs with basal leaves and large flower-heads (yellow). About 50 species, Europe, Asia and S. America; 2 nat. U. S. Synonyms, Cat's-ear, Gosmore; Ger. Saukraut; Fr. Porcelle. Roots of some S. American species used like Salsify.

1046. HYPÓPITYS, Adans. Pine-sap, etc. **Monotropaceae.**

From Greek, "under fir trees". Syn. *Monotropa*, in part. Scapose saprophyte, with flowers in a one-sided raceme. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

- a. **H. Hypópitys** (L.) Small (M. Hypopitys L., H. multiflora Scop. (Kew), H. lanuginosa Raf., H. Monotropa Crantz). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and Arizona. False Beech drops, Pine-sap, Fir-rape, Bird's-nest, Yellow Bird's-nest. Plant bitter, nauseant, diuretic.

1047. HYPÓXIS, L. Star-grass. **Amaryllidaceae.**

From Greek, "acute below", perhaps descriptive of the capsule. Syn. *Ornithogalum*, in part. Perennial herbs from a corm, with grass-like leaves. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 3 in U. S.

- a. **H. hirsúta** (L.) Coville (O. hirsutum L. 1753, H. erecta L. 1759). British America and eastern U. S. Star-grass, Yellow Star-grass. Root detergent, vulnerary.

1048. HYSSÓPUS, L. Hyssop. **Labiatae.**

Ancient Greek name of some aromatic herb. Perennial aromatic herb. One species, southern Europe, nat. in U. S.

- a. **H. officinális** L. (H. canescens DC., H. orientalis Adam, etc.). Hyssop (Ezob, Isop), Garden Hyssop; Ger. Ysop, Eiserig; Fr. Hysope (Codex); Sp. Hissopo. Flowering herb, aromatic, bitter, vulnerary.

1049. IBÉRIS, L. Candy-tuft, etc. **Cruciferae.**

Name from *Iberia*, i. e. Spain. Herbs, some ornamental. About 20 species, Mediterranean region. The Candy-tuft of gardens is (a) **I. umbelláta** L. of southern Europe; the white variety is *I. Coronaria* Don, not a distinct species.

1050. IBERVÍLLEA, Greene. Ibervillea. **Cucurbitaceae.**

Syn. *Maximowiczia* Cogn., not Rupr. Perennial herbaceous climbers. Two species, Texas.

1051. ICACÓREA, Aubl. Marlberry Cherry. **Myrsinaceae.**

From vernacular (Carib) name. Syn. *Ardisia*, *Bladhia*, *Cyrilla*, *Pickeringia*, in part. Shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 1 in Florida, viz. (a) **I. paniculáta** (Nutt.) Sudw. (*C. paniculata* Nutt.). Marlberry Cherry.

1052. ICHTHYOMÉTHIA, Jamaica Dogwood. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "fish intoxicant". Syn. *Piscidia*, L. 1759; *Erythrina*, in part. A West Indian tree. One species; extends to Florida.

- a. **I. Piscipula** (L.) Kze. (*E. Piscipula* L., *P. Piscipula* Sarg; *P. Erythrina* Jacq., *P. toxicaria* Salisb., *P. inebrians* Medic.) West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Dogwood, White Dogwood, Manaca*; Ger. *Piscidie*; Fr. Bois enivrant; Sp. Colorin de peces. *Bark of root*, narcotic, analgesic, sedative. Used to stupefy fish. See Cracca (b) and (c).

1053. ILEX, L. Holly, Winterberry. **Illicaceae.**

Ancient name of Holly Oak. Syn. *Prinos*, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like fruit, some evergreen. About 160 species, most numerous in New World; 14 in U. S.

- a. **I. Aquifolium** L. Europe. European Holly, Aunt Mary's tree, Christmas, Crocodile, He-Holly (also She-Holly), Hulver (Helver, Holiverd, Hollin, Hollen, Hollond, Holyn), Holm, Sparked Holm, Prick-Hollin, Poison-berry; Ger. *Stechpalme*, *Stecheihe*, *Christdorn*; Fr. *Houx*. *Leaves* anti-arthritic. *Fruit* emeto-cathartic. *Bark* yields bird lime. *Wood* very white and close-grained.
- b. **I. Cassine** L. (*I. Dahoon* Walt. (Kew); includes *I. myrtifolia* Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Dahoon Holly, Yaupon.
- c. **I. decidua** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Swamp or Meadow Holly, Bear-berry, Possum Haw. Properties and uses of (k).
- d. **I. opáca** Ait. [*I. quercifolia* Meerb. (Kew)]. Maine to Florida, west to Texas and Missouri. American Holly, White Holly. Properties of (a), but *leaves* are said to be sedative and expectorant.
- e. **I. Paraguénsis** St. Hil. (*I. Paraguariensis* Don., *I. Paraguayensis* Hook., *I. thæzans* Bonpl. not Mart.). Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay Tea, Jesuit's or St. Bartholomew's Tea, Yerba Maté; Ger. *Jesuitenthée*, *St. Bartholomykraut*; Fr. *Maté* (Codex). *Leaves* contain Caffeine. Used like Chinese tea. (f) **I. Gongonha** Lamb., (g) **I. thæzans** Mart. and some other species are used also as yerba maté.
- h. **I. verticilláta** (L.) A. Gray (*P. verticillatus* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Black or False Alder, Striped or White Alder, Virginia or Common Winterberry, Feverbush. *Bark* astringent, tonic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (i) **I. glábra** (L.) A. Gray (*P. glaber* L.), Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana; Ink-berry, Dye-leaves, Gall-berry, Evergreen Winterberry and (j) **I. laevigáta** (Pursh.) A. Gray (*P. levigatus* Pursh), Maine to Virginia. Smooth Winterberry, Hoop-wood, Can-hoop.
- k. **I. vomitória** Ait. (*I. Cassine* Walt. (Kew), not L., *I. religiosa* Barth.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas, also in Bermuda, Cassena, Yaupon (Youpon), Emetic Holly, Indian Black-drink;

Appalachian, Indian, Carolina or South-sea Tea; Ger. Apalachen-thee, Carolinathee, Indischer Thee. *Leaves*, Folia apalachinias, Fol. paraguæ, contain caffeine and were formerly used by Indians to make their "black drink".

1054. ILICIOIDES, Dumont 1802. Mountain Holly. **Illicaceae**.

From Greek, "resembling Holly". Syn. *Nemopanthus* (*Nemopanthus*), Raf. 1819 (Kew); *Vaccinium*†, in part. A deciduous shrub. One species, U. S.

- a. **I. mucronáta** (L.) Britton (*V. mucronatum* L., *N. fascicularis* Raf. (Kew), *N. Canadensis* DC). Canada, south to Virginia and Wisconsin. Mountain Holly, Canadian or Wild Holly, Brick-timber, Cat-berry.

1055. ILLÍCIUM, L. Star-Anise. **Magnoliaceae**.

From Latin, "enticing", alluding to the odor. Evergreen shrubs. About 6 species, eastern Asia, Japan and eastern N. America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **I. Floridánum** Ell. Florida to Louisiana, Poi-on Bay, Stink-bush (of Louisiana), Sweet Laurel, Florida Anise tree, Florida Star-anise. *Bark* aromatic, tonic. *Leaves* and *fruit* have poisonous properties.
- b. **I. parviflórum** Vent. (*I. anisatum* Bartr., not L.). Georgia to Florida. Properties of (a). *Root* said to resemble saffrañs.
- c. **I. religiósium** Siebold (**I. anisatum** L. not Gaertn., *I. San-ki* Pers.). Eastern Asia and Japan. Sacred Anise tree. *Bark*. Lavola bark, used for incense. *Leaves* and *fruit* aromatic but poisonous.
- d. **I. vérum** Hook. f. (*I. anisatum* Gaertn., not L.). Southeastern China, cult. in China and Japan. Chinese Anise tree. *Fruit*, Star-anise, Chinese Anise; *Illicium* U. S. P.; *Fructus* (*Semen*) *anisi stellati*, *Sem. badiani*; Ger. Indischer Anis, Sternanis, Badian; Fr. Anis étoilé, Badiane; aromatic, carminative, with flavor of true Anise.

1056. ILYSÁNTHEs, Raf. False Pimpernel. **Scrophulariaceae**.

From Greek, "mud flower". Syn. *Capraria*, *Lindernia*. in part. Small herbs. About 10 species, 6 in U. S.

1057. IMPÁTIENS, L. Touch-me-not. **Balsaminaceae**.

Name Latin, alluding to sensitiveness of capsules. Succulent herbs with irregular, often ornamental flowers. About 220 species, mostly of tropical Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **I. áurea** Muhl. (*I. pallida*, Nutt.). Quebec to Oregon, south to Georgia and Kansas. Pale Jewelweed, Pale Touch-me-not, Yellow or Golden Jewelweed, Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Wild Balsam, Pale Balsam-weed, Quick-in-the-hand, Silver-weed, Slipper-weed, Slippers, Wild Ladies'-slipper, Snap-weed, Weathercock. *Herb* aperient, diuretic.
- b. **I. Balsámina** L., from tropical Asia is the Common Garden Balsam; (c) **I. Noli-tangere** L. (*I. Noli-me-tangere* Crantz) is the European Touch-me-not or Wild Balsam, called also Coddled Arsmart.

- d. **I. biflora** Walt. (*I. fulva* Nutt.). British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Spotted Touch-me-not, Cowslip*, Ear-jewel, Spotted or Orange Jewelweed, Speckled Jewels or Jewel-weed, Balsam-weed, Wild Balsam, Brook Celandine (Solentine), Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Kicking-colt, Kicking-horses, Ladies'-eardrop, Ladies'-pocket, Silver-leaf, Silver plant, Shining-grass, Slipper-weed, Wild Ladies'-slipper, Snapdragon*, Snap-weed, Weathercock. Properties of (a).

1058. IMPERATÓRIA, L. Masterwort. **Umbelliferae.**
From Latin, "imperial". Peucedanum, Oreoselinum, in part. Robust perennial herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

- a. **I. Ostrúthium** L. (*P. Ostruthium* Koch. (Kew), *O. officinale* Link.). Central and southern Europe adv. in U. S. Masterwort, Felon-grass, Felonwort, Imperial Masterwort, Broad-leaved Hog's-fennel, Pellitory of Spain*; Ger. Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurz, Ostritzwurz, Ostranz; Fr. Impéatoire (Codex). *Rhizome*; *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *imperatoriae* v. *ostruthii*, *R. as-trantiae*; aromatic, acrid, masticatory, etc., sometimes mixed by accident or design with aconite root. *Leaves* used as a pot herb, and in manufacture of some kinds of Swiss cheese.

1059. INDIGÓFERA, L. Indigo. **Papilionaceae.**
From Latin, "indigo yielding". Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warm and temperate regions; 6 in U. S. including introduced species.

- a. **I. Ánil** L. (*I. tinctoria* Blanco not L.). West Indies and tropical America; Carolina and southward in eastern U. S., also cult. West Indian Indigo plant, Devil's-eye, Anil (vernacular name whence our word *aniline*). *Leaves* source of the dye-stuff Indigo; *Indicum*, *Pigmentum indicum*; Ger. Indigo, Indig; Sp. Añil; formerly used in epilepsy, also reputed emmenagogue. Indigo is obtained also from (b) **I. argétea** L. (*I. caerulea* Roxb., *I. glauca* Lam, *I. tinctoria* Forst., not L.), North Africa, east to India, also cult., and from (c) **I. tinctoria** L. (*I. Indica* Lam. not Mill.), tropical Asia, Africa and Australia and widely cult. in tropical countries, East Indian Indigo plant.

1060. ÍNGA, Scop. Inga tree. **Mimosaceae.**
Vernacular name, S. America. Trees or large shrubs. About 150 species, tropical America. The pods of several species contain a saccharine pulp which in some is edible, in some is cathartic.

1061. INGENHOÚZIA, DC. not Bert. (Ingenhoussia.) **Malvaceae.**
Shrub resembling *Gossypium*. One species, Mexico and southern U. S.

1062. ÍNULA, L. (Enula). Elecampane, etc. **Compositae.**
Ancient Latin name of Elecampane, probably corrupted from *Helenium*, the Greek name. Syn. *Asterf*, *Conyza*, *Corvisartia*, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower heads (yellow). About 90 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **I. Helénium** L. (Cor. Helenium Merat, A. Helenium Scop.). Central Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Elecampane (Alli-campane, Alicompane, Aligopane), Elf Dock, Elfwort, Horse-heal, Horse-elder, Inul, Scabwort, Yellow Starwort, Velvet Dock, Wild Sunflower; Ger. Alant, Glockenwurz, Ottwurz; Fr. Aunée officinale, Grande aunée (Codex). *Root*; Inula, U. S. P., *Radix helenii* v. *inulæ* v. *enulæ*; diuretic, expectorant, reputed bactericide. *Candied root* a popular cough remedy.

b. **I. squarrósa** (L.) Bernh. (Con. squarrosa L., I. Conyza DC.). Europe. Plowman's Spikenard, Cinnamon-root, Fleawort*, Lady's-glove; Ger. Dürnwurz; Fr. Conyze. *Herb* diuretic, emmenagogue, insecticide. (c) **I. crithmóides** L. of southern Europe is called Golden Samphire; (d) **I. Oculus-Christi** L. (I. Oculus Schr.), Europe, is called Christ's-eye.

1063. IODÁNTHUS, T. & Gr. Purple or False Rocket. **Cruciferae**. From Greek, "violet" colored "flower". Syn. Hesperis, Thelypodium, in part. *Herb* with violet or white flowers in panicked racemes. One species, eastern U. S.

1064. IODÍNA, Hook. & Arn. Iodina. **Aquifoliaceae**. Shrubs. Two species, South America; (a) **I. rhombifólia** H. & A. is Quebracho flojo. *Wood and bark* rich in tannin.

1065. IONÁCTIS, Greene. Pine Starwort, etc. **Compositae**. From Greek, "violet rayed". Syn. Aster, Diplopappus, in part. Aster-like perennial herbs. Three known species, all of U. S.

a. **I. linariifólius** (L.) Greene (A. linariifolius L. (Kew), D. linariifolius Hook.) Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Stiff Aster, Savory-leaved Aster, Sandpaper Starwort, Pine Starwort.

1066. IPOMOÉA, L (Ipomæa, Ipomea). **Convolvulaceae**. From Greek, "worm like", alluding to twining stems. Syn. Batatas, Calonyction, Convolvulus, Pharbitis, in part. Herbs, usually twining or trailing. About 300 species, widely distributed; 33 in U. S. See also Exogonium.

a. **I. Batátas** Poirét (B. edulis Choisy, Conv. tuberosa). Tropical America, now widely cult. Sweet Potato, Camote. *Tubers* esculent. The following species among others yield also edible tubers; (b) **I. Batatilla** G. Don., Venezuela; (c) **I. Calobra** Hill & Muell., Australia; (d) **I. costáta** F. Muell., Australia; (e) **I. graminea** R. Br., Australia (Mallamak of the natives); (f) **I. mammósa** Choisy, Amboina; (g) **I. platani-folia** R. & S., Central America.

h. **I. Bóna-nox** L. (Cal. speciosum Choisy (Engler & Prantl), Cal. Bona-nox (L.) Boj.). Tropical America to Florida, widely nat. in tropical countries, also cult. Moon-flower, Moon Creeper.

- i. **I. hederácea** (L.) Jacq. (Conv. *hederaceus* L., C. Nil L., P. Nil Choisy, I. Nil Roth, I. *triloba* Thunb.). Tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. and widely elsewhere. Blue Morning-glory. Roasted seeds, in India called Kaladana, in Japan Kengashi, used as a purgative. Varieties of this and of (i) **I. purpurea** Lam. are the garden Morning-glories.
 - k. **I. leptophylla** Torr. Nebraska to New Mexico and Texas. Bush Morning-glory, Man-root.
 - l. **I. Orizabénsis** (Pel.) Ledan. (Conv. *Orizabensis* Pelletan)-Mexico. Tuberous roots; Male Jalap, Fusiform or Woody Jalap, Jalap-stalks; Ger. Falsche Jalape, Jalapenstengel; purgative. (m) **I. simulans** Hanbury. Mexico. Source of Tampico Jalap or Sierra Gordo Jalap. See *Exogonium*, to which possibly these species belong.
 - n. **I. panduráta** (L.) Meyer (Conv. *panduratus* L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Man-root, Man-of-the-earth, Hog Potato, Wild Potato, Wild Sweet-potato, Wild Jalap, Mechoacanna, Mechamech (of the aborigines), Scammony-root, Wild Scammony. Tubers feebly cathartic.
- 1067. IRESÍNE**, P. Br. Blood-leaf, etc. **Amaranthaceae**. From Greek, alluding to "woolly" calyx. Herbs, annual or perennial. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 2 in U. S. (a) **I. paniculáta** (L.) Kze, southern U. S. and southward, is called Blood-leaf, Juba's-bush and Juba's-brush.
- 1068. ÍRIS**, L. Fleur de lis, Blue Flag, etc. **Iridaceae**. From Greek, "rainbow". Herbs from creeping root stocks. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.
- a. **I. Florentína** L. Southern Europe, Florentine Orris (i. e. Iris), White Flag, Florence or Sweet Flower-de-luce. Rhizome of this and two following species; Orris-root; Rhizoma iridis, Radix iridis florentinae, R. ireos; Ger. Irisrhizom, Vielchenwurz, Violeuwurz, Schwertelwurz; Fr. Iris de Florence (Codex); Sp. Liria de Florencia; acrid, sternutatory, but chiefly used in dentifrices, cosmetic powders, etc. Sometimes used for issue peas (Pois d'iris de Paris)
 - b. **I. Germánica** L. Southern Europe, northern Africa to India, cult. and adv. in U. S. European Blue Flag, German Iris or Orris; Ger. Blauer Schwertel, Schwertlilie; Fr. Flambe, Fleur de lis (corrupted in English to Flower de luce). This species, also (c) **I. pállida** Lam., Southern Europe to Syria, Pale Blue Flag, have properties and uses of (a).
 - d. **I. prismática** Pursh. (I. *Virginica* Muhl. not L., I. *gracilis* Bigel.) New Brunswick to N. Carolina. Slender Blue Flag, Poison Flag. Properties of (g).
 - e. **I. Pseudácorus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Flag, False Sweet-flag, Daggers, Corn Flag, Yellow Water-flag, Sword Flag, Jacob's-sword, Flagons, Yellow Water-skegs, Water-seg. Seeds used for coffee.

f. I. vérna L. Pennsylvania to Georgia. Dwarf Iris, Slender Blue Flag. *Root stock* "pungently spicy".

g. I. versicolor L. (*I. Virginica* L. not Muhl.). Canada, south to Florida and west to Arkansas and Manitoba. Blue Flag, Flag Lily, Liver Lily, Snake Lily, Poison Flag, Water Flag, American Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce; Ger. Verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie, Amerikanischer Schwertel; Fr. Iris varié, Flambe variée, Glaieul bleu; Sp. Liria Americana. *Rhizome*, Blue Flag, Iris U. S. P., cathartic, cholagogue.

1069. IRVINGIA, Hook. Dika Bread. **Simarubaceae**.
Named for Dr. Irving, R. N. Trees with curious annulated branches. Three species, tropical west Africa. (a.) **I. Bárteri** Hook. f. is called Bread-tree, Dika Bread, Mango*. *Seeds* edible.

1070. ISÁNTHUS, Michx. False Pennyroyal, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "equal" (i. e. regular) "flowered". Syn. Trichostema, in part. Annual herb. One species, Canada and eastern U. S., False Pennyroyal, Fluxweed, Blue Gentian*.

1071. ISÁTIS, L. - Woad. - **Cruciferae**.
Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs, annual or biennial. About 30 species, southern Europe and western Asia.

a. I. tinctória L. Europe. Dyer's Woad (Wad, Ode, Goud), Ash-of-Jerusalem. This species as well as (b) **I. indigótica** Fortune, of China yields indigo.

1072. ISNÁRDIA, L. Marsh Purslane. **Onagraceae**.
Named for A. D. Isnard, French botanist, d. 1724. Syn. Ludwigia, in part. Succulent herbs. About 4 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. I. palústris L. (*I. palustris* Ell.). Europe, Asia and N. America; U. S. throughout. Marsh Purslane, Water Purslane, False Loose-strife, Phthisic-weed. *Plant* has been used in asthma.

1073. ISOCÁRPHA, R. Br. 1816. Isocarpha. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "equal chaff", the bracts of involucre and receptacle being similar. Syn. Dunantia, DC. 1836; Calea, in part. Herbs related to Ageratum. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1074. ISÓCOMA, Nutt. Isocoma, Damiana*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "equal hair". Syn. Aplopappus, Baccharis, Bigelovia, Linoseris, in part. Suffrutescent plants with succulent leaves and small rayless heads (yellow). Ten species in southwestern U. S.

a. I. venéta (H. B. K.) Greene (*Bac. veneta* H. B. K., *Big. veneta* Gray, *L. Mexicana* Schlecht., *A. discoideus* DC.). California to Mexico. One of the plants called Damiana. *Plant* reputed aphrodisiac.

1075. ISÓMERIS, Nutt. Isomeris. **Capparidaceae**.
From Greek, "equal parts". A shrub of unpleasant odor, with yellow flowers. One species, California.

- 1076. ISOPÁPPUS**, F. & Gr. Isopappus. **Compositae**.
From Greek, with "equal pappus". Syn. *Aplopappus*, in part. Herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, southern U. S.
- 1077. ISOPÝRUM**, L. 1752. False Rue Anemone. **Ranunculaceae**.
Ancient Greek plant name. Syn. *Enemion*, Raf. 1820. Herbs with ternately decompound leaves. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 4 in U. S.
- 1078. ÍTEA**, L. Virginia Willow. **Saxifragaceae**.
From Greek name of "willow", the foliage being willow-like. Shrubs with racemed white flowers. About 5 species, 4 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.
- 1079. ÍVA**, L. - Marsh Elder. - **Ambrosiaceae**.
Old Greek name of Ground-pine (*Ajuga*) which has a similar odor. Syn. *Cyclachæna*, in part. Rough herbs resembling *Ambrosia*. About 14 species, all American; 11 in U. S. (a.) *I. frutescens* L. is called also High-water shrub and Jesuit's bark*.
- 1080. IVÉSIA**, Torr. & Gr. Ivesia. **Rosaceae**.
Perennial herbs related to *Potentilla*. Syn. *Potentilla*, in part. Fourteen species belong to southwestern U. S.
- 1081. ÍXORA**, L. Wild Jasmin, etc. **Rubiaceae**.
Dedicated to Iswara, a Malabar deity in whose worship the flowers were used. Shrubs or small trees. About 135 species, tropical regions especially of Old World.
- a. **I. coccínea** L. (*I. Bandhuca* Roxb.). Tropical Asia. A remedy in India for dysentery.
- 1082. JACARÁNDÁ**, Juss. Rosewood, etc. **Bignoniaceae**.
From vernacular, Brazil. Syn. *Bignonia*, in part. Trees. About 30 species, tropical America.
- a. **J. procera** (Willd.) Spreng. (*B. procera* Willd.); (b) **J. Copáia** (Aubl.) D. Don. (*B. Copaia* Aubl.); (c) **J. Caróba** (Vel.) DC. (*B. Caroba* Velloso); perhaps all three a single species. Guiana to Brazil. *Caroba*. *Leaves* alterative, anti-syphilitic. Other Brazilian species also called *Caroba* and having similar properties are (d) **J. oxyphylla** Cham. and (e) **J. subbrómbea** DC. See also *Bignonia*, *Cybistax* and *Sparattosperma*.
- f. **J. ovalifólia** R. Br. (*J. mimosifolia* Don.). Brazil. Wood of this and some other species is the fragrant Palixander or Palisandre wood, also called Rosewood.
- 1083. JACOBÍNIA**, Moric. Jacobinia. **Acanthaceae**.
Shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.
- 1084. JACQUEMÓNTIA**, Choisy. *Jacquemontia*. **Convolvulaceae**.
Named for Victor Jacquemont who traveled in the West Indies, 19th century. Twining herbs. About 36 species, tropical America, 1 in Asia; 4 in U. S.

1085. JACQUÍNIA, L. Bracelet-wood. **Myrsinaceae.**

Named for Prof. N. I. de Jacquin, botanist of Leyden, d. 1818. Evergreen shrubs. About 18 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.; (a) *J. armilláris* Jacq., West Indies to Florida, is called Bracelet-wood or Joe-wood.

1086. JÁMBOS, Adans. (Jambosa DC., Jambus). **Myrtaceae.**

Vernacular, Hindustan. Syn. *Eugenia*, in part. Trees bearing large edible fruits.

a. *J. Jámbos* (L.) Lyons (E. Jambos L. (Kew), E. jambosa Crantz, E. Jamboo Roxb., *J. vulgaris* DC., *Jambus rosatus* Noronha). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Rose Apple, Malabar Plum, Jambosade, Jambu. *Fruit* esculent, with flavor of rose-leaves.

b. *J. Malaccénsis* (L.) DC. (E. Malaccensis L. (Kew), *J. purpurea* W. & A., *J. domestica* Rumph.). India, East Indies and Oceanica. Malay Apple, the Mountain Apple or Ohia of Hawaiian Islands. *Fruit* esculent.

1087. JANÚSIA, Juss. Janusia. **Malpighiaceae.**

Climbing shrubs. About 8 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

1088. JASIÓNE, L. Sheep's-bit. **Campanulaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of this or a kindred plant. Dwarf herbs with clustered flowers. About 12 species, temperate Europe; 1 adv. in U. S., viz. (a) *J. montána* L., Sheep's-bit, Sheep's Scabious.

1089. JÁSMINUM, L. Jasmine, Jessamine. **Jasminaceae.**

From the Arabic name, *yasmin*. Shrubs or climbers. About 125 species, warmer regions especially of Old World. The fragrant flowers of several species are largely used in perfumery, notably of (a) *J. grandiflórum* L., India to Japan, cult. in France, Large-flowered White Jasmine or Jessamine (*Jasmin*, *Jessamin*, *Jessamy*, *Jeshamy*); (b) *J. odoratissimum* L., Madeira, Sweet-scented Yellow Jasmine; (c) *J. officinále* L., China and southern Asia, cult. in southern Europe, Common White Jasmine; (d) *J. Sámbar*, India to China, Arabian Jasmine, Bela (Hindustan).

1090. JATEORRHÍZA, Miers. Calumba. **Menispermaceae.**

From Greek, "healing root". Syn. *Cocculus*, *Menispermum*, in part. Woody climbers. Three species, tropical Africa.

a. *J. palmáta* (Lam.) Miers (*M. palmatum* Lam., *C. palmatus* DC., not Hook., *M. Columba* Roxb. This last is possibly a distinct species; if so we must adopt for the name of the plant producing Calumba *J. Columba* (Roxb.) Miers.). Eastern Africa. *Root*; *Calumba*, U. S. P., *Calumbæ radix* Br., *Calumba* or *Columbo* (from vernacular *Kalumb*); *Radix Colombo*, P. G., *Calumbo*; Ger. *Kolombowurzel*; Fr. *Racine de Colombo* (Codex), *Colombe*; Bitter tonic.

1091. JÁTROPHA, L. Spurge Nettle, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**

From Greek, "healing nutriment". Prickly herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) **J. stimulosa** Michx. (*J. urens*, var. *stimulosa* Muell.), Virginia to Florida and Texas, is called Spurge Nettle, Sand Nettle, Stinging-bush, Tread-softly.

1092. JAÚMEA, Pers. 1807. Jaumea. **Compositae.**

Named for I. H. Jaume St. Hilaire, French botanist. Syn. *Kleinia*, Juss. 1803, not L.; *Coinogyne*, in part. Herbs or subshrubs. About 5 species, chiefly of S. America; 1 in California.

1093. JEFFERSÓNIA, Bart. Twin-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**

Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the statesman. Syn. *Podophyllum*, in part. Perennial herbs with solitary white flowers. Two species, one in Manchuria; 1 in U. S.

- a. **J. diphylla** (L.) Pers. (*P. diphyllum* L., *J. binata* Bart. (Kew), *J. Bartonis* Michx.). Ontario to Virginia and west to Wisconsin. Twin-leaf, Rheumatism root, Helms'-t-pod, Ground-squirrel Pea, Yellow-root. Root diuretic, alterative, anti-arthritis.

1094. JEPSÓNIA, Small. Jepsonia. **Saxifragaceae.**

Two species in U. S.

1095. JOANNÉSIA, Vell. Anda Assu. **Euphorbiaceae.**

Syn. *Anda*, Juss., *Andicus*, Vell. Tree. One species, Brazil.

- a. **J. princeps** Vell. (*Anda Braziliensis* Raddi, *A. Gomesii* Juss., *Andicus pentaphyllus* Vell.). Brazil. Anda Assu. Seeds, Semina (Núces) andaë; Ger. Ararafrüchte, Andantisse; actively cathartic; yield an oil resembling castor oil.

1096. JÚGLANS, L. - Walnut. **Juglandaceae.**

Latin name, the "nut of Jove". Trees with pinnate leaves and edible nuts. About 10 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 5 in U. S.

- a. **J. cinérea** L. (*J. cathartica* Michx., *J. oblonga* Mill.). Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas and N. Dakota. Butternut, White or Lemon Walnut, Oil-nut. Bark of root; **Juglans**, U. S. P., Butternut bark; Ger. Graue Wallnussrinde; Fr. Écorce de noyer gris; Sp. Nogal; cathartic, cholagogue. Seeds rich in oil.
- b. **J. nígra** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Black Walnut. Seeds yield oil; wood valuable; (c) **J. Californica** Wats., California, is the California Black Walnut.
- d. **J. régia** L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. English Walnut, European or French Walnut, Bennut, Welsh-nut, French-nut, Madeira-nut (a thin shelled variety); *Nux regia*, *Nux persica*, *Nux eubœa*; Fr. Noyer commun (Cod.-x). Rind of fruit, alterative, anthelmintic. Leaves, *Folia juglandis*, P. G., astringent, alterative. Kernels yield walnut oil. Immature fruit pickled.

1097. JUNCOIDES, Adans. 1763. Wood Rush. **Juncaceae**.
From Greek, "rush-like". Syn. *Luzula*, DC. 1805. Rush-like perennials. About 40 species; 11 in U. S.

1098. JUNCUS, L. Rush, Bog Rush, etc. **Juncaceae**.
Ancient Latin name, referring to use of rushes for "binding". Grass-like plants, mostly paludal or aquatic. About 175 species, especially of north temperate zone; 78 in U. S.

1099. JUNÍPERUS, L. Juniper. **Pinaceae**.
Ancient Latin name, meaning "renewing its youth". Syn. *Sabina*, in part. Evergreen trees and shrubs with berry-like fruit. About 30 species, northern hemisphere; 9 in U. S.

a. **J. Bermudiána** L. Bermuda and Barbados. Pencil Cedar.
The fragrant *wood* used for pencils, etc.

b. **J. comúnis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and New Mexico. Juniper tree, Aiten (Aitnach, Etnach), Fairy-circle, Gorst, Hackmatack, Horse Savin; Ger. Wachholder, Kaddig, Kranewett, Jachandel, Johandel; Fr. Genévrier commun; Sp. Enebro. *Fruit*, Juniper berries, Melmot berries; *Baccæ juniperi*; Ger. Wachholderbeeren; Fr. Baie de genièvre (Codex); diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of Juniper. **Oleum juniperi**, U. S. P. The *wood* also yields by distillation a volatile oil, *oleum ligni juniperi*. From the *fruit* is distilled the spirit called gin (originally geneva).

c. **J. Oxycédrus** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Prickly Cedar, Spanish Cedar, Large brown-fruited Juniper, Berry-bearing Cedar. *Wood* yields by dry distillation Oil of Cade; **Oleum cadinum**, U. S. P.; *Ol. juniperi empyreumaticum*, *Ol. cadi*, *Ol. juniperi nigrum*; Ger. Kadeöl, Kaddigöl, Takinöl; Fr. Huile de cade (Codex), anthelmintic; used in skin diseases; a constituent of Haarlem oil.

d. **J. Sabína** L. (*S. officinalis* Garcke.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to New York and Montana. Savin (Savine), Saving tree, Cover-shame; Ger. Sadebaum; Fr. Sabine (Codex). The *tops*; *Sabina*, U. S. P., *Sabinæ cacumina* Br., *Summitates sabinæ*, *Herba sabinæ*; Ger. Sadebaumspitzen, Sadekraut; emmenagogue, irritant, anthelmintic. Also source of oil of savin (U. S. P.)

e. **J. Virginiána** L. British America and U. S., east of Rocky Mountains. Red Cedar, Carolina Cedar, Virginian Cedar, Pencil Cedar, Savin*, Red Savin, Red Juniper, Pencil-wood. Properties resemble those of (d).

1100. JUSSIAÉA, L. Primrose-Willow. **Onagraceae**.
Named for Bernard de Jussieu, d. 1777. Syn. *Ludwigia*, in part, *Jussieua* (the older form). Perennial herbs with white or yellow solitary flowers. About 35 species, warm and temperate regions, especially of New World; 8 in U. S.; (a) **J. diffusa** Forsk., Creeping or Floating Primrose-willow, is called also Clove-strip.

1101. JUSTÍCIA, L. Justicia. **Acanthaceae.**

Named for J. Justice, Scotch horticulturalist. Syn. Dianthera, Diapedium, Dicliptera, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 110 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S. See Adhatoda.

1102. KALLSTROËMIA, Scop. Caltrops. **Zygophyllaceae.**

Named for Kallstroem. Syn. Tribulus, in part. Herbs, often prostrate, with yellow flowers. About 10 species, warm and tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

1103. KÁLMIA, L. Sheep Laurel, etc. **Ericaceae.**

Named for Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linneus, d. 1779. Evergreen shrubs with showy flowers. About 6 species, 1 of Cuba the rest of eastern U. S.

a. **K. angustifolia** L. Canada, south to Georgia. Sheep Laurel, Calf-Kill, Lamb-kill, Kill-kid, Narrow-leaved Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Dwarf Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Sheep-poison, Spoonwood Ivy, Wicky. Properties of (d), as have (b) **K. glauca** Ait., British America, south to New Jersey, Michigan, Colorado and California., Swamp Laurel, Pale Laurel; and (c) **K. hirsuta** Walt., Virginia to Florida, Hairy Laurel, Wicky.

d. **K. latifolia** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Mountain Laurel, Calico-bush, American Laurel, Small or Wood Laurel, Broad-leaved Laurel or Kalmia, Rose Laurel, Sheep Laurel, Spurge Laurel, Clamoun, Kalmia, Ivy-bush, Big-leaved Ivy, Spoon-hunt, Spoonwood, Wicky. Leaves alterative, narcotic, sedative, errhine, astringent. Fruit poisonous.

1104. KARWÍNSKIA, Zucc. Karwinskia. **Rhamnaceae.**

Shrubs. About 5 species, tropical and sub-tropical N. America; 1 in U. S.

1105. KELLÓGGIA, Torr. Kelloggia. **Rubiaceae.**

Slender herb. One species, California.

1106. KHÁYA, Juss. - Juribali. - **Cedrelaceae.**

The vernacular name. Syn. Swietenia, in part. Large trees. Two species, tropical Africa; (a) **K. Senegalensis** (Desv.) Juss. (*S. Senegalensis* Desv.). Western Africa. Juribali. Bark astringent, febrifuge.

1107. KNEÍFFIA, Spach. Sundrops, etc. **Onagraceae.**

Named for Prof. C. Kneiff of Strassburg. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Suffrutescent herbs with yellow diurnal flowers. About 10 species, temperate N. America; 9 in U. S.

a. **K. pumila** (L.) Spach. (*Oe. pumila* L., *Oe. chrysantha* Michx.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Small Sundrops, Dwarf Evening Primrose, Golden-flowered Evening Primrose. (b) **K. fruticosa** (L.) Raimann, and (c) **K. glauca** (Michx.) Spach are called also Scabish.

- 1108. KNOWLTÓNIA**, Salisb. 1796. Knowltonia. **Ranunculaceae**.
Named for Thomas Knowlton, curator botanical garden at Eltham. Syn. Thebesia, Neck. 1790. Acrid herbs. About 6 species, South Africa; (a) **K. vesicatória** Sims. South African Buttercup. *Plant* acrid, vesicant.
- 1109. KÓCHIA**, Roth. White Sage, etc. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for W. D. J. Koch, curator botanical garden Erlangen, d. 1849. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. Perennial herbs or low shrubs. About 35 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.
- a. **K. Americana** Wats. (*K. prostrata* Auct., not Schrad.). Nevada. White Sage. A valuable salt bush, as is (b) **K. villósa** Lindl. of Australian deserts, called Cotton-bush. (c) **K. Scopária** (L.) Roth. (*C. Scoparia* L.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is called Brown Cypress, Belvidere or Summer Cypress.
- 1110. KOEBERLÍNIA**, Zucc. Koeberlinia. **Simarubaceae**.
Shrub, almost leafless. One species, Texas and Mexico.
- 1111. KOÉLLIA**, Moench 1794. Mountain Mint. **Labiatae**.
Named for J. L. C. Koelle, German botanist, 18th Century Syn. Brachystemum and Pycnanthemum, Michx. 1803; Clinopodium, Origanum, Satureja and Tullia, in part. Mint-like perennials. About 15 species, all of U. S. Properties of *Mentha*.
- a. **K. incána** (L.) Kze. (*C. incanum* L., *P. incanum* Michx.). Ontario to Florida. Hoary Mountain Mint, Mountain Mint, Calamint, Wild Basil, locally known as Horsemint.
- b. **K. Virginíána** (L.) MacM. (*S. Virginiana* L., *P. lanceolatum* Pursh). Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Virginia Thyme, Virginia Mountain Mint, Basil*, Mountain Thyme, Pennyroyal*, Prairie Hyssop. The name Virginia Thyme is given also to the much less aromatic, (c) **K. flexuósa** (Walt.) MacM. (*O. flexuosum* Walt., *S. Thymus-Virginicus* L., *P. linifolium* Pursh), Ontario and eastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint?
- 1112. KÓNIGA**, Adans. 1763. Sweet Alyssum, etc. **Cruciferae**.
Named for Charles König, curator in British Museum. Syn. König (older form), Lobularia, Desv. 1813; Glyce, Alyssum and Clypeola, in part. [Not to be confounded with Koenigia L., Polygonaceae.] Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region. The Sweet Alyssum of the gardens is (a) **K. marítima** (L.) R. Br. (*C. maritima* L., *G. maritimum* Lind., *A. maritimum* Lam.). Seaside Königaz, Sweet Allison, Anise*, Madwort, Snow-drift, Seedling.
- 1113. KOSTELÉTZKYA**, Presl. Kosteletzkya. **Malvaceae**.
Named for V. F. Kosteletzký, botanist of Bohemia. Syn. Hisbicus, in part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 8 species, New World; 3 in U. S.
- 1114. KRAMÉRIA**, Loeffl. Krameria. **Krameriaceae**.
Named for Dr. J. G. H. Kramer, Austria, 18th Century. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **K. argentea** Mart. Brazil. Source of Para, Brazilian or Ceara Rhatany, Ratanhia da terra.
- b. **K. cistoidea** Hook. Chili. Root resembles Payta Rhatany.
- c. **K. Ixina** L. Brazil to Mexico and West Indies. Source of Savanilla or New Granada Rhatany. See (e)
- d. **K. secundiflora** DC. (*K. lanceolata* Tor.). Florida to New Mexico and Mexico, Linear-leaved Krameria. Source of Texas Rhatany.
- e. **K. triandra** R. & Pav. (*K. tomentosa* St. Hil.). Peru and Bolivia. Source of Peruvian or Payta Rhatany. Root of this and of (c), Rhatany, Rhatany root; **Krameria**. U. S. P., *Krameria radix*, Br., *Radix ratanhiæ* (*ratanhiæ*); Ger. Ratanhiawurzel, Ratanhiawurzel; Fr. Ratanhia (Codex); Sp. Ratania, Crameria. [Varieties are Short or Stumpy Rhatany (the main root) and Long Rhatany (the branches)]. A powerful astringent.

1115. KRAÚNHIA, Raf. 1808. Wisteria. **Papilionaceae**.
Syn. Wisteria, Nutt. 1818, also Glycine, in part. Woody climbers with showy blue or purple flowers. Four known species, three of Asia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **K. frutescens** (L.) Raf. (*G. frutescens* L., *W. speciosa* Nutt. (Kew), *W. frutescens* Poir.). Southeastern U. S. American Wisteria, Kidney-bean tree, Virgin's-bower*.

1116. KRYNÍZKIA, Fisch. & Mey. 1841. **Boraginaceae**.
Syn. Krynitzia, Piptocalyx, Torr. 1874, not Oliver, 1870 (but Heller catalogues two species under this name). Herbs. Perhaps 20 species, N. America. See Allocarya, Cryptanthus, Eremocarya and Oreocarya.

1117. KÚHNIA, L. False Boneset. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. Adam Kuhn of Philadelphia, pupil of Linnaeus. Syn. Eupatorium, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads in corymbs. About 8 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

1118. KUHNÍSTERA, Lam. 1789. Prairie Clover. **Papilionaceae**.
Named from resemblance to Kuhnia. Syn. Petalostemon, Michx. 1803, also Dalea, in part. Perennial herbs with spicate or capitate flowers (purple or white). About 35 species, N. America; 27 in U. S. (a) **K. candida** (Willd.) Kze. is White Prairie Clover or Tassel-flower; (b) **K. purpurea** (Vent.) MacM. is Violet Prairie Clover, Red Tassel-flower, Red Thimble weed.

1119. KUMLIÉNIA, Greene. Kumlienia. **Ranunculaceae**.
Herb. One species in western U. S.

1120. KÚNZIA, Spreng. 1818, not Kunzea, Reichb. **Rosaceae**.
Syn. Purshia, DC. 1817, not Spreng 1817. Shrubs. Two species, Pacific slope U. S.

1121. LÁBLAB, Adans. 1763. Egyptian Bean. **Papilionaceae.**

From vernacular name, Africa. Syn. *Lablavia*, Don 1834; *Dolichos*, in part. Herbaceous climbers. One species, Africa.

- a. **L. Láblab** (L.) Lyons (D. *Lablab* L., *L. vulgaris* Savi, *L. niger* Medic. and *L. rufus* Medic., *L. cultratus* DC., *Lablavia vulgaris* D. Don). Africa, widely cult. in tropical countries. Egyptian Bean, Black or Hyacinth Bean. *Seeds* and *Pods* esculent.

1122. LACHNOCAÚLON, Kunth. *Lachnocaulon*. **Eriocaulaceae.**

From Greek, "woolly stemmed". Syn. *Eriocaulon*, in part. Scapose herbs resembling *Eriocaulon*. Four known species, southern U. S.

1123. LACHNÓSTOMA, H. B. K. *Lachnostoma*. **Asclepiadaceae.**

From Greek, "woolly mouth", of the corolla. Herbaceous climbers. About 5 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1124. LACINIÁRIA, Hill. 1762. Blazing-star. **Compositae.**

From Latin, "fringed", from appearance of flower heads. Syn. *Liatris*, Schreb. 1791; also *Serratula*, Stœpelina, in part. Perennial herbs mostly from tuberous roots, the showy flower-heads in racemes or spikes. About 15 species, all of U. S.

- a. **L. scariósa** (L.) Hill (Ser. *scariosa* L., *Liatris scariosa* Willd.). Maine to Florida, west to Texas, Nebraska and Manitoba. Large Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Rattlesnake's-master, Blue Blazing-star, Devil's-bit. *Root* of this and following species reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, carminative.
- b. **L. spicáta** (L.) Kze. (Ser. *spicata* L., *Liatris spicata* Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana and Wisconsin. Button Snakeroot, Dense Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Devil's-bit, Rough-root, Sawwort, Throatwort*, Colic-root*, Rattlesnake's-master, Corn Snakeroot, Prairie-pine, Backache-root.
- c. **L. squarrósa** (L.) Hill (Ser. *squarrosa* L., *Liatris squarrosa* Willd.). Scaly Blazing-star, Colic-root, Rattlesnake's-master.

1125. LACTÚCA, L. - Lettuce. - **Cichoriaceae.**

Ancient Latin name, "milky", whence our word *lettuce*. Syn. *Mulgedium*, *Sonchus*, in part. Herbs with small flower heads (yellow, white or blue). About 85 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.

- a. **L. Canadénsis** L. (*L. elongata* Muhl.). British America, south to Georgia and Louisiana. Wild Lettuce, American or Canada Wild Lettuce, Tall Lettuce, Butter-weed, Devil's-weed, Devil's Ironweed, Fireweed*, Horseweed, Snake-bite, Snake-weed, Trumpet-weed, Trumpet Milkweed, Trumpets, Wild Opium. *Juice* mildly narcotic as also in the indigenous (b) **L. hirsúta** Muhl. (*L. sanguinea* Bigel., *L. elongata*, var. *sanguinea* T. & Gr.), Hairy or Red Wood-lettuce and (c) **L. sagittifólia** Ell. (*L. integrifolia* Bigel, not Nutt., *L. elongata*, var. *integrifolia* T. & Gr.), Arrow-leaved Lettuce, Devil's Iron-weed.

- d. **L. sativa** L. Southern Asia, now widely cult. Garden Lettuce, Common Lettuce, Sallet, Sheepwort. Varieties are Cabbage Lettuce, forming heads (*L. capitata* DC.) and Cos Lettuce. Ger. Gartenlattich, Gartensalat; Fr. Laitue officinale (Codex); Sp. Lechuga. Leaves used as salad. *Inspissated juice* is French lactucarium; Fr. Thridace (Codex).
- e. **L. Scariola** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Prickly Lettuce, Wild Lettuce, Horse Thistle, Compass-plant.
- f. **L. virosa** L. Europe. Wild Lettuce (of Europe), Acrid Lettuce, Strong-scented Lettuce, Green Endive; Ger. Gift-Lattich, Stink-Lattich; Fr. Laitue vireuse (Codex). The *flowering herb*; *Lactuca* Br., *Herba lactucae* (virose), *H. intybi angusti*. The *concrete milk juice* (of this and other species); *Lactucarium*, U. S. P., Lettuce Opium; sedative, mildly narcotic, hypnotic. This species and (g) **L. sagittata** Waldst. & Kit. (*L. altissima* Bibers.), perhaps only a variety, are cult. in Europe as a source of lactucarium.

1126. LAGENÁRIA, Séringe. Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Latin *lagena*, a "flask". Syn. *Cucurbita*, in part.
Vine, climbing by tendrils. One species, Old World.

- a. **L. Lagenaria** (L.) Lyons (C. *Lagenaria* L., *L. vulgaris* Séringe). Europe and Asia, cult. in many varieties. Gourd, Calabash Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Sugar-trough Gourd; Ger. Kürbis; Fr. Calebasse d'Europe, Gourde, Cougourde (Codex). *Root pulp* reputed cathartic. *Seeds* (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).

1127. LAGERSTROËMIA, L. Crape Myrtle, etc. **Lythraceae**.
Trees or shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of eastern Asia. (a) **L. lanceolata** Wall. (*L. microcarpa* Wight), East Indies, is Ben Teak, an inferior kind of teak; (b) **L. Flos-reginae** Retz. (*L. reginae* Roxb.), India to Burmah, is Jaroul, Blood-wood; (c) **L. Indica** L., China, is Crape Myrtle, Indian Lilac.

1128. LAGËTTA, A. L. Juss. Lace-bark tree. **Thymeliaceae**.
From vernacular, *lagetto*. Trees. Two known species, West Indies. (a) **L. lintearia** Lam. is the Jamaica Lace-bark tree. The name Lace-bark is applied in Australia to *Stereulia acerifolia* Cunningham, Flame tree, and in New Zealand to the malvaceous *Plagianthus betulinus* Cunn.

1129. LAGÓTIS, J. Gaertn. 1770. Lagotis. **Selaginaceae**.
From Greek, "hare's ear". Syn. *Gymnandra*, Pall. 1776. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, central and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.

1130. LAGUNCULÁRIA, Gaertn. f. 1805. **Combretaceae**.
Latin, diminutive of *lagena*, a "flask". Syn. *Horan*, Adans. 1763; *Conocarpus*, in part. A small tree with habit of Mangrove. One species, tropical coasts in Atlantic Ocean, extending to Florida. (a) **L. racemosa** (L.) Gaertn. f. (C. *racemosa* L.). White Mangrove, White Buttonwood.

1181. LAMINÁRIA, Lam. Hanger, Tangle, etc. **Laminariaceae**.
From Latin, *lamina* a thin plate. Leathery seaweeds of cold northern seas.

a. **L. Cloustoni** Edmonston (*L. digitata* Lam. The Linnæan name *Fucus digitatus*, has been applied to two different species.) Tangle, Hanger, Sea-girdle, Sea-staff, Sea-wand; Ger. Riementang; Fr. Lamine de digitée. *Stems* used for "tents" and dilating bougies.

b. **L. saccharina** Lam. Devil's-apron, Sweet Tangle, Sea-belt. *Fronde*s contain mannite and are sometimes eaten.

1182. LÁMIUM, L. - Dead-Nettle. - **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "throat", alluding to ringent corolla. Herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. álbum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. White Dead-nettle, Bee Nettle, Blind Nettle, Day Nettle, Dumb Nettle, Dunny Nettle, Flowering Nettle, Stingless Nettle, White Nettle, Snake-flower, Suck-bottle, Suckie-Sue, White Archangel; Ger. Taubnessel, Weisser Bienensaug; Fr. Ortie blanche, Lamier (Codex). *Flowers* alterative, mildly astringent.

b. **L. amplexicaule** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Henbit, Henbit Dead-nettle, Greater Henbit.

c. **L. purpureum** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Dead-nettle, Deaf Nettle, Day Nettle, Dog Nettle, French Nettle, Red Archangel, Sweet Archangel, Rabbit-meat.

1183. LANDÓLPHIA, Beauv. (Landolfia). **Apocynaceae**.
Named for Capt. Landolph, explorer. Shrubs or small trees. About 17 species, mostly of tropical Africa. (a) **L. florida** Benth. and (b) **L. gummifera** Lam., of southeastern Africa yield Caoutchouc, known as African or Mbungu rubber. The fruit of (a), Abo or Aboli fruit, is edible.

1184. LANGLOÍSIA, Greene. Langloisia. **Polemoniaceae**.
Syn. *Gilia*, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

1185. LANTÁNA, L. - Lantana. - **Verbenaceae**.
Shrubs, rarely herbs. About 60 species, tropical and sub-tropical America; 4 in U. S.

a. **L. Cámara** L. (*L. Antillana* Raf., *L. mutabilis* Salisb.). Georgia, West Indies and cult. as a garden flower. Bahama Tea, Wild Sage (Jamaica), Sage-tree, Cailleau. *Leaves* febrifuge, containing an alkaloid resembling quinine; substitute for Chinese tea.

1186. LAPHÁMIA, Gray 1852. Laphamia. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. J. A. Lapham of Wisconsin, d. 1875. Syn. *Monotrix*, Tor. 1852. Herbs or under shrubs. About 15 species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1187. LÁPPULA, Moench 1794. Stickseed. **Boraginaceae**.
Latin, dim. of *Lappa*, "Burdock". Syn. *Echinospermum*, Sw. 1818; *Cynoglossum*, *Myosotis*, in part. Rough-pubescent herbs with bur-like fruit. About 40 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.

a. **L. Láppula** (L.) Karst. (*M. Lappula* L., *E. Lappula* Lehm. (Kew)), *L. Myosotis* Moench). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Stickseed, Bur-seed, Small Sheep-bur, Stick-tight.

b. **L. Virginiana** (L.) Greene (*M. Virginiana* L., *E. Virginicum* Lehm., *C. Morrisoni* DC.). Canada and eastern U. S. Virginia Stickseed, Stick-tight, Beggar's-lice, Beggar's-ticks, Dysentery-weed, Dysentery-root, Small Sheep-bur, Soldiers, Virginia Mouse-ear. Root astringent, demulcent.

1138. LARIX, Adans. Larch. - **Pinaceae**.

Ancient Latin name, probably from Celtic. Syn. *Pinus*†, *Abies*, in part. Trees with deciduous needle-like leaves. About 9 species, north temperate zone and northward; 3 in U. S.

a. **L. Americana** (Muench) Michx. (*P. Larix Americana nigra* Muench 1770, *L. laricina* (DuRoi) Koch. (Brit. & Brown), *P. laricina* DuRoi 1771, *P. pendula* Ait., *L. pendula* Salisb., *P. microcarpa* Lamb.). British America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Tamarack, American Larch, Hackmatack (Hackmetack, Hackmatac, Hackmack), Black or Red Larch, Cypress*, Juniper*. Bark used like that of (b).

b. **L. Larix** (L.) Karst. (*P. Larix* L., *L. Europea* DC. (Kew), *A. Larix* Lam., *L. decidua* Mill.). Europe. European Larch. Bark, *Laricis cortex* Br.; Ger. *Lärchenrinde*; Fr. *Écorce de mélèze*; astringent, terebinthinate. *Oleoresinous exudate*, Venice Turpentine; *Terebinthina laricina* v. *laricis* v. *veneta*; Ger. *Lärchen-terpenthin*; Fr. *Térébenthine de Venise* (Codex); balsamic, antiseptic. *Saccharine exudate*, Briançon Manna.

c. **L. occidentalis** Nutt. (*P. Nuttallii* Parl.). Northeastern U. S. Western Larch or Tamarack. *Exudate* from wounds in trunk sweetish, eaten by the Indians.

d. **L. Sibírica** Ledeb. Northern Europe. Siberian Larch. Source of much of the European tar. See *Pinus palustris*.

1139. LASERPÍTIUM, L. Laserwort. **Umbelliferae**.

Latin name of *L. latifolium*, the "Laser" plant. Perennial herbs. About 20 species, chiefly of southern Europe.

a. **L. latifolium** L. Europe. White Gentian, Herb-frankincense, Broad-leaved Laserpitium or Laserwort. Root; *Radix gentianæ albæ*, *R. cervariæ albæ*; Ger. *Weisser Enzian*, *Laserkrautwurzel*; bitter tonic. Gum resin, called *Laser*, acrid, bitter, reputed purgative.

1140. LASTHÉNIA, Cass. Lasthenia. **Compositae**.

Named for Lasthenia, a pupil of Plato. Syn. *Bæria*, *Crockeria*, *Orobis*, in part. Herbs; mostly annual. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.

1141. LÁTHYRUS, L. Vetchling, Marsh Pea, etc. **Papilionaceae**.

Ancient Greek name of a Vetch. Syn. *Pisum*, *Orobis*, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing by tendrils. About 110 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 36 in U. S.

- a. **L. marítimus** (L.) Bigel. (*P. maritimum* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Beach Pea, Sea or Seaside Pea, Seaside Everlasting-pea. Another circumpolar species is (b) **L. palústris** L., Marsh Pea, Marsh Vetchling, Wild Pea. Closely allied to this is the Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea, (c) **L. myrtifólius** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S.
- d. **L. praténsis** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in New England. Meadow Pea, Craw Pea, Mouse Pea, Angleberry, Lady's-fingers, Yellow Vetchling. Other species of interest are (e) **L. odorátus** L., the Sweet Pea of gardens; (f) **L. latifólius** L., the Everlasting Pea of gardens; (g) **L. decaphyllus** Pursh, Prairie Vetchling also called Everlasting Pea; (h) **L. Cícera** L. of Europe, the Lesser Chick-pea (Jarosse pois-carrés); (i) **L. sativus** L. of southern Europe, Jarosse or Gesse, a valuable fodder plant, the seeds esculent, and (j) **L. montánus** Bern. (*O. tuberosus* L.) of Europe, Dutch-mice, Tine-tare; producing edible tubers.
- 1142. LAURÉLIA**, Juss. Peruvian Nutmeg. **Monimiaceae**. Latin, "Laurel like". Syn. *Pavonia*, R. & P. 1794, not Cav. 1787; *Atherosperma*, in part. Aromatic trees. Two species, S. America and New Zealand.
- a. **L. sempervirens** (R. & P.) Tulasne (*L. aromatica* Juss. (Kew), *P. sempervirens* R. & P.). Peru. Peruvian Nutmeg, Chilian Sassafras. *Bark* and *fruit* aromatic, used as condiments, the latter resembling nutmegs in flavor.
- 1143. LAURÉNTIA**, Adans. *Laurentia*. **Labellaceae**. Annual herbs. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region and S. Africa; 1 in U. S.
- 1144. LAÚRUS**, L. - Bay Laurel. - **Lauraceae**. The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. Two known species, Europe and western Asia. The genus has been made formerly to include species now referred to a dozen different genera.
- a. **L. nóbilis** L. Mediterranean region, cult. in Mexico. Bay Laurel, Bay tree, Sweet Bay, Noble Laurel; Ger. Lorbeer; Fr. Laurier commun (Codex); Sp. Laurel. *Leaves* aromatic, condiment; *fruit*, Bay-berries, *Fructus lauri*, *Baccæ lauri*; aromatic, bitter, carminative. By expression from these is obtained Laurel butter or Oil of Bays, *Oleum lauri unguinosum* s. *expressum*; by distillation is procured the ethereal Oil of Bay Laurel, not to be confounded with the oil of *Myrcia*.
- 1145. LAVÁNDULA**, L. - Lavender. - **Labiatae**. The Latin name of (a). Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region.
- a. **L. angustifólia** (L.) Mill. (*L. Spica* var. *angustifolia* L., *L. vulgaris* Lam. 1778, *L. officinalis* Chaix., *L. vera* DC. 1805) Mediterranean region. Lavender, Garden Lavender, True Lavender; Ger. Lavandel; Fr. Lavande officinale (Codex), Sp. Alhucema, Spliego. *Flowers*, *Flores lavandulæ*, stimulant, aromatic, perfume; source of the official Oil of Lavender flowers.

- b. **L. Spica** Cav. (*L. latifolia* Villars). Mediterranean region. Spike Lavender, French Lavender, Great or Male Lavender, Aspic; Fr. *Lavande commune*, Spic (Codex). *Flowers* richer in oil but of less delicate aroma than those of (a); source of oil of Spike (essence d'aspic).
- c. **L. Stoechas** L. Mediterranean region. Arabian Lavender, French Lavender*, Gentle or Topped Lavender, Cast-me-down, Cassadong†, Stickadore. Properties of (b); an important honey plant.
- 1146. LAVATÉRA**, L. Tree Mallow, etc. **Malvaceae**.
Named in honor of the two Lavaters, naturalists of Zurich. Herbs or small trees. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S. (a) **L. arborea** L. Middle and southern Europe. Tree Mallow, Sea Mallow, Velvet-leaf.
- 1147. LAVAÚXIA**, Spach. Primrose. **Onagraceae**.
Named for Francois Delavaux of Nismes. Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with white, pink or pale yellow flowers. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.
- 1148. LAWSÓNIA**, L. Henna plant. **Lythraceae**.
Named for Dr. John Lawson, early in 18th Century. Shrub with fragrant white flowers. One species. (a) **L. inermis** L. (*L. alba* Lam. (Kew), including *L. spinosa* L.). Northern Africa, southern Asia and Australia. Henna plant, Egyptian Privet, Jamaica Mignonette, Flower-of-paradise, Alkhanna, Alcanna; Fr. Henné. [See Alkhanna]. *Leaves* yield an orange dye.
- 1149. LEAVENWORTHIA**, Torr. Leavenworthia. **Cruciferae**.
Named for Dr. M. C. Leavenworth, U. S. A. Syn. *Cardamine*, in part. Annual sub-scapose herbs. About 4 species, southeastern U. S.
- 1150. LECANÓRA**, Ach. Archil Lichen. **Parmeliaceae**.
From Greek word for a "dish".
- a. **L. esculénta** Ach. Algiers to Tartary. Manna Lichen. Used for food in time of scarcity.
- b. **L. Tartárea** Achar. Northern Asia. Tartarean Moss, Canary Moss, Canary-weed, Cudweed*. From this and other lichens is prepared *litmus*; *Lacmus*, *Lacca musica*; Ger. Lakmus; Fr. Tournesol, Laque bleu. Also from these lichens is made Archil or Orchil; Fr. Orseille, and Cudbear; Ger. Persio; Fr. Orseille de terre, all used for coloring.
- 1151. LÉCHEA**, L. - Pin-weed. - **Cistaceae**.
Named for Johann Leche, Swedish botanist, d. 1764. Perennial herbs, often suffrutescent, with small leaves and flowers. About 14 species, N. America and West Indies; 13 in U. S. (a) **L. villósa** Ell. (*L. major* Michx., not Lin.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Greater Pin-weed, Hairy Pin-weed. *Herb* tonic, antiperiodic, febrifuge.
- 1152. LÉCYTHIS**, Loeff. Monkey-pot tree. **Lecythidaceae**.
From Greek, "oil vase", alluding to the fruit. Large trees. About 65 species, tropical S. America.

- a. **L. ollária** L. Tropical America. Monkey-pot tree. *Inner bark*, called Kakarali or Tauaré, used for wrappers for cigarettes.
- b. **L. Zabucájo** Aublet. Brazil. Sapucaya-nut. *Seeds* esculent, superior to the allied Brazil nut; source of sapucaya oil. Other species yielding esculent nuts are (c) **L. Pisonis** Camb., (d) **L. lanceolata** Poir. (Sapucaya branca of Guiana), (e) **L. urnigera** Mart., (f) **L. Amazonum** Mart. and (g) **L. PöhlII** Berg.
- 1153. LÉDUM**, L. Labrador Tea, etc. **Ericaceae**.
Ancient Geeek name of Cistus Ledon. Shrubs with leaves of firm texture. Three species, north temperate zone and northwards; 3 in U. S.
- a. **L. Groenlandicum** Oeder (*L. latifolium* Ait.). Greenland and British America, south to New Jersey and Wisconsin. Labrador Tea, Continental Tea, Labrador Continental Tea, James' Tea. *Leaves* expectorant, tonic; applied to insect-stings. Formerly a substitute for Chinese tea.
- b. **L. palustre** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Wild Rosemary, Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Tea, Swamp Tea, Narrow-leaved Labrador Tea, Marsh Cistus; Ger. Wilder Rosmarin, Porsch, Sumpfporsch, Porst, Mattenkraut; Fr. Lédon, Romarin sauvage. *Leaves and twigs*, *Herba ledi palustris*, *Herba rosmarini silvestris*; reputed narcotic, sedative, insecticide; used in cutaneous eruptions, etc.
- 1154. LEGOÚZIA**, Durand, 1782. **Campanulaceae**.
Name unexplained. Syn. *Specularia*, Heist, 1830. Annual herbs. About 10 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S. Synonym, Venus' Looking-glass.
- 1155. LEIBÉRGIA**, Coult. & R. Leibergia. **Umbelliferae**.
Herb. One species in western U. S.
- 1156. LEITNÉRIA**, Chapman. Cork-wood. **Leitneriaceae**.
Named for Dr. E. F. Leitner, German naturalist. Shrub or small tree. One species. (a) **L. Floridána** Chapm., Florida to Texas; Corkwood. The wood lighter even than cork.
- 1157. LEMBÉRTIA**, Greene. Lembertia. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Eatonella*, in part. Herb. One species in western U. S.
- 1158. LEMMÓNIA**, Gray 1877. Lemmonia. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
Named for John Gill Lemmon the discoverer. Canescent winter-annual. One species, California.
- 1159. LÉMNA**, L. - Duckweed. - **Lemnaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a water plant. Minute floating plants. Seven known species; 5 in U. S. Synonyms, Duck's-meat, Water-lentil, Mardling, Toadspit.
- 1160. LÉNS**, Grev. & Godron. Lentil. **Papilionaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, whence our word *lens*. Syn. *Eryum*, *Vicia*, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **L. Léns** (L.) Lyons (*Ervum Lens* L., *L. esculenta* Moench (Kew), *L. vulgaris* Delarb., *L. sativa* Hill, *Vicia Lens* Coss.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Lentil, Common Lentil, Till-seed*. Seeds an important esculent in the East. From them is prepared "Revalenta Arabica".

1161. LEONÓTIS, R. Br. Leonotis. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "lion's ear". Herbs or shrubs with showy orange flowers, natives of southern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1162. LEÓNTICE, L. Lion's-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
An ancient Greek plant name. Herbaceous perennials from tuberous roots. Eastern Europe and western Asia.

- a. **L. Leontopétalum** L. Europe. Lion's-leaf, Lion's Turnip, Black Turnip. *Tubers* detergent, used in Turkey as antidote to opium.

1163. LEÓNTODON, L, 1737. Hawkbit. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "lion's tooth". Syn. *Apargia*, Scop. 1772, *Thrinicia*, Roth 1796; *Crepis*, in part. Scapose perennials with dandelion-like flower-heads. About 45 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **L. autumnális** L. (*A. autumnalis* Hoffm.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Fall Dandelion, Autumnal Hawkbit, Lion's-tooth, Dog Dandelion, Arnica-bud.

1164. LEONTOPÓDIUM, R. Br. Edelweiss. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "lion's foot". Syn. *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, in part. White-woolly or silky low perennials. About 5 species, Alpine regions of Europe, Asia and S. America.

- a. **L. Leontopódium** (L.) Lyons (*L. Alpinum* Cass. (Kew), not Colm., *G. Leontopodium* L., *A. Leontopodium* Gaertn.). Alps to the Himalayas. Lion's-foot, better known by its German name, Edelweiss.

1165. LEONÚRUS, L. Motherwort, Lion's-tail. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "lion's-tail". Syn. *Ballota*, *Cardiaca*, *Panzeria*, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 10 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.

- a. **L. Cardiaca** L. (*Cardiaca vulgaris* Moench). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Motherwort, Cowwort, Lion's-tail, Lion's-ear, Throwwort; Ger. Herzgespann, Wolfstrapp; Fr. Agripaume, Cardiaire. *Herb* stomachic, diaphoretic.

- b. **L. lanátus** (L.) Spreng. (*B. lanata* L., *P. lanata* Pers.). Northern Asia. Woolly Motherwort; Ger. Wolliger Wolfstrapp, Wolliges Ballotenkraut. *Herb*, *Herba ballotæ lanatæ*, vascular stimulant, diuretic.

- c. **L. Marrubiástrum** L. (*C. Marrubiastrum* Medic.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound Motherwort or Lion's-tail.

1166. LEPARGYRÉA, Raf. 1817. Buffalo-berry. **Elaeagnaceae.**

From Greek, "silvery scaly". Syn. *Lepargyræa*, *Lepargyreia*, *Shepherdia*, Nutt. 1818, also *Elæagnus*, in part. Shrubs with scurfy foliage. Three known species, all of U. S.

- a. **L. argentea** (Nutt.) Greene (*E. argentea* Nutt. 1813, *S. argentea* Nutt. 1818.) Kansas to Nevada and northward. Buffalo-berry, Rabbit-berry, Beef-suet tree, Bull-berry, [Silver-leaf, Wild Oleaster-tree, Wild Olive-tree. *Fruit* edible.
- b. **L. Canadensis** (L.) Greene (*E. Canadensis* L., *S. Canadensis* Nutt.). British America, south to New York and Utah. Canadian Buffalo-berry, Wild Oleaster- or Olive-tree. *Fruit* insipid.

1167. LEPEUROPÉTALON, Ell. *Lepeuropetalon*. **Saxifragaceae.**

A very small annual herb. One species, Georgia and S. Carolina.

1168. LEPÍDIUM, L. Peppergrass. **Cruciferae.**

Greek name of a Cress, meaning a "little scale". Syn. *Thlaspi*, in part. Herbs with more or less pungent foliage. About 65 species; 29 in U. S.

- a. **L. apetalum** Willd (*L. intermedium* A. Gray) and (b) **L. Virginicum** L. are common weeds throughout the U. S., known as Wild Peppergrass, Tongue-grass, Bird's Pepper*. Plants pungent, antiscorbutic.
- c. **L. campestre** (L.) R. Br. (*T. campestre* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Field Cress, Cow Cress, Mithridate Mustard, Mithridate Pepperwort, Poor-man's Pepper, Yellow-seed, English Peppergrass, Glenn Pepper, Glenn-weed, Bastard Cress, Crowd-weed, False Flax. Properties of (e).
- d. **L. Íberis** L. Europe and northern Asia. Peppergrass (of Europe); Ger. *Iberiskresse*, *Pfefferkraut*; Fr. *Passerage iberide*. Properties of (e).
- e. **L. sativum** L. Garden Peppergrass, Garden Garth or Cress (Karse), Town or Golden Peppergrass or Cress, Tongue grass, Sauce-alone, Garden Pepper-cress, Poor man's Pepper. *Herb* pungent, antiscorbutic, used as salad. [The New Zealand (f) **L. oleraceum** Forst. is cultivated as a pot herb. In the Society Islands (g) **L. piscidium** Forst. (*L. oleraceum* Ait. not Forst.) is used for stupefying fish].

1169. LEPIDOSPÁRTUM, Gray. *Lepidospartum*. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "Scale-Broom". Syn. *Linosyris*, *Tetradymia*, *Carphephorus*†, in part. Shrubby plants. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

1170. LEPTÁMIUM, Raf. 1818. Beech-drops. **Orobanchaceae.**

Syn. *Epifagus* (Kew), Nutt. 1818 (*Epiphegus*); *Orobanche*, in part. A purplish or brownish leafless parasite. One species, N. America.

- a. **L. Virginianum** (L.) Raf. (*O. Virginiana* L., *Epifagus Americana* Nutt., *Epiphegus Virginiana* Bart.). Canada and eastern U. S. Beech-drops, Cancer-drops, Cancer-root, Broom-rape, Fir-rape; Ger. Krebswurz; Fr. Orobanche de Virginie. Root astringent, vulnerary.

1171. LEPTÁNDRA, Nutt. Culver's-root. **Scrophulariaceae.**

From Greek, "slender stemmed". Syn. *Veronica*, in part. Robust perennial herbs. Two species, one of Asia, one of N. America (U. S.).

- a. **L. Virgínia** (L.) Nutt. (*V. Virginica* L., *V. Sibirica* L., *L. purpurea* Raf.). British America, south to Alabama, Missouri and Nebraska. Culver's-root, Culver's-physic, Black-root, Beaumont-root, Bowman's-root, Brinton-root, Hini, Oxadoddy, Quital, Tall Speedwell or *Veronica*, Whorly-wort. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; **Leptandra**, U. S. P.; Ger. Leptandrawurzel; Fr. Véronique de Virginie, Leptandra; emeto-cathartic, reputed cholagogue, alterative.

1172. LEPTARRHÉNA, R. Br. Leptarrhena. **Saxifragaceae.**

Perennial evergreen scapose herb. One species, northeastern Asia and northwestern America (U. S.).

1173. LEPTÁXIS, Raf. 1836. Leptaxis. **Saxifragaceae.**

Syn. *Tolmiea* (Kew), Torr. & Gr. 1840; *Tiarella*, in part. Herb related to *Tiarella*. One species; western U. S.

1174. LÉPTILON, Raf. 1818. Horsetweed. **Compositae.**

Syn. *Cenotus* Raf. 1836; *Conyzella*, *Erigeron* (Kew), in part. Herbs with very small heads of white or greenish flowers. About 20 species, America and Asia; 4 or 5 in U. S.

- a. **L. Canadéuse** (L.) Britton (*E. Canadensis* L., *C. Canadensis* (L.) Rupr.) Widely distributed in Old as well as New World. Canada Fleabane, Horsetweed, Mare's-tail, Canada *Erigeron*, Butter-weed, Bitter-weed, Cow's-tail, Colt's-tail, Fireweed, Blood-staunch, Hogweed, Pride-weed, Scabious; Ger. Canadisches Berufkraut, Beschreikraut. Source of oil of Canada *Erigeron*, **Oleum Erigerontis Canadensis**, U. S. P., which is reputed to control hemorrhage.

1175. LEPTOGLÓSSIS, Benth. Leptoglossis. **Solanaceae.**

From Greek, "slender throated". Syn. *Nierembergia* (Kew), in part. Herbs. Three known species, temperate regions of America; 1 in U. S.

1176. LEPTÓRCHIS, Thouars 1808. Twayblade. **Orchidaceae.**

From Greek, "slender Orchis". Syn. *Liparis*, L. C. Richard, 1818; *Ophrys*, in part. Perennial, scapose, two-leaved herbs. About 100 species, most abundant in East Indies; 2 in U. S.

1177. LEPTÓSYNE, DC. Leptosyne. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "slender", applicable to original species. Small scapose annuals with showy flower heads (yellow). About 7 species, California to Arizona.

- 1178. LEPTOTAÉNIA**, Nutt. *Leptotaenia*. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "slender filleted". Syn. *Ferula* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from fleshy roots. About 7 species, western U. S.
- 1179. LESPEDEZA**, Michx. Bush Clover. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for D. Lespedez, Spanish governor of Florida, about 1800. Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs, often suffrutescent, with trifoliate leaves. About 35 species, Asia, Australia and eastern N. America; 11 in U. S.
- a. **L. capitata** Michx. (*L. frutescens* Ell.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Round-headed Bush Clover, Dusty Clover.
- b. **L. striata** (Thunb.) H. & A. (*H. striatum* Thunb.). Eastern Asia, nat. in U. S., especially in southern states. Japan Clover, Wild Clover, Hoopkoop plant. A valuable fodder plant.
- 1180. LESQUERÉLLA**, S. Wats. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae**.
Named for Leo Lesquereux, Swiss botanist, d. 1889. Syn. *Vesicaria* and *Myagrum*, in part. Low herbs with inflated globose siliques. About 35 species, N. America; 32 in U. S., mostly in the west.
- 1181. LESSÍNGIA**, Chamisso. *Lessingia*. **Compositae**.
Named for Christian F. Lessing, German botanical author. Floccose-woolly annuals with small flower heads. About 14 species, California.
- 1182. LEUCAÉNA**, Benth. *Mimosa*. **Mimosaceae**.
From Greek, "white". Shrubs or trees with white flowers in globular heads. About 10 species, tropical America; 3 in U. S.
- 1183. LEUCÁMPYX**, Gray. *Leucampyx*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "white bordered" (of the bracts). Perennial herb resembling *Hymenopappus*. One species, Colorado.
- 1184. LEUCELÉNE**, Greene. Heath Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "white aster". Syn. *Aster*, in part. Perennial leafy herbs with white flowers. About two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1185. LEUCÓCRINUM**, Nutt. Soaproot*. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "white lily". Perennial acaulescent herb with crocus-like, white, fragrant flowers. One species, Nebraska to California.
- 1186. LEUCOPHÝLLUM**, Humb. & Bonpl. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "white leaf". Tomentose shrubs. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 2 in U. S.
- 1187. LEUCOPHÝSALIS**, Rydberg. Ground Cherry. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "white *Physalis*". Syn. *Physalis*, in part. A viscid, hairy annual, British America and northern U. S.
- 1188. LEUCÓSYRIS**, Greene. *Leucosyris*. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Aster*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Aster*. Two species, both of U. S.

1189. LEUCÓTHOE, D. Don. *Leucothoë*. **Ericaceae.**

Name from Greek mythology. Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. Shrubs with flowers in dense racemes. About 35 species, America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

- a. **L. Catesbaei** (Walt.) Gray (*A. Catesbaei* Walt., *A. spinulosa* Pursh.), Virginia to Georgia, is called Dog Laurel; (b) **L. racemosa** (L.) Gray (*A. racemosa* L., *L. spicata* G. Don.), near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board, Swamp *Leucothoë*, is also called White Osier, White Pepper.

1190. LEVÍSTICUM, Koch. *Lovage*. **Umbelliferae.**

Robust herb, with yellow flowers. One species only, Old World. See *Ligusticum*.

- a. **L. Levisticum** (L.) Lyons (*Lig. Levisticum* L., *Lev. officinale* Koch., *Lev. vulgare* Reichb.). Southern Europe. Lovage, European Lovage, Italian or Garden Lovage, Lavose, Levose, Sea Parsley, Smellage; Ger. Liebstöckel, Badekraut, Bärrnutterwurz; Fr. livèche (Codex), Ache des montagnes. Root, *Radix levistici* P. G., *R. ligustici*, *R. laserpitii germanici*, also fruit, carminative, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

1191. LEWÍSIA, Pursh. *Lewisia*. **Portulacaceae.**

Named for Capt. M. Lewis, explorer. Fleshy perennial herbs, with showy rose-colored flowers. Two species, western U. S.

- a. **L. redíviya** Pursh. Arizona to Montana and westward. Bitter-root (whence the name of the Bitter-root Mountains), Tobacco-root. Starchy roots, called *Spatlum* by Oregon Indians, esculent.

1192. LIBOCÉDRUS, Endl. *Incense Cedar*. **Pinaceae.**

From Greek, "balsam cedar". Evergreen trees with fragrant wood. Syn. *Thuya*, in part. About 8 species, America and New Zealand; 1 in California.

- a. **L. decúrrens** Torr. Pacific coast of U. S. Post Cedar; White, Bastard or Incense Cedar. Tree attains 200 ft. in height, yielding valuable timber.
- b. **L. tetragona** Endl. Chili. Alerce. The most important timber tree of that country.

1193. LIGÚSTICUM, L. *Lovage*. **Umbelliferae.**

Named from the country Liguria, where the plant abounded. Syn. *Ferula*, in part. Perennial herbs with aromatic roots. About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 12 in U. S.

- a. **L. Canadense** (L.) Britton (*L. actæifolium* Michx. (Kew), *F. Canadensis* L.). American Lovage, Nondo, Angelico. Root aromatic, carminative, stomachic.
- b. **L. filicinum** Wats. (*L. apiifolium* of Bot. King's Exp., not of Gray). Utah to Wyoming. Colorado Cough-root, Osha. Properties of (a).
- c. **L. Scóticum** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Scotch Lovage, Sea Parsley, Shunas. Used as a pot herb.

1194. LIGÚSTRUM, L. - Privet. - Oleaceae.

The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S., viz: (a) *L. vulgare* L., Europe and Asia; Privet, Prie, Prim, Primwort, Print, Privy Saugh (i. e. Willow), Skedge, Skedgwith, Skerrish; Ger. Rainweide.

1195. LILAÉA, Humb. & Bonp. Lilæa. Naladaceae.

Aquatic or marsh herbs. One or two species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1196. LÍLIUM, L. - - Lily. - - Liliaceae.

Latin, from ancient Greek name of a Lily. Leafy herbs from scaly bulbs, with large showy flowers. About 45 species, north temperate zone; 18 in U. S.

- a. *L. Canadense* L. Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Canada Lily, Wild Yellow Lily; Field, Meadow or Nodding Lily.
- b. *L. candidum* L. Europe and western Asia. White Lily, Madonna or Annunciation Lily, Juno's Rose.
- c. *L. Mártagon* L. Europe and north-central Asia. Martagon Lily, Turk's-cap Lily. *Bulbs* eaten by Cossacks.
- d. *L. Philadelphicum* L. Ontario to west Virginia. Red Lily Wood Lily; Flame, Glade, Philadelphia or Huckleberry Lily, Wild Orange Lily, American Tiger Lily.
- e. *L. superbum* L. (*L. Martagon* Walt. not L.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Turk's-cap Lily (of America), Turk's-head Lily, Nodding or Wild Lily.
- f. *L. tigrinum* Andr. China and Japan, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Tiger Lily, Crumple Lily. *Bulbs* esculent.

Additional indigenous species, worthy of note, are, (g) *L. Caroliniánum* Michx., Carolina Lily; (h) *L. Catesbaei* Walt., Southern Red Lily; (i) *L. Humboldtii* R. & L., Pacific Coast, Humboldt's Lily; (j) *L. pardalinum* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, California Tiger Lily, Panther Lily; (k) *L. umbellatum* Pursh (*L. Andinum* Nutt.), Ohio and northwestward, Western Red Lily, often confounded with (d) and known by the same popular names; (l) *L. Washingtonianum* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, Washington Lily.

Noteworthy exotic Lilies are (m) *L. aurátum* Lindl., Golden-banded Lily; (n) *L. speciosum* Thunb., and (o) *L. longiflorum* Thunb., Long-flowered White Lily, all three from Japan. Var. *eximium* of the last, *L. Harrisii* of the florists, is known as Easter Lily. The European (p.) *L. álbum* L. is official in the Codex as *Lis blanc*.

1197. LIMNÁNTHEMUM, S. P. Gmel. 1770. Menyanthaceae.

From Greek, "pool blossom". Syn. *Limnanthes*, Stokes, not R. Br., *Limnanthus*, Neck. 1790, *Nymphoides*, Medic. 1789; *Villarsia*, *Menyanthes*, in part. Aquatic perennials with floating heart-shaped leaves. About 20 species; 3 in U. S.

- a. **L. nymphæoides** (L.) Hoffm. & Link. (*L. nymphoides* H. & L. (Kew), *M. nymphæoides* L., *Limnanthes nymphoides* Stokes). Europe and Asia, cult. for ornament in U. S. Water-lily*, Floating-heart, Fringed or Dwarf Water-lily, Fringed Bog-bean.
- 1198. LIMNANTHES**, Limnanthes. **Limnanthaceae.**
From Greek, "pool flower". Herbs with pungency of *Troæolum*. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.
- 1199. LIMNÓBIUM**, L. C. Rich. Frog's-bit. **Valisneriaceae.**
From Greek, "marsh loving". Aquatic herbs. About 4 species, all American; 1 in U. S.
- 1200. LIMODÓRUM**, L. 1753. Swamp Pink. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "meadow gift". Syn. *Cathea*, Salisb. 1812, *Calopogon* R. Br. 1813; *Cymbidium*, in part. Scapose herbs from round tubers. Two or three species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- a. **L. tuberósum** L. (*Calthea pulchella* Salisb.; *Calop. pulchellus* R. Br., *Cym. pulchellum* Willd.). Canada and eastern U. S. Swamp Pink, Grass Pink*, Bearded Pink, *Calopogon*.
- 1201. LIMÓNIA**, L. Persian Lemon. **Aurantiaceae.**
From Latin *limon*, a "lemon". Trees or shrubs, generally thorny. About 24 species, tropical regions.
- a. **L. acidíssima** L. East Indies. Musk-deer plant, Persian Lemon. *Fruit* acid, detergent. The related **Atalántia monophylla** (L.) Correa (*L. monophylla* L.), East Indies, is called Wild Lime.
- 1202. LIMÓNIIUM**, Adans. 1763. Statice. **Plumbaginaceae.**
An ancient plant name. Syn. *Statice* (Kew), Willd. 1798 (*L.* 1737). Scapose herbs with numerous paniced small flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Old World; 5 in U. S. [The name *Statice* is really older than *Limonium* and preferable to avoid confusion with *Limonia*, above.]
- a. **L. Caroliniánum** (Walt.) Brit. (*S. Caroliniana* Walt., *S. Limonium* var. *Carolinianum* A. Gr.). Atlantic and Gulf coast of N. America, in salt meadows. Marsh Rosemary (of America), Sea Lavender, Canker-root, Sea-thrift, Lavender-thrift, Marsh-root, Ink-root, Meadow-root.
- b. **L. Brasiliénsis** (Bois.) Lyons (*S. Brasiliensis* Boiss.). Brazil. Guaycuru, Baycuru, or Biacuru. *Root* astringent, styptic, as also in (c) **L. Limónium** (L.) Lyons (*S. Limonium* L., *L. vulgare* Mill.). Europe. Sea Lavender, Marsh Beet, Red Behen; Ger. Strandnelke; Fr. *Romarin des marais*, *Lavande triste*.
- 1203. LIMOSÉLLA**, L. Mudweed, Mudwort. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "mud-seated". Small, tufted aquatic herbs. About 6 species; 2 in U. S.
- 1204. LINÁNTHUS**, Benth. *Linanthus*. **Polemoniaceae.**
From Greek, "flax flowered". Syn. *Gilia* (Kew), in part. Annual herbs, mostly with showy white flowers, natives of N. America; 28 in U. S.

1205. LINÁRIA, Juss. Toad-flax. Scrophulariaceae.

From Latin, "flax like". Syn. *Antirrhinum*, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, many with showy flowers. About 150 species, mostly of Old World; 4 in U. S., including 3 naturalized. See *Cymbalaria*.

- a. **L. Linária (L.) Karst.** (*A. Linaria* L., *L. vulgaris* Mill.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Toad-flax, Yellow Toad-flax, Butter-and-eggs, Chopped-eggs, Bread-and-butter, Bride-weed, Dead-men's-bones, Devil's Flax, Flax-weed, Wild Flax, Gall-wort, Haycocks, Impudent-lawyer, Jacob's-ladder*, Larkspur*; Ramsted, Ranstead, Rancid†, Snapdragon*, Wild Tobacco, Yellow-rod; Ger. Leinkraut, Flachskraut, Löwenmaul; Fr. *Linaire commune*. *Herb*, *H. linariae*, *H. antirrhini*, discutient, diuretic, alterative.

1206. LINDHEIMERA, Gray & Engelm. Compositae.

Named for the discoverer, F. Lindheimer. Annual herb with a five-rayed flower head (yellow). One species; Texas.

LINGOUM, see PTEROCARPUS.**1207. LINNAEA, Gronov. Twin-flower. Caprifoliaceae.**

Named in honor of the botanist Linné. A creeping herb, the pink flowers borne in pairs. One species, viz. (a) **L. borealis** L. Circumpolar, south to Long Island, Michigan and California. Twin-flower, Ground-vine, Deer-vine, Twinsisters, Two-eyed berries.

1208. LÍNUM, L. - - Flax. - - Linaceae.

The ancient Latin name. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, temperate or warm regions; 28 in U. S.

- a. **L. cathárticum** L. Europe and Asia. Dwarf Flax, Cathartic or Purging Flax, Fairy or Mountain Flax, Fairy Lint, Lave-rock's Lint, Mill-mountain. *Plant* cathartic.
- b. **L. usitatissimum** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Flax (Flix, Vlix) Lin, Lint, Lint-bells. *Fiber* is linen. *Seeds*; **Linum** U. S. P., Lini semina Br., Semen lini P. G., Flaxseed, Linseed; Ger. Leinsamen, Flachssamen; Fr. *Semence de lin* (Codex); emollient, demulcent; source of linseed oil.

1209. LÍPPIA, L. Fog-fruit, etc. Verbenaceae.

Named for Auguste Lippi, French naturalist, d. 1703. Syn. *Aloysia*, *Lantana*, *Verbena*, *Zapania*, in part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of tropical America; 7 in U. S.

- a. **L. dúlcis** Trev. Mexico and West Indies. Commonly known as **Lippia Mexicana**. *Plant* aromatic, stimulant, expectorant.
- b. **L. origanóides** Kunth. Mexico, known there as *Origano*. *Plant* aromatic.
- c. **L. Pseudo-Théa** (St. Hil.) DC. (*Lantana Pseudo-Thea* St. Hil.). Tropical America. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

- d. **L. triphylla** (L.'Her.) Lyons (V. triphylla L'Her., A. citriodora Ortega, L. citriodora Kunth). Chile, cult. in gardens or as a house plant. Lemon Verbena, Lemon-scented Verbena, Sweet Verbena, Herb Louisa; Fr. Verveine odorante (Codex). *Leaves* yield oil of Verbena.
- 1210. LIQUIDÁMBAR**, L. Sweet-Gum, etc. **Hamamelidaceae.**
Name Latin-Arabic. Large trees with resinous sap. About 4 species, Asia Minor, Java and N. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **L. orientális** Mill. (L. imberbe Ait.). Asia Minor. Storax tree, Oriental Sweet-gum tree. *Balsam* prepared from the inner bark, Storax; *styrax*, U. S. P., *Styrax præparatus*, Br., *Styrax liquidus* P. G., *Storax liquidus*; Ger. Flussiger Storax; Storaxbalsam; Fr. *Styrax liquide* (Codex); balsamic, stimulant, vulnerary; used in manufacture of chewing-gum.
- b. **L. Styraciflua** L. Connecticut to Florida, west to Missouri and Mexico. Sweet-gum tree, Star-leaved Gum-tree, Red Gum-tree, Alligator tree, Bilsted, Copalm tree, Liquidambar tree, Opossum tree, Satin Walnut. *Balsamic exudate*, Sweet Gum, White Gum, Red Gum*, Amber, Copalm, Copal-balsam, Gumwax; Liquidambar, Ambra liquida; properties of storax. *Bark* astringent, reputed nerve.
- 1211. LIRIODÉNDRON**, L. Tulip-tree. **Magnoliaceae.**
From Greek. 'lily tree'. A large tree bearing tulip-like blossoms. One (perhaps two) species (U. S.).
- a. **L. Tulipifera** L. Eastern U. S., west to Wisconsin; also in China. Tulip-tree, Whitewood, Yellow Poplar, Blue or Hickory Poplar, Tulip Poplar, White Poplar*, Canoe-wood, Cucumber-tree*, Lyre-tree, Saddle-leaf, Saddle-tree; Ger. Tulpenbaum; Fr. Tulipier. *Bark* bitter, tonic, febrifuge.
- 1212. LÍSTERA**, R. Br. Twayblade. **Orchidaceae.**
Named for Martin Lister, botanist, d. 1712. Small herbs with a single pair of leaves. About 10 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 3 in U. S.
- 1213. LITHOPHRÁGMA**, Tor. & Gr. **Saxifragaceae.**
Greek equivalent of "Saxifrage". Syn. Lithofragma Nutt.; Tellina, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, western U. S.
- 1214. LITHOSPÉRMUM**, L. Gromwell, etc. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "stone seed". Syn. Batschia, in part. Annual or perennial hirsute herbs. About 40 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.
- a. **L. arvensé** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bastard Alkanet, Corn Gromwell, Lichwale, Painting-plant, Pearl-plant, Salfern (i. e. Saffron), Stone-seed. *Root* of this and the following species yields a red dye.
- b. **L. canéscens** (Michx.) Lehm. (B. canescens Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arizona. Hoary Puccoon, Indian Puccoon, Indian-paint, American Anchusa or Alkanet.

- c. **L. officinale** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Gromwell (Graymilet), Lichwale, Lithywale, Littlewale, Pearl-plant, Stony-hard. *Seeds*, Fructus lithospermi, Sem. millii solis; Ger. Steinsamen, Meerlinsen, Perlhirse, Sonnenhirse, formerly reputed lithontripctic.

- 1215. LITTORELLA**, Berg. (Littanella). **Plantaginaceae**.
From Latin, a "littoral" plant. Insignificant grass-like herb. One species, Europe and N. America, south to Vermont; called Shoreweed or Shore-grass.

- 1216. LLOYDIA**, Salisb. - Lloydia. - **Liliaceae**.
Small herbs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one in U. S.

- 1217. LOBELIA**, L. - Lobelia. - **Lobeliaceae**.
Named for Matthias de L'Obel, Flemish botanist, d. 1616. Herbs, occasionally shrubs, often acrid, generally with bright-colored flowers. About 225 species; 25 in U. S.

- a. **L. cardinalis** L. British America, south to Florida and Texas. Cardinal-flower, Red Lobelia, Red-Betty, Red Cardinal, Slinkweed, Hog-physic. *Herb* used by Indians as anthelmintic. Properties of (c).

- b. **L. inflata** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Indian Tobacco, Lobelia, Bladder-pod, Lobelia, Wild Tobacco, Asthma-weed, Gag-root, Puke-weed, Vomitwort, Low Belia†, Eyebright. *Leaves and tops*, Lobelia, U. S. P., Br., Herba lobeliae, P. G., Ger. Lobelienkraut; Fr. Lobélie enflée (Codex). Emetic, nauseant, expectorant, anti-spasmodic. *Seeds* (Brown Lobelia) also sometimes used.

- c. **L. syphilitica** L. Ontario to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Dakota. Great Lobelia, Blue Cardinal-flower, Blue Lobelia, High Belia†. *Herb* diaphoretic, alterative, reputed antisypilitic.

- 1218. LOEFLINGIA**, L. Loefflingia. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Named for Peter Loeffling, Swedish botanist, d. 1756. Low herbs. About 5 species, both hemispheres; 3 in southwestern U. S.

- 1219. LOESELIA**, L. Loeselia. **Polemoniaceae**.
Named for John Lösel, Prussian botanist. Herbs or undershrubs with red or purple flowers. About 10 species, Mexico to New Granada; 1 in U. S.

- 1220. LOLIUM**, L. Rye-grass, Darnel. **Gramineae**.
The Latin name of (a). Grasses with spiked inflorescence. About 6 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **L. temulentum** L. (L. arvense Withering). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Darnel, Bearded Darnel, Bragge, Cheat, Dragge, Drake, Drank, Dravick, Drunk, Droke, Ivray (Eaver), Lover's-steps, Neele, Ray-grass (i. e. Rye-grass), Ray, Riely, Sturdy; Ger. Lolch, Taumelkorn; Fr. Ivraie. *Fruit* narcotic, intoxicant, reputed anodyne.

- 1221. LOMÁRIA**, Willd. Lomaria. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "fringe", alluding to the sori. A large genus of ferns allied to *Blechnum*; 1 in U. S.
- 1222. LONÍCERA**, L. Honeysuckle. **Caprifoliaceae.**
Named for Adam Lonitzer, German botanist, d. 1586. Syn. *Caprifolium*, *Periclymenum*, Mill. 1752. Erect or climbing shrubs, often with showy flowers. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.
- a. **L. Caprifólium** L. (*L. grata* Ait., *C. gratum* Pursh, *P. Italicum* Mill., *P. Americanum* Mill., *C. vulgare* Mill.). Europe, cult, and nat. in U. S. Italian Honeysuckle, Perfoliate Honeysuckle. American or Fragrant Woodbine, Goat-leaf; Ger. Geisblatt; Fr. Chèvrefeuille (Codex).
- b. **L. Periclýmenum** L. (*P. vulgare* Mill.). Europe. Woodbine (of Shakespeare), Widbin (Scotland), Oodbine, Common Honeysuckle (of England), Twisted Eglantine (Milton), Mil-silvestre, Serville, Suckling, Sycamine*.
- c. **L. sempérvirens** L. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, Woodbine. Other indigenous species are (d) **L. ciliáta** Muhl., Canada and northeastern U. S., American Fly-honeysuckle Medaddy bush; (e) **L. dioica** L. (*L. glauca* Hill (Kew), *L. parviflora* Lam.), Glaucous or Yellow Honeysuckle, Small or Northern Yellow Honeysuckle, Small Woodbine; (f) **L. fláva** Sims, (Southern) Yellow Honeysuckle; (g) **L. glaucés-cens** Rydb. (*L. Douglasii* Hook.), Douglas' Honeysuckle; (h) **L. hirsúta** Eaton, Hairy Honeysuckle, Rough Woodbine.
- 1223. LOPHIÓLA**, Ker. Lophiola. **Amarylíidaceae.**
From Greek, "crested", of the perianth. Syn. *Conostylis*, in part. Perennial herb. One species, U. S., near Atlantic sea-board.
- 1224. LOPHÓPHORA**, Coult. Mescale. **Cactaceae.**
From Greek, "crest bearing". Syn. *Anhalonium*, *Mammillaria*, *Echinocactus*, in part. One or two species, Mexico and southern U. S.
- a. **L. Lewínii** (Henn.) Coult. (*A. Lewinii*, Henn, *M. Lewinii* Auct., by some referred to (b) **L. Williamsii** Lem. Coult. (*A. Williamsii* Lem.), which is, however, probably distinct). Mexico. Source of Mescale buttons, which have remarkable narcotic and intoxicating properties.
- 1225. LOPHOTOCÁRPUS**, T. Durand. Arrow-head. **Alismaceae.**
From Greek, "crested fruit". Syn. *Lophiocarpus*, Miq. not Turcz; *Sagittaria*, in part. Paludal or aquatic herbs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1226. LORÁNTHUS**, L. Mistletoe. **Loranthaceae.**
From Greek, "thong flower". Plants usually parasitic. About 330 species, warm regions except of N. America.

- a. **L. Europæus** Jacq. Eastern and southern Europe. Oak Mistletoe, Wood-of-the-holy-cross, *Viscum quernum* of old writers. Plant yields bird-lime. See *Viscum*.

1227. LÓTUS, L. 1753. Bird's-foot Trefoil, **Papilionaceae**.

An ancient Greek plant name. Syn. *Hosackia*, Dougl. 1829. Herbs or shrubs. About 120 species; 60 in U. S.

- a. **L. corniculatus** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Bird's-foot Trefoil, Ground Honeysuckle, Bloom-fell, Crow-toe (Milton), Crosstoes, Claver, Cat-in-clover, Bird's-eye, Butter-jags, Devil's-fingers, Eggs-and-bacon, Jack-jump-about, Lady's-fingers, Lady's-glove, Lady's-slipper*, Lady's-shoes-and-stockings, Sheep-foot. Valuable as a fodder plant.

1228. LUCÚMA, Mol. Marmalade tree. **Guttiferae**.

From vernacular, Peru. Syn. *Vitellaria*, Gaertn.; *Achras*, *Chrysophyllum*, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 50 species, tropical America and Australia. [The species excepting two are now referred by some botanists to *Vitellaria*.]

- a. **L. mammosa** (L.) Juss. (*A. mammosa* L., *V. mammosa* (L.) Radlk.). West Indies. Marmalade tree, Marmalade Apple or Plum, Mammee, Mammee Sapota, in Jamaica called Bully tree (Bulletrie, Bolletrie). *Fruit*, vegetable egg, esculent.
- b. **L. salicifolia** Kunth. Mexico. Zapote borracho, Zapote amarillo. *Fruit* soporific.
- c. **L. glycyphloea** Mart. & Eichl. (*C. glycyphloeum* Casaretti). Brazil. *Bark*, Monesia bark, Buranham or Guranham bark; *Cort. monesia*; Ger. *Monesiarinde*; astringent with some stimulant action. The aqueous extract, *Extractum monesia*, as well as the bark is called Monesia, leading to confusion.

1229. LUDWÍGIA, L. False Loosestrife. **Onagraceae**.

Named for Prof. C. G. Ludwig of Leipsic, d. 1773. Herbs, mostly with inconspicuous flowers. About 25 species, warm and temperate regions; 14 in U. S.; (a) **L. alternifolia** L., eastern U. S., is called Seed-box, Rattle-box, Bowman's-root*. See *Isnardia*.

1230. LUDWIGIÁNTHA, Small. Ludwigiantha. **Onagraceae**.

From Greek, "Ludwigia-flowered". Syn. *Ludwigia*, in part. Fleshy aquatic herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

1231. LUÉTKEA, Bong. 1833. Luetkea. **Rosaceae**.

Syn. *Lutkea*, Steud. 1841, *Eriogynia*, Hook. 1833; *Spiræa* (Kew), in part. Suffrutescent plants with palmately cleft leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1232. LÚFFA, Tourn. 1791. Towel Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae**.

From the Arabic name. Syn. *Turpia*, Forsk. 1775, *Poppya*, Neck. 1790; *Cucumis*, *Momordica*, in part. Prostrate herbs. About 7 species, tropical Asia and Africa, one in America.

- a. **L. Lúffa** (L.) Lyons (M. Luffa L., L. Aegyptiaca Mill. (Kew), Turia sativa Forsk., P. Fabiana C. Koch.). North Africa and tropical Asia. Towel Gourd, Dish-cloth Gourd, Washing Gourd, Strainer vine, Luffa (Loofa, Louff, Lief, Liff). The fibrous network of the fruit is the familiar vegetable sponge or gourd towel. Other species, as (b) **L. acutangula** (L.) Roxb. (C. acutangula L.), yield similar products.

- c. **L. operculáta** (L.) Cogn. (M. operculata L., L. purgans Mart. (Kew), P. operculata Roem.). Tropical America. Fruit of this and some other species violently cathartic.

- 1233. LÚINA**, Benth. Luina. **Compositae**.
Anagram of Inula, an allied genus. Perennial herb with small flower heads (yellow). One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

- 1234. LUNÁRIA**, L. Satin-pod, etc. **Cruciferae**.
From Latin, "moon wort". Herbs, the silicle with a membranous shining dissepiment. Two species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **L. ánnua** L. (L. biennis Moench, L. inodora Lam.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Honesty, Penny-flower, Satin-flower, Money plant, Balbonac, Gold-and-Silver plant, Lunary, Matrimony.

- 1235. LUPÍNUS**, L. Lupine, Sun-dial. **Papilionaceae**.
Ancient Latin name of a Leguminous plant, from *lupus* a "wolf". Herbs or sub-shrubs, with digitate (rarely simple) leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 125 species, temperate and warm regions; 99 in U. S. Many of the species are planted in gardens; some are useful fodder plants; some have pronounced poisonous properties. The names Sun-dial, Old-maid's-bonnets, Quaker's-bonnets and Wild Lupine or Lupin are almost indiscriminately applied to the various species.

- 1236. LÝCHNIS**, L. Lychnis, Campion, etc. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek word for "lamp", alluding to bright color of flowers. Syn. Agrostemma, Coronaria, in part. Herbs. About 35 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 16 in U. S., including nat. species.

- a. **L. álba** Mill. (L. vespertina Sibth.). Europe, nat. in U. S. White Campion, Evening-blooming Lychnis?, Bull-rattle, Cow-rattle, Snake-flower, Thunder-flower, White or Wild Cuckoo-flower, White Bachelor's-buttons, White-Robin, Ragged-Robin (a double variety).

- b. **L. Chalcedónica** L. Japan, cult. in gardens. Scarlet Lychnis, Cross-of-Jerusalem, Jerusalem- or Knight-cross, Maltese- or Scarlet-cross, Fire-balls, None-such, Scarlet-lightning, Sweet-William*, Mock Sweet-William.

- c. **L. Coronária** (L.) Desr. (A. Coronaria L., C. tomentosa A. Br.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Mullen (Mullein) Pink, Mullen Lychnis?, Dusty-miller, Gardener's-eye, Rose Campion.

- d. **L. Flos-cuculi** L. (C. Flos-cuculi A. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo Gilliflower or Lychnis, Crow-flower, Indian Pink, Marsh Gilliflower, Meadow Campion, Meadow Pink, Ragged-Jack, Ragged-Robin.

1237. LÝCIUM, L. Matrimony-vine, etc. **Solanaceae**.
Named from Lycia in Asia Minor. Syn. *Iochroma*, in part. Shrubs or climbers. About 75 species, temperate and warm regions; 17 in U. S.

- a. **L. Áfrum** L. Africa and western Asia. Kafir Thorn. Planted for hedges. *Leaves* discutient, alterative. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **L. umbrósum** Humb. & Bonp. [*I. umbrosa* Miers (Kew)], of South America.
- c. **L. vulgáre** (Ait. f.) Dunal (*L. Barbarum* var. *vulgare* Ait. f.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Matrimony vine, Box Thorn, Bastard Jasmine, Jessamine*, Jackson vine†, Duke of Argyll's Tea-tree. *Root* diuretic.

1238. LYCOPÉRDON, L. Puffball, Bunt. **Gasteromycetes**.
From Greek, "wolf flatus". Syn. *Bovista*, *Pachyma*, in part. Globular or ovoid fungi, the innumerable spores forming when ripe a dust-like powder.

- a. **L. Bovísta** L. (*L. giganteum* Batsch., *B. giganteum* Nees, *L. cælatum* Fries). Giant Puffball, Puffball, Blind-buff, Blind-hairy, Blind-mans'-ball, Bullifer, Bullfeist, Devil's-snuff-box, Feist, Fizbo, Foist, Furze-ball, Fuss-ball, Fuzz-ball, Mollipuff, Paddock-cheese, Pluff, Puckfist, Smut-ball, Wolf's-fist; Ger. Bovist; Fr. *Lycoperde des bouviers*, *Vesseloup*. *The ripe fungus*; *Fungus chirurgorum*, *Crepitus lupi*, *Bovista*; formerly used as a styptic. *Unripe fungus* esculent. *Spores* of this and other species anesthetic.
- b. **L. sólídum** Gronov. (*P. Cocos* Fries). Southern U. S., also in China, on roots of fir trees. Tuckahoe, (Tuckahôo), Tuckahoe Truffle, Indian Bread, Indian-head, Fuh-ling. *Fungus* contains much pectic acid; esculent, and used in jellies.

1239. LYCOPÉRSICON, Hill. Tomato. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "wolf peach". Syn. *Lycopersicum*, *Solanum*, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 4 species, S. America.

- a. **L. Lycopersicon** (L.) Karst. (*L. esculentum* Mill. (Kew), *S. Lycopersicon* L., *L. Solanum-Lycopersicum* Hill). South America, now everywhere cult. Tomato (from Spanish American, *Tamate*), Love Apple (a translation of the French *Pomme d'amour*, but the original Italian, *Pomo dei Mori*, meant Morocco Apple), Jew's-ear*, Paradise Apple. *Fruit* esculent, diuretic.

1240. LYCOPÓDIUM, L. Club-moss. **Lycopodiaceae**.
Ancient Greek name, meaning "wolf's foot". [*The aboriginal name in Oceanica means mouse-foot*]. Perennial evergreen plants. About 100 species; 12 in U. S.

- a. **L. clavátum** L. Europe, Asia, N. America, south to N. Carolina, Michigan and Washington. Ground or Running Pine, Club-moss, Clubfoot Moss, Running Moss, Snake Moss, Stag-horn (Stag's-horn) Moss, Buck-grass, Buck's-horn, Coral Evergreen, Creeping-bur, Creeping-Jennie, Forks-and-knives, Fox-tail, Lamb's-tails, Toad's-tail, Traveler's-joy*, Wolf's-claws; Ger. Schlängenmoos, Bärlappkraut, Sautanne. Spores, vegetable sulphur; **Lycopodium**, U. S. P., P. G., Sem. v. Pulvis lycopodii, Sulphur vegetabile; Ger. Bärlappsamen, Streupulver, Hexenmehl, Blitzpulver, Erdschwefel, Wurmmehl; Fr. Lycopode (Codex), Soufre végétal; Sp. Licopodia. Absorbent, lenitive, diuretic.
- b. **L. complanátum** L. Europe, Asia, N. America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Trailing Christmas-green, Ground Cedar, Ground Pine, Ground-festoon, Crow-foot*, Hog-bed, Creeping-Jennie. Spores used as in (a).
- c. **L. obscúrum** L. (*L. dendroideum* Michx.). Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina and Indiana. Ground Pine, Tree-like Club-moss, Bunch Evergreen, Spiral Pine, Crow-foot*. Plant much used in Christmas decorations. Other indigenous species are; (d) **L. Alpínum** L., Alpine Club-moss, Heath Cypress, Cypress Moss; (e) **L. lucídulum** Michx., Shining Club-moss, Moon-fruit Pine?, Trailing Evergreen; (f) **L. sabinaefólium** Willd., Cedar-like Club-moss, Ground Fir; (g) **L. Selágo** L., Fir Club-moss, Fir Moss, Tree Moss, Fox-feet. From an allied Brazilian species, (h) **L. saurúrus** (?), called Piligan, has been obtained a powerfully cathartic alkaloid, piliganine. Cathartic properties are attributed also to other species.

1241. LYCÓPSIS, L. Bugloss. **Boraginaceae.**

From Greek, "wolf face". Syn. Buglossa. Bristly hispid herbs. About 6 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S., viz. (a) **L. arvénsis** L. (*B. arvensis* S. F. Gray). Small or Wild Bugloss.

1242. LYCOPUS, L. Bugleweed, Gypsywort, etc. **Labiatae.**

From Greek, "wolf's foot". Stoloniferous herbs. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

- a. **L. Americánu** Muhl. (*L. sinuatus* Ell. (Kew), *E. Europæus* var. *sinuatus* A. Gray). British America and U. S., throughout. Cut-leaved Water-hoarhound, Bitter Bugle, Paul's Betony, Gypsywort. ♀
- b. **L. Europaéus** L. (*L. aquaticus* Moench, *L. riparius* Salisb., *L. vulgaris* Pers.). Europe, adv. in U. S., Water Hoarhound, Marsh Hoarhound, Gipsywort?, Gipsy-herb, Green Archangel, Bitter Bugle, European Bugleweed; Ger. Wasserandorn; Fr. Lycope d' Europe. *Herb*, *Herba marrubii aquatici*, astringent, hemostatic, anti-periodic.
- c. **L. Virgínicus** L. British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Bugleweed, Buglewort, Sweet Bugleweed, American Water-hoarhound, Carpenter's-herb, Green Archangel, Gypsie-

weed, Paul's Betony, Wood Betony, Wolf-foot; Ger. Virginisches Wolfsfuss; Fr. Lycopo de Virginie. *Herb* sedative, hemostatic; antidote to snake bites.

1243. LYGODESMIA, D. Don. *Lygodesmia*. **Cichoriaceae**.

From Greek, "twig bundle". Syn. *Prenanthes*, in part. *Herbs* with linear leaves and pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

1244. LYGÓDIUM, Swz. Climbing Fern. **Schizaeaceae**.

From Greek, "pliant". Syn. *Gisopteris*, in part. Twinning or climbing ferns, 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

- a. **L. palmátum** (Bernh.) Swz. (*G. palmata* Bernh.). Massachusetts to Florida. Climbing Fern, Hartford Fern, Creeping or Windsor Fern.

1245. LYONOTHÁMNUS, Gray. Ironwood*. **Saxifragaceae**.

Named for William S. Lyon, botanist of California. A tree or shrub. One species, islands off coast of California.

1246. LYROCÁRPA, Harv. *Lyrocarpa*. **Cruciferae**.

From Greek, "lyre fruit". Perennial herbs. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.

1247. LYSICHÍTON, Schott. 1857. (*Lysichitum*). **Araceae**.

From Greek, "loose mantle". Syn. *Arctiodracon*, Gray 1858. Robust marsh herb. One species, northern Asia and N. America (U. S.).

1248. LYSILÓMA, Benth. Wild Tamarind, etc. **Mimosaceae**.

From Greek, "loose border". Syn. *Mimosa*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) *latisiliqua* (L.) Benth. (*M. latisiliqua* L.), West Indies to Florida; Wild Tamarind.

- b. **L. Sabicú** Benth. Cuba. *Sabicu* (Savacu, Savico). *Wood*, *Sabicu-wood*, *Horseflesh Mahogany*, very hard and durable.

1249. LYSIMÁCHIA, L. *Loosestrife*. **Primulaceae**.

Ancient Greek name, meaning "loose strife". Syn. *Viscum*†, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers, axillary, racemose or paniculate. About 70 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 7 in U. S.; Ger. *Weiderich*; Fr. *Lysimaque*.

- a. **L. Nummulária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Moneywort, Creeping Loosestrife, Creeping-Jenny, Down-hill-of-life, Herb Two-pence (Tuppence), Two-penny grass, Meadow-runagates, Strings-of-sovereigns, Wandering-Jenny, Wandering-sailor; Ger. *Pfenigkraut*; Fr. *Monnayère*. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.
- b. **L. quadrifólia** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Crosswort, Whorled Loosestrife, Five-sisters, Yellow Balm. *Herb* astringent, stomachic, expectorant.
- c. **L. terréstris** (L.) B. S. P. (*L. stricta* Ait. (Kew), *V. terrestre* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife, Swamp-candles.

- d. *L. vulgaris* L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Common Loosestrife, Golden or Yellow Willow-herb, Yellow Rocket*. Properties of (b).

1250. LÝTHRUM, L. Loosestrife. Lythraceae.

From Greek, "gore". Syn. Hyssopifolia, Opiz., Salicaria, Mill., in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 25 species, widely distributed; 12 in U. S.

- a. *L. Salicária* L. (*S. vulgaris* Moench). Europe and Asia, nat* in U. S. Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Willow-herb, Milk Willow-herb, Willow-weed, Willow-wort, Sage Willow, Purple-grass, Long-purples, Red-Sally, Rainbow-weed, Soldiers†; Ger. Rother Weiderich; Fr. Salicaire. Herb astringent, demulcent, alterative. (b) *L. alátum* Pursh, Ontario and northeastern U. S., Wing-angled Loosestrife‡, is called also Milk Willow; (c) *L. Hyssopifólia* L. (*H. parviflora* Opiz.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is Hyssop Loosestrife or Grass Poly.

1251. MACBRÍDEA, Ell. Macbridea. Labiatae.

Named for Dr. James Macbride. Syn. Thymbra, Prasium, Melittis, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. Two species, southeastern U. S.

1252. MACHAERANTHÉRA, Nees. Aster. Compositae.

From Greek, "sickle Aster". Syn. Aster (Kew), Dieteria, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 15 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

1253. MACHAÉRIUM, Pers. Tiger-wood, etc. Papilionaceae.

From Greek, "saber", alluding to the fruit. Trees, shrubs or tall climbers. About 60 species, S. America.

- a. *M. fértilis* Griseb. Argentina. Tipa. Wood and bark astringent, used in tanning; (b) *M. Schombúrgkii* Benth. of British Guiana is called Itaka and Tiger-wood. Some species yield varieties of Rosewood.

1254. MACOUNÁSTRUM, Small. Macounastrum. Polygonaceae.

Syn. Koenigia, L. 1764, not Konig, Adans. 1763. Insignificant herbs. Two or three species, boreal or alpine; 1 in U. S.

1255. MACRANTHÉRA, Torr. Macranthera. Scrophulariaceae.

From Greek, "long stamened". Syn. Conradia, Dasystoma, in part. Tall biennial with orange-colored flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1256. MACROCÁLYX, Trew. 1761. Nyctelea, etc. Hydrophyllaceae.

From Greek, "large calyx". Syn. Ellisia, L. 1763 (not L. 1759); Ipomœa†, Polemonium†, in part. Annual hairy herbs. About 3 species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

1257. MACRONÉMA, Gray. Macronema. Compositae.

From Greek, "long thread". Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Perennial herbs; rays few (conspicuous) or wanting. About 6 species, western U. S.

- 1258. MACROSIPHÓNIA**, Muell. **Apocynaceae**.
From Greek, "long tubed". Shrubs with showy flowers, white, yellow or red. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in southwestern U. S.
- 1259. MADÁRIA**, DC. Mignonette-vine. **Compositae**.
Name Latin, "Madia-like". Syn. *Anisocarpus*, *Madia*, in part. Herbs with hirsute leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S. (a) *M. elegans* (Don) DC. (*Madia elegans* D. Don). California. Mignonette-vine.
- 1260. MÁDIA**, Mol. 1782. Tar-weed, etc. **Compositae**.
From vernacular *madi*, Chili. Herbs, commonly viscid and heavy-scented. About 12 species, New World; 9 in U. S.
- a. *M. satíva* Mol. Chili, cult. in Europe, Africa and Asia. *Seeds* source of *Madia* oil.
- 1261. MAÉSA**, Forsk. - Saoria. - **Myrsinaceae**.
Shrubs. About 40 species. warmer regions of Old World.
(a) *M. lanceoláta* Forst. (*M. picta* Hochstetter). Abyssinia. Saoria. *Fruit* anthelmintic.
- 1262. MAGNÓLIA**, L. Magnolia. **Magnoliaceae**.
Named for Prof. Pierre Magnol, French botanist, d. 1715. Trees or shrubs with large fragrant flowers. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 7 in U. S.
- a. *M. acumináta* L. (*M. Virginiana*, var. *acuminata* L.). New York to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Cucumber tree, Mountain Magnolia, Black or Yellow Linn. *Bark* of this and other species, tonic, bitter, febrifuge.
- b. *M. foétida* (L.) Sarg. (*M. Virginiana* var. *foetida* L. Ed. 1., *M. grandiflora* L. Ed. 2 (Kew), the preferable name as Linné himself decided). Southeastern U. S. Southern Magnolia, Large-flowered Magnolia, Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree, Bull Bay.
- c. *M. Fráseri* Walt. (*M. auriculata* Lam.). Virginia to Florida and Mississippi. Fraser's Magnolia, Long- or Ear-leaved Umbrella-tree, Fraser's Umbrella-tree, North Carolina Bay, Indian-physic*, Water-lily tree, Cucumber-tree.
- d. *M. macrophýlla* Michx. Kentucky southward, west to Arkansas. Large-leaved Umbrella-tree or Cucumber-tree, Big-bloom, Elk-bark, Elk-wood, Silver-leaf, Silver-leaf Umbrella-tree.
- e. *M. tripétala* L. (*M. Umbrella* Lam.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Umbrella-tree, Cucumber-tree.
- f. *M. Virginiána* L. 1753 (*M. glauca* L. 1762). Massachusetts, south to Florida and Texas, near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board. Laurel Magnolia, Small or Sweet Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia, Beaver tree, Elk-bark, Holly Bay, Sweet or White Bay, Red Bayt, Indian-bark, Small or White Laurel, Swamp Laurel, Swamp Sassafras.

1263. MAIRÁNIA, Neck. 1790. Alpine Bearberry. **Ericaceae**.
Syn. *Arctous*, Niedenzu 1890; *Arctostaphylos* (Kew), *Arbutus*,
in part. A low deciduous shrub. One species, north polar
zone to U. S.

1264. MALÁCHRA, L. Wild Okra, etc. **Malvaceae**.
Hairy herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of Old
World; 2 nat. in U. S.

1265. MALACÓTHRIX, DC. *Malacothrix*. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "soft hair", alluding to the pappus. Syn.
Leptoseris, in part. Herbs with yellow, rarely white, flowers.
About 15 species, southwestern U. S.

1266. MALAPOÉNNIA, Adans. 1763. Pond-spice, etc. **Lauraceae**.
From vernacular, Malabar. Syn. *Litsea* (Kew), Lam. 1789,
Sebifera, Lour. 1790, *Tetranthera*, Jacq. 1797; *Laurus*, in part.
Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions, especially
of Old World; 1 in U. S.

a. **M. geniculáta** (Walt.) Coult. (*Laurus geniculata* Walt., *Litsea*
geniculata Mez. (Kew), *T. geniculata* Nees.). Virginia to
Florida. Pond-spice.

1267. MALLÓTUS, Lour. 1790. Kamila, etc. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From Greek, "woolly". Syn. *Rottlera*, Roxb. 1798; *Echi-*
nius, *Croton*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 70 species,
warmer regions of Old World.

a. **M. Philippinénsis** (Lam.) Muell. Arg. (*C. Philippinense* Lam.,
E. Philippinensis Baill., *R. tinctoria* Roxb.). Abyssinia to
India and Australia. Kamila tree, Monkey-face tree, Spoon-
wood. *Glands and hairs* from the capsules, Kamila, Kamala
(Kamela, Kameela, Kaimaile, Kanbil), Wurrus (Wurus,
Waras); **Kamala**, U. S. P., *Rottlera*, U. S. P. 1870; *Glan-*
dulæ rottleræ; ténicide, used also as an orange dye.

1268. MALPÍGHIA, L. Barbados Cherry, etc. **Malpighiaceae**.
Named for Marcello Malpighi, Italian physiologist, d. 1694.
Trees or shrubs, some with stinging hairs. About 20 species,
tropical America; 1 in U. S. Several species produce edible
fruits, notably (a) **M. glábra** L., Surinam Cherry; (b) **M.**
punicifólia L., Barbados Cherry; (c) **M. úrens** L., Cowhage
Cherry.

1269. MALUS, Juss. Apple, Crab-tree. **Pomaceae**.
The classical name. Syn. *Pyrus*, (Pirus) in part. Trees
with showy white or pink blossoms. About 15 species, north
temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **M. Málus** (L.) Britton (*P. Malus* L., *M. communis* Poir., *M.*
paradisaiica Medic., *M. domestica* Baumg.). Western Asia,
now widely cult. in numerous named varieties. Probably de-
rived from several wild species. Apple tree. Seedling trees are
known as Crab-stock, Scab-tree, Wilding tree or Nurse-garden.
Bark tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent. The cultivated Crab-
apple is (b) **M. baccáta** (L.) Lyons (*P. baccata* L.) or some
hybrid of this with (a).

Indigenous species are; (c) *M. angustifolia* (Ait.) Michx., southeastern U. S., Southern Crab-apple or Crab tree; (d) *M. coronaria* (L.) Mill., Ontario and northeastern U. S., American or Garland Crab-apple, Fragrant Crab-apple, Sweet-scented Crab tree; (e) *M. rivularis* (Doug.) Roem., the Oregon Crab-apple.

1270. MÁLVA, L. - Mallow. - Malvaceae.

The ancient Greek name. Mucilaginous herbs, the shape of the fruit suggesting the popular name "Cheeses". About 30 species, Old World; 8 nat. in U. S.

- a. *M. rotundifolia* L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S. Low or Common Mallow (Maul, Maws), Mallows (Malice†); Blue, Country, Dwarf or Running Mallow, Dutch-cheese, Doll-cheeses, Fairy-cheeses, Pellas; Ger. Käsekraut; Fr. Petite Mauve (Codex). *Flowers and leaves* mucilaginous, demulcent.
- b. *M. sylvestris* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. High Mallow, Common or Country Mallow, Cheese-flower, Cheese-cake plant, Chock-cheese, Pick-cheese, Pancake plant, Round Dock; Ger. Käsepappel, Waldmalve; Fr. Mauve (Codex), Mauve sauvage, Grande Mauve. *Flowers*, Flores Malvæ P. G., Flores malvæ vulgaris s. sylvestris; Ger. Malvenblüthen; mucilaginous, demulcent.
- c. *M. vulgaris* Fries (*M. rotundifolia* L.† (Kew), *M. neglecta* Wallr.). Europe. Common Mallow of Europe. *Leaves*, Folia Malvæ, P. G., Herba malvæ; Ger. Malvenblätter, Pappelkraut, Hasenpappelkraut; Fr. Feuilles de Mauve (Codex); mucilaginous, demulcent. (d) *M. Alcea* L. is European or Vervain Mallow; (e) *M. Moschata* L., with faint odor of musk, is Musk Mallow or Musk plant. — —

1271. MALVÁSTRUM, A. Gray 1848. False Mallow. Malvaceae.

Name altered from *Malva*. Syn. *Malveopsis*, Presl. 1847; *Cristaria*, *Malva*, *Sida*, in part. Herbs allied to *Malva*. About 75 species, America and S. Africa; 25 in U. S. (a) *M. coccineum* (Pursh) A. Gray of western prairies is called Red False Mallow, also Moss Rose*.

1272. MALVAVÍSCUS, Adans. Malvaviscus. Malvaceae.

Shrubs with crimson flowers. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

1273. MAMMÉA, L. Mammee Apple. Clusiaceae.

From vernacular, West Indies. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old and New World. (a) *M. Americana* L. West Indies, cult. in most tropical countries. Mammee Apple, Mamey tree, South American Apricot. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

1274. MANDRÁGORA, Juss. Mandrake. Solanaceae.

From the ancient Greek name, whence also our word *Mandrake*. Syn. *Atropa*, in part. Herbs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region

- a. **M. officinarum** L. (*M. officinalis* Mill., *M. vernalis* Bertol., *A. Mandragora* L., Ed. 10). Mandrake (of Scripture), European Mandrake, Mandrake Apple, Mandragora, Devil's Apple; Ger. Alraunwurzel, Schlafapfel; Fr. Mandragora. Root narcotic.
- 1275. MANGÍFERA**, L. Mango. **Anacardiaceae**.
From Latin, "Mango bearing". Syn. Mangas, Adans., Manga, Noronha. Trees. About 30 species, tropical Asia.
(a) **M. Indica** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries.
Mango tree. Bark astringent. Fruit esculent.
- 1276. MÁNIHOT**, Adans. Cassava, etc. **Euphorbiaceae**.
Vernacular name, S. America. Syn. *Jatropha* L., *Janipha*, H.B.K., *Mandioca*, Link. Herbs or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.
- a. **M. Glazióvil** J. Muell. Ceara, Brazil. Source of Ceara rubber. See Hevea.
- b. **M. Manihot** (L.) Lyons (*Jat. Manihot* L., *Jan. Manihot* Kunth, *M. utilissima* Pohl). Brazil, now cult. in all tropical countries. Manioc (*Mandioc*, *Maniëcca*), Cassava, Bitter Cassava, Tapioca plant. Starch obtained from the fleshy roots is Tapioca, Brazilian Arrowroot, Cassava meal, *Amylum manihot*; Ger. Cassavastärke, Tapiocca; Fr. Tapioka (Codex). Tapioca is obtained also from (c) **M. Carthaginensis** J. Muell. (*Jat. Janipha* L.).
- d. **M. palmáta** (Vell.) J. Muell. (*Jat. palmata* Vell., *M. Aipi* Pohl, *Jat. dulcis* Gmel.). Tropical S. America. Aipi, Sweet Cassava. Root farinaceous, comparatively free from poisonous properties.
- 1277. MARÁNTA**, L. Arrowroot plant. **Marantaceae**.
Named for B. Maranta, Venetian botanist, 16th century. Herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 15 species, tropical America.
- a. **M. arundinácea** L. Tropical America and West Indies. [The species probably includes (b) **M. Indica** Tussac., source of the Natal and East Indian arrowroot]. Arrowroot plant (properly aru-root, *aruaru* being a Brazilian word for flour). Starch from the rhizomes is Bermuda or True Arrowroot; *Amylum marantæ*; Ger. Pfeilwurzelmehl, Marantastärke; Fr. Arrowroot de la Jamaïque (Codex). Arrowroot is also procured from some other species, as also from the allied *Canna* and *Curcuma*.
- 1278. MARÁSMIUS**, Fries. Champignon. **Hymenomycetes**.
From Greek, "withering". Syn. *Agaricus*, in part. Fungi with a tough leathery pileus, some edible. About 300 species.
- a. **M. Oréades**, (Bolt.) Fries (*A. Oreades* Bolt.). Champignon, Fairy-ring Mushroom (Champignon is the French word for Mushroom). *Fungus* esculent.
- 1279. MARGARÁNTHUS**, Schlecht. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "pearl flower". Syn. *Physalis*, in part. Herbs resembling *Physalis*. About 3 species, Texas to Arizona.

- 1280. MARIÁNA**, Hill 1762. Milk Thistle. **Compositae**.
Syn *Silybum*. Adans. 1763; *Carduus*, in part. A coarse prickly herb. One species, Mediterranean region.

a. **M. Mariána** (L.) Hill (S. *Marianum* Gaertn. (Kew), C. *Marianus* L.). Mediterranean region, adv. in U. S. Milk Thistle, Virgin Mary's Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, Lady's or Holy Thistle, Lady's-milk; Ger. *Steckköerner*, *Frauendistel*; Fr. *Chardon Marie*. *Fruit*, *Fructus silybi*, *Sem. cardui mariae*; expectorant, tonic.

- 1281. MARRÚBIUM**, L. Hoarhound. **Labiatae**.
Name middle Latin, of uncertain origin. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, temperate regions of Old World.

a. **M. vulgáre** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound, Horehound (Herehounne, Horhowne, Horone), Common Hoarhound, Houndbene, Marvel†, Mawroll†; Ger. *Weisser Andorn*, *Andornkraut*; Fr. *Marrube blanc* (Codex); Sp. *Marrubia*. *Leaves and tops*; **Marrubium**, U. S. P., *Herba marrubii* (albi); expectorant, laxative, deobstruent, carminative.

- 1282. MARSDEÑIA**, R. Br. Condurango. **Asclepiadaceae**.
Syn. *Gonolobus*, in part. Shrubs or shrubby climbers. About 60 species, tropical regions.

a. **M. Cundurángo** Nichols, not Reich. (G. *Cundurango* Triana). S. America. This species is cited by the German Pharmacopœia as the source of Condurango. That name, meaning Eaglevine, is applied in South America to at least ten different plants. Dr. Ruschenberger names the plant yielding the white Condurango of Peru, *Pseusmagenetus Equatoriensis*, locally known as *Cundurango blanco* or *Mata perro* (i. e. dog killer). *Bark*, *Cortex Cundurango*, P. G., reputed alterative.

- 1283. MARSHÁLLIA**, Schreb. Marshallia. **Compositae**.
Named for Humphrey Marshall of Pennsylvania. Syn. *Athanasia*, in part. Perennial smooth herbs with discoid flower-heads. Four known species, central and southern U. S.

- 1284. MARTYNIA**, L. **Martyniaceae** (**Pedaliaceae**).
Named for Prof. John Martyn, English botanist, d. 1768. Coarse, viscid herbs, with beaked capsule. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **M. Louisiána** Mill. [*M. proboscidea* Glox. (Kew)]. Iowa and Illinois, southward, adv. in northern states. Elephant's-trunk, Unicorn-plant, Devil's-claw, Double-claw, Martinoe, Mouse-bur, Toe-nails. [In Mexico a name meaning "Devil's-claw" is given to the clinging hooked fruits of some species.]

- 1285. MATRICÁRIA**, L. Camomile. **Compositae**.
From Latin *matrix*, "womb", alluding to supposed medicinal properties. Syn. *Chrysanthemum*, *Chamomilla*, *Pyrethrum*, *Santolina*, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves; flower heads commonly with white rays. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and Africa; 3 native in U. S.

- a. **M. Chamomilla** L. (Chrys. Chamomilla Bern., Cham. vulgaris S. F. Gray, Cham. officinalis Koch). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. German Camomile (Chamomile), Wild Camomile, Dog's Camovine, Apple-riennie, Corn Feverfew, Horse-Gowan, Mayweed*; Ger. Feldkamille; Fr. Camomille commune ou d'Allemagne (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla comun. *Flowers* (flower-heads), German Chamomile; **Matricaria**, U. S. P., Flores Chamomillae P. G.; Ger. Kamillen, Gemeine Kamillen; bitter tonic, diaphoretic, etc. Source of oil of Camomile. In South Africa the flowers of (b) **M. glabrata** DC. are used as a substitute for German Camomile.

- 1286. MAÚCHIA**, Kze. Bradburya. **Compositae**.
Syn. Bradburya, Tor. & Gr., not Raf. A tall annual. One species, southern U. S.

- 1287. MAURÁNDIA**, Ortega. Maurandia. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Prof. Maurandy of Cartagena, Spain. Syn. Antirrhinum, in part. Herbaceous climbers, often ornamental. About 6 species, Mexico and Texas; 2 in U. S. The common Maurandia of gardens is (a) **M. antirrhiniiflora** (Poir.) Willd. (A. maurandioides Gray), native of Texas and Mexico.

- 1288. MAYÁCA**, Aubl. - Mayaca. - **Mayacaceae**.
The vernacular name, Guiana. Moss-like aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

- 1289. MAYTENUS**, Mol. Maytenus. **Celastraceae**.
Evergreen shrubs or trees. About 50 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

- 1290. MEDÉOLA**, L. Indian Cucumber. **Convallariaceae**.
Named after the sorceress Medea. Syn. Gyromia, Nutt. Herb with two whorls of leaves from a fleshy rhizome. One species, viz. (a) **M. Virginiana** L. (G. Virginica Nutt., M. Virginica Auct. Nova Scotia to Florida. Indian Cucumber, Indian Cucumber-root, Medeola. *Rhizome* diuretic, hydragogue.

- 1291. MEDICAGO**, L. (Medica). Snail Clover, etc. **Papilionaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of Lucerne, which was brought from "Media". Mostly herbs resembling Trifolium. About 50 species, Old World; 7 nat. in U. S. The species all furnish excellent pasturage, particularly the last.

- a. **M. Arábica** All. [M. maculata Sibth. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Spotted Medic (Medick), Spotted Clover, Bur or Heart Clover, California Clover, Heart Trefoil, Heart-leaf, Purple-grass.
- b. **M. arborea** L. Europe. Tree-Medic (Medick), Yellow Lucerne, Moon Trefoil. *Plant* reputed galactagogue.
- c. **M. lupulina** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Medic, Hop Medic, Black-grass, Black-seed, Hop Clover, Black Nonesuch, Nonesuch, Black or Melilot Trefoil, Hop Trefoil, Horne Clover, Natural-grass, Shamrock*.

- d. **M. sativa** L. Central Asia, now widely naturalized. Lucerne, Alfalfa (applied particularly to the Peruvian variety), Brazilian or Burgundy Clover, Chilian or Spanish Clover, Dutch Clover, Snail Clover, Burgundy-hay, Great or Spanish Trefoil; Holy-hay, Lucifer†, Purple Medic (England).

1292. MEEHÁNIA, Britton. *Meehania*. **Labiatae**.
Named for Thomas Meehan, botanist, Philadelphia. Syn. *Dracocephalum*, *Cedronella*, in part. Herb with large blue flowers in second spikes. One species, southeastern U. S.

1293. MEGAPTÉRIUM, Spach. Primrose*. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "large winged", alluding to the ovary. Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Perennial herbs with large yellow flowers. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1294. MEIBÓMIA, Adans. 1763. Tick-Trefoil. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for Dr. Brandus Meibom, d. 1740. Syn. *Desmodium*, Desv. 1813; *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent; fruit a loment, the segments of which adhere to clothing. About 160 species, America, Africa and Australia; 38 in U. S.

a. **M. Canadensis** (L.) Kze. (*Hedysarum Canadense* L., *Desmodium Canadense* DC.) Canada and eastern U. S., Canadian or Showy Tick-trefoil, Beggar's-lice, Beggar-ticks; these names applied to other species also. A few of the numerous species are useful fodder plants, popularly called Clover or Lucerne.

b. **M. gyrans** (L. f.) Lyons (D. *gyrans* DC., H. *gyrans* L. f.). India and cult. for curiosity. Telegraph plant, Semaphore plant, Moving plant. Remarkable for active spontaneous movements of the leaflets.

MELALEUCA, see **CAJUPUTI**.

1295. MELAMPÓDIUM, L. *Melampodium*. **Compositae**.
The Greek name of Black Hellebore, "black foot", in no way applicable to these plants. Herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.

1296. MELAMPÝRUM, L. Cow-Wheat. **Scrophulariaceae**.
The Greek name, meaning "black wheat". Annual herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.; Ger. Wachtelweizen; Fr. *Mélanpyre*.

a. **M. arvense** L. Europe. Cow-wheat, Horse-flower, Mother-of-wheat, Poverty-weed. *Seeds* reputed aphrodisiac. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **M. sylvaticum** L. of Europe, Horse-flower. *Root* of the latter reputed diuretic.

1297. MELANTHÉRA, Rohr. (*Melananthera*). **Compositae**.
From Greek, "black anthered". Suffrutescent herbs with discoid flower heads. About 9 species, warmer regions of America, some African; 3 in U. S.

1298. MELÁNTHIUM, L. *Melanthium*. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "black flower." Perennial herbs from thick rhizomes. Three known species, all in eastern U. S.

- a. **M. Virginicum** L. Rhode Island to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Bunch-flower, Black-flower, Quafodil. *Root* used as a fly poison.

1299. MÉLIA, L. Pride of India, etc. **Meliaceae.**

From Greek name of Ash tree, which this somewhat resembles in foliage. Syn. Azedarach, Azadirachta. Trees with panicle white or lilac flowers; 12 species, India, Australia and Oceanica.

- a. **M. Azadirachta** L. (Azadirachta Indica Juss., Azedarach deleteria Medic.). East Indies. Nim tree, Neem tree, Margosa. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge.

- b. **M. Azedarach** L. (Azedarach Commelini Medic., Azed. odoratum Noronha). China to India and widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Pride-of-India, Pride-of-China, Azedarach, African or Indian Lilac, Lilac tree, Bead-tree, False Sycamore, China tree, Holy tree, Hoop-tree (W. Indies), White Cedar (Australia). *Wood* is called Bastard Cedar. *Bark of root* narcotic, cathartic, anthelmintic.

1300. MELILÓTUS, Juss. (Mellilota). **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "honey Lotus". Syn. Trifolium†, in part. Annual or perennial herbs with racemed white or yellow flowers. About 20 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **M. álba** Desv. (M. vulgaris Willd.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. White Melilot. White Millet†, White Sweet Clover, Honey Lotus, Cabul Clover, Tree or Bokhara Clover, Sweet Melilot, Sweet Lucerne. Properties of (b).

- b. **M. officínalis** (L.) Lam. (T. Melilotus officinalis L., M. arvensis Wallr., M. diffusa Koch). Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Yellow Melilot, Yellow Millet†, Yellow Sweet Clover, Hart's Clover, King's Clover, Plaster Clover, Hart's Trefoil, Heartwort, King's-crown, Whittle-grass, Wild Laburnum (England); Ger. Steinklee, Melilotenklee; Fr. Mélilot officinal (Codex); Sp. Meliloto, Trebol oloroso. *Flowering tops*, Herba Meliloti P. G., H. meliloti citrini, Balsam flowers, emollient, local anodyne; rich in coumarin. (c) **M. altíssimus** Thuill. of Europe resembles this species and is used in its place.

1301. MELÍNIA, Decne. Melinia. **Asclepiadaceae.**

Shrubby climbers. About 6 species, New World, 1 in Arizona.

1302. MELÍSSA, L. - Balm. - **Labiatae.**

From Greek, "bee". Mint-like herbs. About 8 species, Europe and Western Asia.

- a. **M. officínalis** L. Europe and Asia, widely cult., nat. in U. S. Balm (Barn, Bawme), Lemon Balm, Bee or Garden Balm, Blue or Sweet Balm, Balm Mint, Balm-leaf, Cure-all, Dropsy-plant, Goose-tongue, Honey-plant, Lemon Lobelia, Pimentary, Sweet-Mary; Ger. Citronenmelisse, Citronenkraut; Fr. Mélisse officinale, Citronelle (Codex), Celine, Herbe au citron; Sp. Toronjil. *Herb*, Folia Melissæ P. G., H. melisse citratæ; in hot infusion, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

- 1303. MELÍTTIS**, L. 1753. Bastard Balm. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "honey". Syn. *Melissophyllum*, Adans. 1763.
Herb with showy flowers. One species, Europe. (a) **M. Melissophyllum** L. (*M. melissæfolium* Salisb.). Bastard Balm; formerly reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.
- 1304. MELÓCHIA**, L. Melochia. **Sterculiaceae**.
Tomentose herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.
- 1305. MELÓTHRIA**, L. Creeping Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae**.
Old Greek plant name. Vines with small monœcious flowers. About 65 species, chiefly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **M. péndula** L., of southeastern U. S. to Mexico, is called Creeping Cucumber.
- 1306. MENISPÉRMUM**, L. Moonseed. **Menispermaceae**.
From Greek, "moon seed", alluding to crescentic shape of seeds. Dioecious vines. About 4 species, 3 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.
- a. **M. Canadénse** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas. Canada Moonseed, Yellow Parilla, Texas or Yellow Sarsaparilla, Vine Maple; Ger. *Canadisches Mondkorn*; Fr. *Ménisperme du Canada*. *Rhizome and roots*; **Menispermum**, U. S. P., bitter tonic, alterative, diuretic.
- 1307. MENODÓRA**, Humb. & Bonp. Menodora. **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "gift of power". Syn. *Bolivaria*, in part. Sub-shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico and adjacent region; 6 in U. S.
- 1308. MÉNTHA**, L. - Mint. - **Labiatae**.
The Latin name of Mint. Syn. *Pulegium*, in part. Herbs with odorous foliage. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.; Ger. *Minze*; Fr. *Menthe*.
- a. **M. arvensis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Mint, Field Mint, Lamb's-tongue, Wild Pennyroyal, Water Calamint; Ger. *Feldminze*. Var. **piperáscens** Malinvaud is the source in part of Japanese oil of peppermint, and of menthol.
- b. **M. Canadénsis** L. (*M. borealis* Michx.). British America, south to Virginia and N. Mexico. American Wild Mint. Var. **glabráta** Benth. is also a source of Japanese or Chinese oil of peppermint and of menthol.
- c. **M. citráta** Erhr. [*M. aquatica* L. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bergamot Mint, Bishop's-weed*, Fish Mint.
- d. **M. crispa** L. (*M. aquatica* var. *crispa* Benth.). Europe; adv. in U. S. Crisped-leaved Mint, Curled or Cross Mint, Balm Mint; Ger. *Krauseminze*. *Leaves* of this and of (e) **M. crispáta** Schrad., perhaps a variety of (j), are the *Folia menthæ crispæ* of the P. G.
- f. **M. longifólia** (L.) Huds. (*M. sylvestris* L. 1763 (Kew), *M. spicata* var. *longifolia* L. 1753). Europe, nat. in U. S. European Horsemint, Brook Mint, Fish Mint, Water Mint.

- g. **M. piperita** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Peppermint, Brandy Mint, Lamb Mint, Lammint; Ger. Pfefferminze; Fr. Menthe poivrée (Codex); Sp. Yerba buena piperita. *Leaves* and *tops*, **Mentha Piperita**, U. S. P., Folia Menthae piperitae P. G., Herba menthae; carminative, anodyne, stimulant. *Plant* yields oil of Peppermint, which consists partly of menthol.
- h. **M. Pulégium** L. (P. vulgare Mill.). Europe. European Pennyroyal, Brotherwort, Churchwort, Flea Mint, Hillwort, Lillie-riall†, Lurkey-dish, Organy, Origan, Pudding-grass, Puliall, Puliolroyal; Ger. Polei; Fr. Menthe pouliot, Pouliot commun (Codex), Tolilolo; Sp. Poleo. Properties of Hedeoma pulegeoides, q. v.
- i. **M. rotundifolia** (L.) Huds. (M. spicata var. rotundifolia L.). Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Round-leaved Mint, Patagonia Mint, Apple Mint, Horsemint*, Wild Mint, Yerba buena piperita.
- j. **M. spicata** L. M. spicata var. viridis L. 1753, M. viridis L. 1763 (Kew), M. sylvestris var. glabra Koch). Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Spearmint, Mint, Brown or Garden Mint, Lamb Mint, Lammint, Mackerel Mint, Our Lady's Mint, Sage-of-Bethlehem; Ger. Grüne Minze, Römische Minze; Fr. Menthe verte (Codex), Menthe romaine, Baume vert; Sp. Yerba buena. *Leaves* and *tops*; **Mentha Viridis**, U. S. P., Herba menthae acutae v. romanæ; properties of (f).

1309. MENTZÉLIA, L. Prairie Lily. **Loasaceae.**
Named for C. Mentzel, German botanist, d. 1701. Syn. Bartoniat, in part. Coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants with showy white or yellow flowers. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World; 27 in U. S.

- a. **M. decapétala** (Pursh) Urb. & Gilg. (B. decapetala Pursh 1812, B. ornata Pursh 1814, M. ornata T. & Gr.). Dakota and Montana to Texas. Gunebo Lily, Prairie Lily.

1310. MENYÁNTHES, L. Buckbean. **Menyanthaceae.**
*Greek plant name. Marsh herb with trifoliate leaves. One species, northern hemisphere (U. S.)

- a. **M. trifoliáta** L. Europe, Asia and north America south to Pennsylvania, Minnesota and California. Buckbean, Bogbean, Brook-bean, Bitter-worm, Bog Hop, Bog Myrtle, Bog-nut, Bean or Bitter Trefoil, Marsh or Water Trefoil, Marsh Clover, Moon-flower*, Water Shamrock; Ger. Dreiblatt, Fiebertklee, Bitterklee, Bieberkiee, Wasserklee; Fr. Ményanthe, Tréfle d'eau, (Codex); Sp. Trébal acuatico. *Leaves*, Folia Trifolii fibrini P. G., bitter tonic, alterative, antiscorbutic, emmenagogue.

- 1311. MENZIÉSIA**, J. E. Smith. Menziesia. **Ericaceae.**
Named for Dr. A. Menzies, naturalist of Vancouver's exploring expedition. Shrubs. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S. (a) **M. pilósa** (Michx.) Pers. (M. globularis Salisb.) is called Minnie-bush.

1312. MERCURIÁLIS, L. Dog's Mercury, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**

From Latin, "mercurial plant". Herbs. About 6 species, Mediterranean region and eastern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.; Ger. Bingelkraut; Fr. Mercuriale.

- a. **M. ánnua** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mercury herb, French Mercury. *Leaves* cathartic, alterative.
- b. **M. perénnis** L. Europe. Dog's Mercury, Kentish Balsam, Bazzard-flower, Bristol-weed, Cheadle, Sapwort. The male plant is called Baron's (i. e. barren) Mercury, also Girl's Mercury, Maiden Mercury, the female plant is Boy's Mercury. Properties of (a).

1313. MERÍOLIX, Raf. Primrose*. **Onagraceae.**

Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Suffrutescent herb with yellow flowers. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1314. MERTÉNSIA, Roth. Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.**

Named for Prof. F. C. Mertens, German botanist. Syn. *Pulmonaria*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.

- a. **M. Virgínicá** (L.) DC. (*M. pulmonarioides* Roth. (Kew), *P. Virgínica* L.). Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Kansas and Nebraska. Virginia or American Lungwort, Smooth or Tree Lungwort, Virginia Cowslip, American Cowslip*, Roanoke Bell, Blue-bells*. *Herb* lenitive, expectorant.

1315. MESADÉNIA, Raf. Indian Plantain. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "central gland". Syn. *Cacalia*, *Senecio*, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid flower-heads. About 12 species, N. America, 8 in U. S.

- a. **M. atriplicifólia** (L.) Raf. (*C. atriplicifolia* L., *S. atriplicifolius* Hook.). Ontario to Florida, west to Kansas and Minnesota. Pale Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway. *Plant* emollient.
- b. **M. renifórmis** (Muhl.) Raf. (*S. Muhlenbergii* Sch. (Kew), *C. reniformis* Muhl.). New Jersey to Minnesota and southward. Great Indian Plantain, Wild Collard. ●

1316. MESEMBRYÁNTHEMUM, L. **Aizoidaceae.**

From Greek, "midday flower". Syn. *Mesembryum*, Adans. Fleshy-leaved plants, some cactus-like. About 300 species, warmer regions mostly of Old World, especially Africa; 3 nat. in U. S.

- a. **M. crystallínium** L. South Africa, nat. in southern Europe and in California. Ice-plant, Diamond Fig, Diamond-plant; Ger. Eiskraut; Fr. Glaciale, Cristalline. *Plant* diuretic, emollient.
- b. **M. édule** L. S. Africa. Hottentot's Fig. *Fruit* edible.

1317. MESOSPHAÉRUM, P. Br. 1756. *Mesosphærum*. **Labiatae.**

Syn. *Hyptis*, Jacq. 1786. Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warmer regions of New World, especially in Brazil; 4 in U. S.

1318. MÉSPILUS, L. - Medlar. - **Pomaceae.**
From ancient Greek name of (a). Syn. *Pyrus*, in part.
Shrubs or small trees. One or two species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **M. Germánica L.** [*P. Germanica* J. Hook. (Kew)]. Europe and western Asia. Medlar, English or Dutch Medlar, Medle tree, Hosedoup, Howdoup, Marle. *Fruit* edible.

1319. METASTÉLMA, R. Br. *Metastelma*. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Shrubby climbers with small or minute white flowers. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1320. METHÝSTICUM, Raf. 1738. *Kavakava*. **Piperaceae.**
From Greek, "intoxicating". Syn. *Macropiper*, Miq. 1739; *Piper* (Kew), in part. Succulent shrubs with ample foliage. About 6 species, Polynesia.

- a. **M. excelsum** (Forst.) Lyons (*P. excelsum* Forst., *P. methysticum* L., not Forst., *Mac. excelsum* Miq.). New Zealand to Australia. New Zealand Toothache-tree, *Kawakawa* tree. *Root* analgesic.
- b. **M. methysticum** (Forst.) Lyons (*P. methysticum* Forst., *Mac. methysticum* Miq., *Mac. latifolium* Miq. fide Hillebr., *Meth. esculentum* Raf.). Polynesian Islands. *Kavakava*, *Awa*, *Ava*, *Kawa*. *Root* intoxicant, analgesic, local anesthetic.

1321. METROSIDÉROS, Banks 1788. *Lehua*, etc. **Myrtaceae.**
From Greek, "iron womb". Syn. **Nani**, Adans. 1763, *Nania*, Miq. 1855. Trees or shrubs, some climbers, with showy flowers. About 10 species, Oceania to Australia.

- a. **M. polymórpha** Gaud. (*M. lutea* Gray, *M. spectabilis* Gaertn., etc.). Polynesian Islands, Hawaï to Viti. The *Lehua* of Hawaiian song. The similar (b) **M. tomentósa** Cunn. of New Zealand is known as Fire-tree. Both are large trees with crimson (sometimes yellow) tassel-like flowers and very hard durable timber. (c) **M. véra** Lind. (*Nania vera* Miq.) is the Iron-tree of Java.

1322. METRÓXYLON, Rottb. 1783. *Sago Palm*. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "womb wood", meaning probably pith wood. Syn. *Sagus*, Rumph. 1788. Large palms. About 8 species, Malay archipelago to Fiji islands.

- a. **M. Rumphii** (Willd.) Mart. (*S. Rumphii* Willd., *S. genuina* Blume). East Indies. Prickly Sago Palm. *Starch* from interior of trunk is **Sago**, U. S. P. 1870; Fr. *Sagou* (Codex); Sp. *Sagú*.
- b. **M. Ságu** Rottb. (*M. Sago* Koen., *M. Sagus* Spreng., *M. leve* Mart., *S. levis* Blume). East Indies. Spineless Sago Palm. Chief source of the sago of commerce. (*Sago* or *sagu* is the Papuan word for "bread").

1323. MÉUM, Adans. Spiguel, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herbs. One, possibly 2 or 3, species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **M. Athamánticum** Jacq. Europe. Spignel (Spicknel, Spicknel, Speknel, Spike-nail), Spignet, Baldmoney (Badmoney), Bawdmoney, Bearwort, Honka, Mew, Micken. *Root*, *Radix* mei (athamantici), *Rad. anethi ursini*; Ger. Bärwurzel, Herzwurzel, Mutterwurzel, Bärenkillwurzel; carminative, stomachic, emmenagogue.
- 1324. MICÉLIA**, L. Champaca. **Magnoliaceae**.
Named for Micheli, Florentine botanist early in 18th Century. Syn. Cháupaca, Adans. Trees. About 15 species, tropical and mountainous Asia.
- a. **M. Chámpaca** L. (C. Michelia Noronha, M. suaveolens Pers., M. Blumei Steud.). India. Chumpaka or Champak tree, sacred to Vishnu. *Root* bitter, tonic. *Flowers* exceedingly fragrant.
- 1325. MICRÁMPELIS**, Raf. Wild Balsam-apple. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, "small grapevine". Syn. Echinocystis, T. & Gr.; Megarrhiza, Momordica, Sicyos, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 25 species, New World; 9 in U. S.
- a. **M. fabácea** (Naud.) Greene (Meg. Californica Tor.) and (b) **M. Márah** (Wats.) Greene (Meg. Marah Wats.), both of California, are called Big-root, Bitter-root, and Yerba marra. *Seeds* called chilli coyote.
- c. **M. lobáta** (Michx.) Greene (S. lobata Michx., E. lobata Tor. & Gr., Mom. echinata Muhl., Mic. echinata Raf.). Ontario to Texas. Wild Balsam-apple, Mock Orange*, Creeper, Creeping-Jenny.
- 1326. MICRÁNTHEMUM**, Michx. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "small flowered". Small glabrous annuals. About 16 species, New World; 2 in U. S.
- 1327. MICRÓCALA**, Link. Microcala. **Gentianaceae**.
From Greek, "little beauties". Slender herbs. Two species, one of Europe, one of N. and S. America (U. S.)
- 1328. MICROMÉRIA**, Benth. 1829. Yerba Buena. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "small parts". Syn. **Piperella**, Presl. 1826. Low herbs, some shrubby. About 75 species, mostly of Old World, a few in America; 3 in U. S.
- a. **M. Chamissónis** (Benth.) Greene (M. Douglassii Benth. {Kew}, M. barbata, Fisch. & Meyer). Pacific Coast of U. S. Yerba buena (Spanish name for Mint). *Plant* diaphoretic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **M. obováta** Benth., West Indian Islands, called All-heal.
- 1329. MICRORHÁMNUS**, Gray. Microrhamnus. **Rhamnaceae**.
From Greek, "small Buckthorn". Shrub. One species, Texas to New Mexico.
- 1330. MICRÓSERIS**, Don. Microseris. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "little Endive". Herbs with scape-like peduncles, flowers yellow. About 20 species, mostly of N. America; 15 in California.

- a. **M. Försteri** J. Hook. Australia and New Zealand. Native Scorzonera. *Root* esculent.
- 1331. MÍLLA**, Cav. (Millea). Milla. **Liliaceae**. Herbs with cylindrical hollow leaves. About 20 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1332. MIMÓSA**, L. Mimosa, etc. **Mimosaceae**. From Greek, 'mimic'. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 280 species, warmer parts of America, Africa and Asia; 16 in U. S.
- a. **M. púdica** L. South America, now widely naturalized in sub-tropical countries. Sensitive-plant, Humble-plant, Touch-weed. The Wild Sensitive-plant of Texas is (b) **M. strigil-lósa** T. & Gr.
- 1333. MÍMULUS**, L. Monkey-flower. **Scrophulariaceae**. Latin, diminutive of *mimus*, an 'actor'. Herbs with pink, violet or yellow flowers, commonly showy. About 50 species, New World; 41 in U. S.
- a. **M. moschátus** Dougl. Pacific coast of U. S. Musk-flower, Musk plant, Vegetable Musk. Plant has a musk-like odor.
- 1334. MÍMUSOPS**, L. Balata, etc. **Sapotaceae**. From Greek, 'ape's face'. Syn. *Achras*, *Sapota*, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 30 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.
- a. **M. eláta** Allem. Para. Cow tree. *Milk sap* resembles cow's milk. (b) **M. Eléngi** L. of India yields an edible *fruit* and a *bark* which is tonic and astringent. (c) **M. Siéberi** DC. (*A. Zapotilla* var. *parviflora* Nutt.), West Indies to Key West, is called Wild Dilly; *fruit* eaten by birds.
- d. **M. globósa** Gaertn. (*M. Balata* Crueg., *A. Balata* Aublet, *S. Muelleri* Belkrode). Orinoco and Amazon valleys. Balata or Bully tree (Bulletrie, Bolletrie, Bullet tree). *Exudate* is Chiclé, Balata or Tuno gum; Leche de popa, now largely used in the manufacture of chewing gum.
- 1335. MIRÁBILIS**, L. (originally *Admirabilis*). **Nyctaginaceae**. Latin, 'wonderful'. Ornamental herbs, from fleshy tubers. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 9 in U. S.; Ger. Wunderblume; Fr. Belle de nuit.
- a. **M. Jalápa** L. (*M. Jalappa* Thunb.). S. America, commonly cult. in gardens. Marvel-of-Peru, Four-o'clock, World's-wonder, Afternoon-ladies, Beauty-of-the-night. *Roots*, known as Metalista root or False Jalap, reputed cathartic.
- 1336. MITCHÉLLA**, L. Partridge-berry. **Rubiaceae**. Named for Dr. John Mitchell, botanist of Virginia, 18th Century. Creeping evergreen herbs with flowers in pairs. Two species, one of S. America, one in U. S.
- a. **M. répens** L. Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota, also in Japan. Partridge-berry, Squaw-vine, Twin-berry, Checker-berry, Chicken-berry, Cow-berry, Deer-berry, Box-

berry, Fox-berry, Hive-vine, Partridge-vine, Winter Clover, Wild Running Box, One-berry, Pigeon-berry, Snake-berry, Two-eyed berries, Squaw Plum. *Plant* tonic, astringent, parturifacient, etc.

- 1337. MITÉLLA**, L. Mitrewort, Bishop's-cap. **Saxifragaceae**.
Latin, dim. of *mitra*, "a cap". Perennial herbs, with slender racemes of small flowers. About 10 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 9 in U. S.

a. **M. diphylla** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Missouri. Mitrewort, Common or Two-leaved Mitrewort, Bishop's-cap, Currant-leaf, False Sanicle, Fairy-cup, Fringe-cup. *Leaves* astringent, diuretic.

- 1338. MITRACÁRPUM**, Zucc. (Mithracarpus). **Rubiaceae**.
From Greek, "turban fruit". Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of tropical America, a few African; 1 in U. S.

1339. MODÍOLA, Moench. **Modiola**. **Malvaceae**.
From Latin *modiolus*, an ancient Roman measure. A small mallow-like herb. One variable species, warmer regions of America and S. Africa (U. S.)

1340. MOEHRÍNGIA, L. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Named for P. H. G. Moehring, naturalist of Danzig. Syn. *Arenaria* (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

1341. MOÉNCIA, Ehrh. Pearlwort. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Named for Prof. Konrad Moench of Marburg. Syn. *Cerastium* (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region; 1 adv. in U. S.

1342. MOGÍPHANES, Mart. Mogiphanes. **Amaranthaceae**.
From Greek, "hard to see". Herbs. About 12 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

1343. MOHÁVEA, Gray. Mohavea. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named from the river near which the plant was discovered. Viscid-pubescent herb. One species, Arizona to southern California.

1344. MOHRODÉNDRON, Brit. Snowdrop tree. **Styracaceae**.
Named for Dr. Charles Mohr, botanist of Alabama. Syn. *Halesia*, in part. Shrubs or small trees with drooping bell-shaped flowers. About 4 species, southeastern U. S.

a. **M. Carolinum** (L.) Brit. (*H. tetraptera* L. 1762 (Kew), *H. Carolina* L. 1759). Virginia to Florida, west to Illinois. Silver-bell, Snowdrop tree, Bell tree, Wild Olive tree, Calico-wood, Shittim-wood, Tiss-wood. Some of these names apply also to (b) **M. dípterum** (Ell.) Brit. (*H. dípterum* Ell.).

1345. MOLLÚGO, L. Carpet-weed. **Aizoaceae**.
Low herbs, usually with whorled leaves. About 12 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S.

a. **M. verticilláta** L. Eastern U. S. and widely distributed as a weed. Carpet-weed, Indian Chickweed, Devil's-grip.

1346. MOLUCCÉLLA, L. (Molucca). Shell-flower. **Labiatae.**

Named (in error) from Molucca Islands. Herbs with large bell-shaped calyx. About 2 species, Mediterranean region. (a) *M. laevis* L., western Asia, often cult. in gardens, is called Shell-flower or Molucca Balm.

1347. MOMÓRDICA, L. Balsam Apple. **Cucurbitaceae.**

From Latin, "chewed", alluding to appearance of the seeds. Climbing herbs. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) *M. Balsamina* L. (*M. Charantia* Desc.). Tropical countries generally. Balsam Apple, Balsam vine, Balsamina. Root and fruit cathartic, emetic. Seeds vulnerary. (b) *M. Charantia* L. (*M. Balsamina* Desc.) is the similar Balsam Pear; East Indies and widely cult.

1348. MONÁRDA, L. Horsemint, Wild Bergamot, etc. **Labiatae.**

Named for N. Monardés, Spanish botanist, 16th Century. Aromatic herbs with rather large flowers in capitate clusters. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S.

a. *M. didyma* L. (*M. coccinea* Michx.). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. Oswego Tea, American Bee Balm, Rose Balm, Low Balm, Red or Scarlet Balm, Mountain Mint, Horsemint*, Indian's-plume; Sweet-Mary, Square-stalk.

b. *M. punctata* L. New York to Florida, west to Texas and Wisconsin. Horsemint, American Origanum, Rignum†, Monarda; Ger. Pferdeminze; Fr. Menthe de cheval. Herb, as in other species, diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Monarda. (c) *M. citriodora* Cerv. (*M. aristata* Nutt.), Nebraska to Texas and Arizona, is called Lemon Monarda or Prairie Bergamot; (d) *M. fistulosa* L. (*M. mollis* L.), Ontario and eastern U. S., is Wild Bergamot; called also Oswego Tea and Horsemint.

1349. MONÉSES, Salish. One-flowered Pyrola. **Pyrolaceae.**

From Greek, "single delight", alluding to the solitary flower. Syn. Pyrola, in part. Perennial evergreen herb. One species, (a) *M. uniflora* (L.) Gray (*M. grandiflora* S. F. Gray (Kew), *P. uniflora* L.). Europe, Asia and N. America. One-flowered Wintergreen, One-flowered Pyrola.

1350. MONNIÉRA, P. Br. 1755. Hedge-Hyssop. Scrophulariaceae.

Named for Prof. L. Guillaume le Monnier, French botanist, d. 1799. Syn. Herpestis, Gaertn. 1805, also Limosella, Gratiola, Matourea, Obolaria, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 7 in U. S.

1351. MONNINA, R. & P. Momina. **Polygalaceae.**

Herbs or shrubs. About 50 species, South America. (a) *M. polystachya* R. & P. Peru. South American Polygala. Root bark astringent and detergent, containing saponin.

1352. MONODÓRA, Dunal. Calabash Nutmeg. **Anonaceae.**

From Greek, "single gift". Syn. Anona, in part. Trees with large woody fruit and aromatic seeds. About 6 species, natives of Africa.

- a. **M. Myrística** (Gaertn.) Dunal (A. Myrística Gaertn.). Jamaica, probably introduced from Africa. Calabash Nutmeg; American, Mexican, Guinea or Jamaica Nutmeg. *Seeds* having flavor and use of Nutmegs.
- 1353. MONÓLEPIS**, Schrad. Monolepis. **Chenopodiaceae**.
From Greek, "one scale", alluding to the single scale-like sepal. Syn. Blitum, in part. Low herbs resembling Chenopodium. About 4 species, northern Asia and western N. America; 3 in U. S.
- 1354. MONOLÓPIA**, DC. Monolopia. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "single husk", alluding to uniserial involucre. White-woolly annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, Pacific border of U. S.
- 1355. MONÓPTILON**, Tor. & Gr. Monoptilon. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "single feather", alluding to pappus. A small desert annual. One species, California to Utah.
- 1356. MONÓTROPÁ**, L. Indian-Pipe. **Monotropaceae**.
From Greek, "singly nodding", descriptive of the flower. Syn. Monotropion. Low saprophytes, bearing a single nodding flower at the summit of a scaly scape. Two species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.
- a. **M. uniflora** L. British America, U. S. throughout, Mexico, Japan and southeastern Asia. Indian-pipe, American Ice-plant, Corpse-plant, Ghost-flower, Pipe-plant, Dutchman's-pipe*, Fairy-smoke, Eye-bright*, Nest-root, Bird's-nest plant, Fit-root, Convulsion-root, Convulsion-weed, Ova-ova.
- 1357. MONOTRÓPSIS**, Schwein. 1817. **Monotropaceae**.
From Greek, "Monotropa-like". Syn. Schweinitzia, Nutt, 1818. Saprophytes. Two species, southeastern U. S. (a) **M. odorata** Ell. (S. odorata DC. (Kew), S. Caroliniana Don.) of Maryland and N. Carolina is the rare Sweet Pine-sap, called also Carolina Beech-drops.
- 1358. MONTÍA**, L. Water Chickweed, etc. **Portulacaceae**.
Named for G. Monti, Italian botanist, 18th Century. Low annual herbs. About 5 species, colder regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S. (Heller includes in this genus many species referred by others to Claytonia.)
- a. **M. fontána** L. Northern U. S. and widely distributed. Water Chickweed, Blinking Chickweed, Blinks, Water-blinks.
- 1359. MORÍNDA**, L. Indian Mulberry. **Rubiaceae**.
From Latin, "Indian mulberry". Trees or shrubs, some climbers. About 40 species, warmer regions, particularly of Old World.
- a. **M. tinctoria** Roxb. (M. citrifolia Hunt., not L.). India to Australia. Indian Mulberry, Al tree. *Bark* and *roots* (Ach-root, Al-root) yield a red dye, as do those of (b) **M. Róyoc** L. (M. umbellata L. (Kew), M. Rojoc Lour.), West Indies and Florida, called Yaw-weed. (c) **M. citrifolia** L. is the Noni of the Polynesian Islands: *pulp* of fruit used as a hair-dressing.

1360. MORÍNGA, Juss. Ben nut. **Moringaceae**.
From vernacular name, Malabar. Syn. *Guilandina*, in part.
Trees. Three known species, N. Africa, western Asia and East
Indies.

- a. **M. áptera** Gaertn. (*M. Arabica* Pers.). Arabia to Abyssinia.
Behen. *Seeds* source of true oil of Ben.
- b. **M. pterygospérma** Gaertn. (*M. oleifera* Lam., *G. Moringa* L.).
Horseradish tree. *Root* has pungency of horseradish. *Seeds*,
Ben nuts, Behen nuts, yield oil of Ben which is bitter, acrid
and purgative. *Wood*, *Lignum nephriticum*, formerly used in
kidney complaints.

1361. MORÓNGIA, Brit. 1894. Sensitive Brier. **Mimosaceae**.
Named for the late Rev. Thomas Morong, American botanist.
Syn. *Schrankia*, Willd., not Medic.; *Leptoglottis*, *Mimosa*, in
part. Prickly herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer
regions of America, 1 in Africa; 6 in U. S.

- a. **M. uncináta** (Willd.) Brit. (*S. uncinata* Willd., *Mimosa* Intsia
Walt.) Virginia to Nebraska and southward. Sensitive Brier,
Sensitive Rose, Shame-vine. (b) **M. angustáta** (T. & G.)
Brit., southeastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Sensitive Brier, is
also called Sensitive-plant*.

1362. MORONÓBEA, Aubl. Hog-gum tree. **Guttiferae**.
From vernacular, Guiana. Trees. Two known species, S.
America and the West Indies.

- a. **M. coccínea** Aublet. Brazil and West Indian Islands. Hog-
gum tree. *Resinous exudate*, Hog gum, Doctor gum, Mani,
Onani; terebinthinate, vulnerary. See *Cochlospermum* and
Rhus.

1363. MORTÓNIA, Gray. *Mortonia*. **Celastraceae**.
Shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and borders; 3 in U. S.

1364. MÓRUS, L. - Mulberry. **Moraceae**.
Ancient Latin name of Mulberry. Trees or shrubs with
succulent aggregate fruits. About 10 species, northern hemi-
sphere; 2 in U. S.

- a. **M. álba** L. China, now widely cult. and nat. White Mulberry,
Sycamine, Silkworm tree. *Leaves* the chief food of the silk-
worm.
- b. **M. nígra** L. Southern Russia and Persia, widely cult. Black
Mulberry; Ger. Maulbeerbaum; Fr. Mûrier; Sp. Moras. *Fruit*
esulent: *juice*, *Succus mororum*, refrigerant. *Bark* of *root*
tanicide.
- c. **M. rúbra** L. Ontario to S. Dakota, south to Florida and Texas.
Red Mulberry, American Mulberry. Properties of (b.)

1365. MUCÚNA, Adans. 1763. Cowhage. **Papilionaceae**.
From vernacular, Brazil. Syn. *Carpopagon*, *Dolichos*,
Stizolobium, P. Br. 1756, in part. Climbers with thick
leathery pods. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and
New Worlds.

- a. **M. pruriens** (L.) DC. (*D. pruriens*, L., *S. pruriens* Medic., *C. pruriens* Roxb., *M. prurita* Hook.). East and West Indies. *Seeds* are called Sea-beans, Asses'-eyes, Donkey's-eyes. *Hairs from the pods*, Cowhage (Cowage, Cowetch); *Setae* v. *Lanugo* *siliquae hirsutae*; Ger. Kratzbohnen, Kuhkrätze; Fr. Pois velus, Pois à gratter; Sp. Pica-pica; formerly reputed anthelmintic. (b) **M. úrens** Medic. (*S. urens* Pers.) of S. America has the same properties.

1366. MUÍLLA, S. Wats. Muilla. **Liliaceae.**

Anagram of *Allium*. Syn. *Allium*†, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Allium* but without the characteristic odor of that genus. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1367. MÚSA, L. - Banana. - **Musaceae.**

Syn. *Ensete*, in part. Gigantic herbs, the leafstalks forming a trunk often more than a foot in diameter. About 25 species, tropical regions.

- a. **M. Chinensis** Sweet (*M. Cavendishii* Lamb., *M. regia* Rumph., *M. nana* Lour.), Chinese Banana; (b) **M. paradisíca** L., Plantain, Adam's Apple; (c) **M. sapiéntum** L., Common Banana (many varieties), Adam's Fig, (d) **M. Simiárum** Rumph. (*M. corniculata* Lour., *M. acuminata* Coll.), Pisang. These closely related species yield valuable esculent fruits.
- e. **M. textilis** Nee. Philippine Islands. Abaca, Abaka. *Fibre* from leaf stalks is Manila Hemp. (f) **M. Enséte** J. F. Gmel. (*E. edule* Bruce) of northeastern Africa, Bruce's Banana, is often planted for ornament in California and the southern States. *Fruit* in these species not edible.

1368. MUSCÁRI, Mill. Grape Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.**

Late Latin, said to mean "musky". Syn. *Hyacinthus*†, in part. Bulbous scapose herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) **M. botryoides** (L.) Mill. (*H. botryoides* L.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is the Common Globe Hyacinth, Pearls-of-Spain, Blue-bell*. (b) **M. comósum** Mill. Europe. A cultivated variety is called Feather Hyacinth, Purple-tassels, Purse-tassels, Tuzzimuzzy.

1369. MUSENÍÓPSIS, C. & R. *Museniosis*. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek, "resembling Musenium". Herbs. One species in Texas.

1370. MUSÍNEON, Raf. 1820. Musineon. **Umbelliferae.**

Greek name of "Fennel". Syn. *Adorium* Raf. 1825, *Musenium*, Nutt. 1840; *Seseli*, in part. Resiniferous perennials. Three species, northeastern U. S.

1371. MUTÍSIA, L. f. - Mutisia. - **Compositae.**

Named for José Celestino Mutis, South American botanist, d. 1808. Erect or climbing shrubs, many highly ornamental. About 36 species, South America.

- a. **M. viciaefólia** Cavan. Chili. *Flowers* anti-spasmodic, sedative, cardiac, tonic.

1372. MYGÍNDÁ, Jacq. 1760. Myginda. Celastraceae.

Syn. *Crossopetalum*, P. Br. 1756, *Rhacoma*, L. 1759.
Shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions, New World; 4 in U. S.

1373. MYOSÓTIS, L. Forget-me-not, etc. Boraginaceae.

From Greek, "mouse-ear". Low herbs with flowers in one-sided racemes. About 35 species; 4 in U. S. Syn. *Scorpion-grass*, *Mouse-ear*.

- a. **M. palústris** (L.) Lam. (*M. scorpioides*, var. *palustris* L.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Forget-me-not, Mouse-ear, Scorpion-grass, Marsh Scorpion-grass, Snake-grass, Caterpillars, Love-me.

1374. MYOSÚRUS, L. Mouse-tail. Ranunculaceae.

From Greek, "Mouse-tail", alluding to form of receptacle. Low annual herbs. About 6 species, America and Australia; 5 in U. S. (a) **M. mínimus** L., Small Mouse-tail, is called also Blood-strange.

1375. MYRÍCA, L. Wax Myrtle, etc. Myrtaceae.

Ancient Greek name of Tamarisk. Syn. *Gale*, Adans. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species; 7 in U. S.

- a. **M. Carolinénsis** Mill. Canada to Florida. Waxberry, Bayberry, with other synonyms of (b). *Fruit* abounds in wax, formerly used for candles, etc.
- b. **M. cerifera** L. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Wax Myrtle, Bayberry, Tallow Bayberry, Candleberry, Candle-berry Myrtle, Waxberry, Tallow shrub; Ger. Wachsmyrte, Wachsbäum, Wachsgagel; Fr. Arbre à suif; Sp. Arbol del la cera. *Fruit* source of American vegetable wax or tallow (myrtle wax, bayberry tallow), which is said to have astringent and mildly narcotic properties.
- c. **M. Gálé** L. (*G. Belgica* Dum.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Virginia, Michigan and Washington. Sweet Gale, Burren Myrtle, Bog or Devonshire Myrtle, Dutch or Moor Myrtle, Bay-bush, Fern Gale, Meadow Fern*, Gall-bush, Golden Osier, Golden Withy, Goule, Goyle, Meadow-burs, Moss Wythan, Sweet Willow, Wild Sumac; Ger. Gagel, Brabanter Myrte; Fr. Piment royal, Galé odorant. *Leaves and buds* alterative, tonic, vulnerary.

1376. MYRIOPYLUM, L. Water Milfoil. Haloragidaceae.

From Greek, "myriad leaved". Aquatic herbs. About 20 species; 11 in U. S. (a) **M. spicátum** L. may serve as a type of the genus. Spiked Water-Milfoil, Meakin, Navelwort, Water Navelwort.

1377. MYRÍSTICA, L. 1742. Nutmeg. Myristicaceae.

From Greek, "fit for anything". Syn. *Palala*, Rumph. 1741. Aromatic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and America.

- a. **M. Bicuhyba** Schott. (*M. officinalis* Mart.)[†] Brazil. *Seeds* source of *Becuiba* Tallow.

b. **M. frágrens** Houtt. (*P. frágrens* (Houtt.) O. Kze., *M. moschata* Thunb., *M. aromática* Swz., *M. officinalis* L. fil.). Molucca Islands, now cult. in many tropical countries. Nutmeg tree. *Seeds*, Nutmegs; **Myristica** U. S. P., Br. *Semen myristicæ* P. G., *Nux moschata*, *Nuces nucistæ*; Ger. Muskatnuss, Moschatenuss, Myristicasamen; Fr. Muscade (Codex), Noix muscade; Sp. Nuez moscada. *Aril*loid of fruit, Mace; **Macis**, U. S. P.; *Arillus myristicæ*, *Flores macidis*; Ger. Muskatblüthe, Muskatblumen; Fr. Macis (Codex), Fleur de Muscade; Sp. Macias. Aromatic, carminative, narcotic. From nutmegs is obtained the volatile oil of Nutmeg and the expressed oil, Nutmeg butter. Mace also yields volatile oil.

c. **M. fátua** Houtt. Molucca Islands. The *seeds* are the Long, Wild or Male Nutmegs of commerce.

d. **M. Otóba** Humb. & Bonp. Northwestern S. America. *Seeds* source of Otoba butter.

1378. **MYRRHIS**, Scop. 1772. Sweet Chervil. **Umbelliferae**. The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Lindera*, Adans. 1763. Aromatic herbs. Perhaps only one species. See *Glycosma*.

a. **M. odoráta** Scop. Europe and Asia Minor. Sweet Chervil, Sweet Angelica, Sweet Bracken, Sweet Cicely (of Europe), Sweet Cess or Cisley, Sweet Fern†, Sweet Humlock, Myrrh†, Spanish Chervil; Ger. Körbelkraut. *Root* aromatic, carminative; used also in salads, etc.

1379. **MYRSINE**, L. - Myrsine. - **Myrsinaceae**. Ancient Greek name of Myrtle. Trees or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

1380. **MYRTUS**, L. - Myrtle. - **Myrtaceae**. The ancient Greek name of (a). Shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of S. America, some of Australia and Asia.

a. **M. comúnis** L. Western Asia, nat. in southern Europe. Myrtle, Common Myrtle (Mirtle, Mirtil), Bridal Myrtle, Dutch Myrtle, Jew's Myrtle; Ge.; Fr. Myrte. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent, antiseptic. (b) **M. Arragon** Kunth of Mexico is there used as a substitute for the European Myrtle. [Several species of *Myrtus* yield edible fruits, e. g. (c) **M. nummulária** Poiret of Chili and Falkland Islands, Cranberry Myrtle; (d) **M. tomentósa** Ait. of India and China, and (e) **M. Úgni** Mol., the Chilian Guava.]

1381. **NÁBALUS**, Cass. Rattlesnake-root, etc. **Cichoriaceae**. From vernacular Indian name. Syn. *Prenanthes*, *Harpalyce*, in part. Perennial herbs with heads consisting of a few ligulate flowers. About 20 species, America and Asia; 11 in U. S.

a. **N. álbus** (L.) Hook. (*P. alba* L. (Kew), *H. album* Don). Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Rattlesnake-root, White Lettuce, Cancer-weed, White Canker-weed, Lion's-foot. *Root* bitter, tonic, reputed antidote to snake poison.

- b. *N. altissimus* (L.) Hook. [*P. altissima* L. (Kew)]. Tall White Lettuce, Lion's-foot, Rattlesnake-root, Bird-bell. Properties of (a).
- c. *N. serpentarius* (Pursh) Hook. (*P. serpentaria* Pursh (Kew), *N. Fraseri* DC.). Ontario to Florida. Gall-of-the-earth, Rattlesnake-root, Lion's-foot, Snake Gentian, White Lettuce, Canker-weed. Properties of (a).

1382. *NÁIAS*, L. Water-Nymph. **Naiadaceae.**
From Greek, "water-nymph". Submerged aquatic plants.
About 10 species; 5 in U. S.

1383. *NÁMA*, L. 1753. Nama. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
From Greek, a "stream", alluding to the habitat. Syn. *Hydrolea* L. 1762. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with blue flowers. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

NANI, see **METROSIDEROS**.

1384. *NAPAÉA*, L. Glade Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
From Greek, a "wooded vale", alluding to the habitat. A perennial herb with small white dioecious flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

1385. *NARCÍSSUS*, L. Narcissus. **Amaryllidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, "narcotic". Syn. *Jonquilla*, Scapose herbs from coated bulbs. About 20 species, mostly European.

- a. *N. Pseudo-Narcissus* L. (*J. bicolor* Raf.). Europe. Daffodil (Dilly, Daffodilly, Averil), Trumpet Daffodil, Bell-flower, Chalice-flower, Cowslip, Yellow Crowbells, Easter or Yellow Lily, Lide-Lily, Queen Anne's flower; Ger. Gelbe Narcisse, Affodil; Fr. Narcisse des prés, Porillon. *Bulb and flower emetic, antispasmodic.*

Common in cultivation are also (b) *N. Jonquilla* L., southern Europe, Jonquil, Yellow Jack; (c) *N. Bulbocodium* L., Mediterranean region, Hoop-petticoat Daffodil; (d) *N. incomparabilis* Mill. (*N. aurantius* Schult.), Europe, sometimes called in England Butter-and-eggs or Eggs-and-bacon; (e) *N. poeticus* L. (*J. poetarum* Haw.), Europe, Poet's Narcissus, Asphodel, White-dillies, Laus-tibi, Sweet-Nancy, White-Nancy; (f) *N. Tazetta* L. (*N. polyanthos* Loisel., *J. Tazetta* Raf.), Europe, Polyanthus Narcissus. Var. *orientalis* (*N. orientalis* L.) is the Chinese Sacred Lily or New-year's Lily.

1386. *NARDÓSTACHYS*, DC. Spikenard. **Valerianaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Valeriana*, in part. A fragrant herb. One species.

- a. *N. Jatamánsi* (Roxb.) DC. (*V. Jatamansi* Roxb.; includes *N. grandiflora* DC.). Himalaya mountains. Spikenard (of the ancients), East Indian or True Spikenard, Nard, Jatamansi. *Root, Nardus indica, Spica nardi; aromatic, bitter, antispasmodic.*

- 1387. NAREGÁMIA**, W. & Arn. Goanese Ipecac. **Meliaceae**.
Shrub. One species; (a) *N. aláta* W. & A. (*N. dentata* Miq.). West Indies. Goanese Ipecacuanha. Root and stalk emetic, nauseant, expectorant.
- 1388. NAUMBÉRGIA**, Moench. Tufted Loosestrife. **Primulaceae**.
Syn. *Lysimachia*, in part. Marsh herb with yellow flowers in axillary spikes. One species, circumpolar; northern U. S.
- 1389. NAVARRÉTIA**, R. & Pav. (Navarettia). **Polemoniaceae**.
Named for Dr. Navarrete, Spanish physician. Syn. *Gilia*, in part. Annual herbs with small flowers in dense clusters. About 24 species, all of western U. S. (a) *N. squarrósa* (Esch.) Hook. & Arn., is called Skunk-weed in California.
- 1390. NECTÁNDRA**, Roland. Bebeeru, etc. **Lauraceae**.
From Greek, "nectar stamen". Syn. *Ocotea*, in part. Trees. About 70 species, warmer regions of New World.
- a. **N. Puchury-máior** Nees (*O. Puchury major* Mart.) and (b) **N. Puchury-minor** Nees (*O. Puchury-minor* Mart.). Brazil. Brazilian Sassafras. Seeds (Cotyledons), Pichury beans, Sassafras nuts, Brazilian beans, Pichurim, Puchurim; Semen v. Fabæ v. *Cotylæ pichurim*; Ger. Pichurimbohne, Sassafrasnüsse; Fr. Fève pichurim, Noix de sassafras; aromatic, stimulant. Bark aromatic, astringent, febrifuge.
- c. **N. Rodioéi** Hook. (*N. Rodiei* Schomb.). British Guiana. Greenheart tree, Bebeeru tree. Bark, Bebeeru or Bibiru bark; Cortex nectandrae, Cort. beberu v. bibiru; Ger. Bibirurinde; Fr. Écorce de bébéeru; antiperiodic, tonic; source of alkaloid bebeerine. Starchy seeds, although bitter, used for food. Timber used in ship-building.
- d. **N. Sp. indet.** Coto bark and Para-coto bark are derived from trees, natives of Bolivia, that have been referred doubtfully to this genus. Both are aromatic and astringent, used in bowel troubles. See *Drymis*.
- 1391. NELÚMBO**, Adans. Lotus Lily, Water-bean. **Nymphaeaceae**.
From vernacular, Ceylon. Syn. *Nelumbium*. Willd; *Nymphaea*, in part. Aquatic plants with large peltate leaves and showy fragrant flowers. Two species, one of Old World, the other American (U. S.).
- a. **N. lútea** (Willd.) Pers. (*Nelumbium luteum* Willd.). New England to Michigan; south to Florida and Indian Territory. American Lotus Lily, Great Water-lily, Water Lotus, Great Yellow Lily, American Nelumbo, Water Chinkapin, Wankapin, Yoncopin. Seeds, Duck Acorn, Water-nut, Rattle-nut, esculent.
- b. **N. Nelumbo** (L.) Karst. (*Nym. Nelumbo* L., *Nym. nucifera* Gaertn., *Nelumbium speciosum* Willd.). Egypt to Japan, E. Indies and Australia, adv. in southern U. S. Sacred Lotus, Indian or Egyptian Lotus, Egyptian Bean, Sacred Bean, Pythagorean Bean, Jamaica Water-lily. Rhizome and seeds esculent, the former source of Chinese arrowroot.

- 1392. NEMACAULIS**, Nutt. *Nemacaulis*. **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "thread stem". Annual herb. One species, California.
- 1393. NEMACLADUS**, Nutt. *Nemacladus*. **Lobeliaceae**.
From Greek, "thread branch". Annual herbs. Three known species, California to N. Mexico.
- 1394. NEMASTYLIS**, Nutt. *Nemastylis*. **Iridaceae**.
From Greek, "thread style". Syn. *Eustylis*, Engelm. & Gr.; *Ixia*, in part. Bulbous herbs with nearly regular perianth. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.
- 1395. NEMÓPHILA**, Nutt. *Nemophila*. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "grove loving". Syn. *Ellisia*, in part. Fragile annuals. About 12 species, all of U. S., mostly in California. (a) *N. insignis* Dougl. is called Baby-eyes; (b) *N. aurita* Lindl. is called Love-grove.
- 1396. NEMÓSERIS**, Greene. *Nemoseris*. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "thread Endive". Syn. *Rafinesquia*, Nutt. Stout annuals with white flowers. Two known species, California to New Mexico.
- 1397. NEOWASHINGTONIA**, Sudw. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "new Washingtonia". Syn. *Washingtonia*, Wendl. 1879, not Raf. 1818, *Pritchardia*, Drude 1889. Large fan-palms. Two species, southern California and southward. (a) *N. filamentosa* (Wendl.) Sudw., Washington Palm, is our largest native Palm. *Seeds* used for food by aborigines.
- 1398. NEPÉNTHES**, L. Pitcher-plant. **Nepenthaceae**.
Greek name of a narcotic drug, "sorrow removing". Syn. *Phyllamphora*, Lour. Climbers, the leaves having pitcher-like appendages. About 40 species, tropical regions of Old World.
- 1399. NÉPETA**, L. - Catnep. - **Labiatae**.
The ancient Latin name of Catnep. Herbs. About 130 species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. *N. Catária* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Catnep (Catnip), Catmint, Catrup, Cat's-wort, Field Mint; Ger. Katzenminze, Katzenkraut; Fr. Cataire, Chataire, Herbe aux chats, Menthe des chats. *Herb* antispasmodic, carminative, emmenagogue.
- 1400. NEPHÉLIUM**, L. 1767. Litchi, etc. **Sapindaceae**.
Ancient Latin plant name, from the Greek. Syn. *Diphrocarpus*, Llanos 1759, Litchi. Small trees producing edible fruits. About 20 species, southern Asia, East Indies and Fiji Islands.
- a. *N. lappáceum* L. India. Rambutan (i. e. "hairy"), Rampos-tan. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed.
- b. *N. Litchi* Cambess. (*N. Lichi* Steud., *L. Chinensis* Sonner.). South China, Cochín China and Philippine Islands. Litchi, Litschi, Leechee, Li'tchi, La'tji. A favorite fruit in China.

- c. **N. Lóngan** Cambess. India to southern China. Longan.
Fruit, called by the Chinese *lung-yen*, i. e. dragon's-eye, es-
culent.
- 1401. NEPHRÓLEPIS**, Schott. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "kidney scale", from form of indusium. Sto-
loniferous ferns. About 12 species; 2 in southern U. S.
- 1402. NEPTÚNIA**, Lour. **Neptunia**. **Mimosaceae**.
Named from the aquatic habitat of one species. Herbs or
under shrubs. About 12 species, tropical regions; 4 in U. S.
- 1403. NÉRIUM**, L. **Oleander**. **Apocynaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Oleander. Shrubs. Two
or three species, Asia.
- a. **N. Oleándér** L. (*O. vulgaris* Medic.). Mediterranean region
and cult. as an ornamental shrub in sub-tropical regions.
Oleander, Rose Laurel, Rose Bay, South Sea Rose, probably
the "Willow" of Scripture; Ger. Rosenlorbeer; Fr. Laurier
rose, Laurose; Sp. Adelfo. Plant has poisonous properties.
The Sweet Oleander of India is (b) **N. odórum** Ait. (*N.*
odoratum Lam., *O. Indica* Medic.).
- 1404. NESAÉA**, Comm. (*Nesaea*). **Nesæa**. **Lythraceae**.
From name of a sea nymph. Herbs or shrubs. About 25
species, mostly of Africa; 1 in U. S.
- 1405. NÉSLIA**, Desv. **Ball Mustard**. **Cruciferae**.
Named for J. A. N. de Nesle, French botanist. Hispid herb
with small globose silicles. One species, Europe and eastern
Asia, adv. in U. S.
- 1406. NESODRÁBA**, Greene. **Nesodraba**. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "island Draba". Syn. *Draba*, in part. Herbs.
Three species in western U. S.
- 1407. NESTRÓNIA**, Raf. 1836. **Nestronia**. **Santalaceae**.
From the Greek name of *Daphne*. Syn. *Darbya*, A. Gray
1846. Low diœcious shrub. One species, southeastern U. S.
- 1408. NEVIÚSIA**, A. Gray (*Neviusa*). **Neviusia**. **Rosaceae**.
Shrub with large white flowers. One species, southeastern
U. S.
- 1409. NICOLLÉTIA**, A. Gray. (*Nicolletia*). **Compositae**.
Named for J. N. Nicollet, astronomer and explorer. Peren-
nial herbs with large heads of purple or flesh-colored flowers.
Two species, southwestern U. S.
- 1410. NICOTIÁNA**, L. **Tobacco**. **Solanaceae**.
Named for Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal about
1560. Narcotic herbs, some shrubby, one a tree. About 50
species, mostly American; 11 in U. S.
- a. **N. rústica** L. Canada and eastern U. S. cult. in Turkey,
India and elsewhere. Wild Tobacco, Indian Tobacco, Real
Tobacco, Syrian Tobacco, Wit. Furnishes most of the tobacco
of Turkey, the Philippine Islands and India. Properties of (b).

- b. **N. Tabacum** L. Tropical America, now widely cultivated. Tobacco, Virginia Tobacco, Drunkwort. The dried leaves, Leaf Tobacco; **Tabacum**. U. S. P., *Tabaci folia* Br., *Folia Nicotianæ* P. G.; Ger. Tabak; Fr. *Nicotiane*, Tabac (Codex), sedative, nauseant, sternutatory. The Shiraz tobacco of Persia is derived from (c) **N. Persica** Lind. Some of the Havana tobacco is obtained from (d) **N. repanda** Willd. In the north-west (e) **N. multivalvis** Lind. is used, in Missouri (f) **N. quadrivalvis** Pursh.

1411. NIGÉLLA, L. Fennel-flower. **Ranunculaceae**.
Annuals with dissected leaves. About 25 species, Mediterranean region and western Asia.

- a. **N. Damascéna** L. Levant to southern Europe. Fennel-flower, Bishop's-wort, Devil-in-a-bush, Love-in-a-mist, Love-in-a-puzzle, Ragged-lady. *Seeds* used like those of (b).
b. **N. sativa** L. Mediterranean region. Black Cumin, Black Caraway, Fitch (of Scripture), Roman Coriander, Nutmeg-flower, Fennel-flower, Gith, Git; Ger. *Schwartzkümmel*; Fr. *Quatre épices*. *Seeds*, *semen nigelli* v. *melanthii* v. *cumini nigri*, pungent, aromatic, carminative, used like Caraway seed.

1412. NISSÓLIA, Jacq. Nissolia. **Papilionaceae**.
Trees or shrubby climbers. About 8 species; warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1413. NITRÓPHILA, Wats. Nitrophila. **Chenopodiaceae**.
From Greek, "alkali-loving". Low, somewhat succulent, herb. One species, western U. S.

1414. NOLINA, Michx. Nolina. **Liliaceae**.
Herbs with small flowers in terminal panicles. About 15 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 9 in U. S.

1415. NOPÁLEA, Salm-Dyck. Nopalea. **Cactaceae**.
Syn. *Cactus*, *Opuntia*, in part. Succulent thorny plants. About 3 species, tropical America.

- a. **N. cochenillifer** (L.) Lyons (*C. cochenillifer* L., *O. coccinellifera* Mill., *N. coccinellifera* (Mill.) Salm-Dyck.). Mexico and West Indies. Cochineal Cactus. See *Opuntia*.

1416. NOTHOCÁLAIS, Greene. False Calais. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "spurious Calais". Syn. *Troximon*, in part. Scapose herbs with solitary large flower heads (yellow). Three known species, central and western U. S. Called also False Dandelion.

1417. NOTHOLAÉNA, R. Br. Notholaena. **Polypodiaceae**.
(Written also *Nothochlaena*). Small rock-ferns. About 40 species; 14 in U. S.

1418. NOTHOSCÓRDUM, Kunth. Nothoscordum. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "false garlic". Scapose herbs resembling *Allium*, but without the odor. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1419. NYCTAGÍNEA, Choisy. *Nyctaginea*. **Nyctaginaceae**.

Named from resemblance to *Nyctago* of Jussieu, now called *Mirabilis*. Prostrate hairy annual with rose-colored flowers. One species, Texas.

1420. NYMPHAEÁ, L. 1753. Yellow Pond Lily. **Nymphaeaceae**.

From Greek, "nymph" plant. Syn. *Nuphar* (Kew), Sibth. & Sm. 1806, *Nyphar*, *Nymphozanthus*. Aquatic plants with cordate floating leaves and yellow flowers. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

- a. **N. ádvena** Soland. (*Nuphar advena* R. Br. (Kew), *Nuphar lutea* Walt., not L.). Canada to Florida, west to Rocky Mountains. Yellow Pond Lily, Common or Large Yellow Pond Lily, Spatter-dock, Beaver Lily, Beaver-root, Cow Lily, Dog Lily, Frog Lily, Horse Lily, Bull-head Lily, Bonnets, Kelp*. *Rhizome* astringent, emollient; abounds in starch.
- b. **N. lútea** L. (*Nuphar luteum* Sibth. & Sm. (Kew), *Nymphozanthus vulgaris* Rich.). Europe. European Yellow-Pond Lily, Cambric-leaf, Can Dock, Clote-leaf, Flatter Dock, Water-blob, Water-carp, Water Coltsfoot, Nenuphar, Brandy-bottles (the fruit), also most of the synonyms of (a); Fr. *Nénuphar jaune* (Codex). *Rhizome* astringent, demulcent.
- c. **N. polysépala** (Engelm.) Greene [*Nuphar polysepalum* Engelm. (Kew)]. Northwestern U. S. Western Yellow Pond Lily. Giant or Larger Yellow Pond Lily, Wankapin*. *Seeds* esculent.
- (d) **N. rubrodísca** (Morong) Greene of northeastern U. S., Red-disked Pond Lily is called Can Dock; (e) **N. sagittáfolia** Walt., southeastern U. S., Arrow-leaved Pond-lily, is called also Alligator-bonnets.

1421. NYSSA, L. Tupelo, Ogeechee Lime, etc. **Cornaceae**.

The name of a water nymph, nurse of Bacchus. Trees or shrubs. About 7 species, eastern N. America and eastern and central Asia; 4 in U. S.

- a. **N. aquática** L. [*N. uniflora* Wang. (Kew)]. Virginia to Florida, west to Missouri. Large Tupelo, Swamp Tupelo, Cotton Gum-tree, Tupelo, Black or Sour Gum.
- b. **N. Ogéche** Marsh. (*N. capitata* Walt., *N. Oye-chee* Steud.). Gulf states. Ogeechee Lime, Gopher Plum.
- c. **N. sylvática** Marsh. [*N. multiflora* Wang. (Kew)]. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Michigan. Pepperidge, Sour Gum, Tupelo, Swamp Hornbeam, Black Gum, Yellow Gum, Beetlebung, Hornbine, Hornpine, Hornpipe. *Fruit* acid.

1422. OBOLÁRIA, L. Pennywort. **Gentianaceae**.

From Greek, *obolus*, a coin, the leaves being round. A perennial herb with scanty foliage. One species, southern U. S.

1423. ÓCIMUM, L. (Ocimum). Basil. **Labiatae**.

The classical name. Herbs. About 35 species, warmer regions especially in Africa and Brazil; 1 in U. S.

- a. **O. Basilicum** L. (including *O. majus* Hort., *O. medium* Mill. and *O. minimum* L.). Asia and Africa, cult. in gardens. Sweet Basil [Basil, from the Greek, means royal], Basil, Common Basil; Ger. Basilienkraut; Fr. Basilic (Codex); Sp. Albahaca. *Herb* has ordinary properties of mints; used as a pot herb, for seasoning, etc. Several other species have similar properties, e. g.: (b) **O. sanctum** L., southern Asia and Australia, (c) **O. viride** Willd. of tropical Africa, perhaps a variety of the following, in Sierra Leone called Fever-plant, and (d) **O. gratissimum** L., Southern Asia.

1424. OCÓTEA, Aublet. - Ocotea. - **Lauraceae.**

From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. *Oreodaphne*, Nees; *Laurus*, Nectandra, *Persea*, in part. Aromatic trees or shrubs. About 200 species, mostly of tropical America, some African; 1 in Florida. See *Nectandra*.

- a. **O. Guianensis**, Aublet. (*O. opifera* Mart., *Oreodaphne opifera* Nees). Brazil. Canella de cheiro. *Bark* employed in treating abscesses. *Fruit* yields a fragrant volatile oil.

1425. ODONTÍTES, Gmel. Red Bartsia, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.**

From Greek, "toothache" remedy. Syn. *Euphrasia*; *Bartsia*, in part. Annual herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.

- a. **O. Odontites** (L.) Wettst. (*E. Odontites* L., *B. Odontites* Huds.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Bartsia, Red Eye-bright.

1426. ODONTÓSTOMUM, Tor. *Odontostomum*. **Haemodoraceae.**

From Greek, "tooth mouth". Bulbous herb with white flowers in paniced racemes. One species, Pacific coast (U. S.).

1427. OENÁNTHE, L. Water Hemlock, etc. **Umbelliferae.**

Ancient Greek plant name, "wine flower". Syn. *Phellandrium*, in part. Herbs, mostly of marshes. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

- a. **Oe. crocáta** L. Europe. Hemlock Water-dropwort, Belderoot, Bendock, Biller, Dead-tongue, Five-fingered root, Meadow Saffron*, Hemlock Dropwort, Hemlock Water-drop, Water Hemlock, Water Lovage. *Plant* an active poison. The European (b) **Oe. fistulosa** L., Common Water Hemlock; Ger. Rebendoldenkraut, is less poisonous.

- c. **Oe. Phellandrium** Lam. (*P. aquaticum* (L.)). Europe and northern Asia. Fine-leaved Water Hemlock, Death-in, Edgeweed, Horsebane, Phellandrium, Water Dropwort, Water Fennel; Ger. Wasserfenchel, Rossfenchel, Pferd'fenchel; Fr. Phellandrie aquatique (Codex), Fenouil d'eau. *Fruit*, Fructus Phellandrii, P. G., Sem. fœniculi aquatici; diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant.

1428. OENOTHÉRA, L. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.**

From Greek, "wine scent" (?), the root said to have a vinous odor. Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 20 species, New World; 5 in U. S. See *Anogra*, *Galpinsia*, *Gaurella*, *Hartmannia*, *Kneiffia*, *Lavauxia*, *Megapterum*, *Meriolix*, *Onagra*, *Pachylophus*, all formerly referred to this genus.

- 1429. OLDENLÁNDIA, L.** Bluets. **Rubiaceae.**
Named for H. B. Oldenland, Danish botanist. Syn. Hed-
yotes, in part. Small herbs. About 175 species, warmer
regions, especially of Asia; 4 in U. S.
- a. **O. umbelláta L.** (*H. umbellata* Lam.). India. Shaya, Chaya,
Indian Madder plant. *Leaves* expectorant. *Root*, Shaya root,
Chay or Choy root, Indian Madder; yields a valuable red dye.
- 1430. ÓLEA, L.** - - Olive. - **Oleaceae.**
The classical name, whence our word "oil". Trees or shrubs.
About 36 species, Old World and Oceanica.
- a. **O. Europaéa L.** (*O. Oleaster* Hoffm., *O. communis* Steud., *O.*
officinarum Cranz., *O. lancifolia* Moench) Southwestern Asia,
now widely cultivated in sub-tropical countries. Olive. The
wild tree is called Oleaster; numerous varieties are distinguish-
ed, the names being Spanish, Italian or French. *Leaves* and
bark febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent, source of Olive oil (sweet oil);
Oleum Olivae, U. S. P.
- 1431. OLEÁRIA, Moench 1802.** Daisy tree, etc. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Eurybia*, Cass. 1820. Shrubs, some trees or herbs.
About 85 species, Australia and New Zealand.
- a. **O. argophýlla F. Muell.** (*E. argophylla* Cass.). Tasmania.
Silver-leaved Musk tree. *Foliage* has a musky odor. (b.) **O.**
stelluláta DC. (*E. lirata* DC.), Tasmania, is called Daisy tree.
- 1432. OLIGÓMERIS, Cambess.** Oligomeris. **Resedaceae.**
From Greek, "few parts". Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 5
species, mostly of S. Africa; 1 in U. S.
- 1433. ÓLNEYA, Gray.** Tesota, etc. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for Stephen T. Olney, botanist of Rhode Island. A
small tree, one species, **O. Tesota** Gray, southwestern U. S.,
called Ironwood (*Arbol de hierro*) and Tesota.
- 1434. OMPHÁLEA, L.** Ouabe, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "navel" plant, alluding to form of anthers.
Climbing shrubs or small trees. About 12 species, tropical
America, one in Madagascar.
- a. **O. diándra L.** West Indies. Ouabe, West Indian Cob-nut;
Fr. Noisetier. *Seeds* edible, source of Ouabe oil.
- b. **O. oleífera Hemsley.** Central America. *Seeds* source of Tam-
bor oil which is purgative like Castor oil.
- 1435. OMPHALÓDES, Moench.** Venus' Navelwort. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "navel like", alluding to shape of seeds. Syn.
Omphalum. Herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere;
2 in U. S.
- 1436. ÓNAGRA, Adans.** Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
From Greek, "wild ass". Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in part.
Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 12 species, chiefly
North America; 8 in U. S.

- a. **O. biennis** (L.) Scop. (Oe. biennis L.). Labrador to Florida, west to Rocky Mountains. Common Evening Primrose, Wild or Field Evening Primrose, Night Willow-herb, Fever-plant, Four-o'clock*, King's Cure-all, Tree Primrose, Large Rampion, Scabish*, Scurvish; Ger. Nachtkerze; Fr. Onagre. *Plant* mucilaginous, alterative. Var. **grandiflora** Lindl. is the Common Evening Primrose of gardens.

1437. ONÓBRYCHIS, Gaertn. Sanfoin. **Papilionaceae.**
Herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, Europe and southern Asia.

- a. **O. viciifolia** Scop. (O. sativa Lam.). Europe to Central Asia. Sanfoin, Cinquefoil, Cockscomb*, Cock's-head plant, Everlasting-grass, Hen's-bill, Lucerne*, Medick Fitch; Fr. Esparecette. A valuable fodder plant.

1438. ONOCLÉA, L. Sensitive Fern, etc. **Polypodiaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant-name, "close vessel". Syn. *Struthiopteris*, in part. Ferns with segments of the fertile fronds enclosing the sori. Three species, 2 in U. S. (a) **O. sensibilis** L. is called Sensitive Fern; (b) **O. Struthiopteris** (L.) Swz. (*Osmunda Struthiopteris* L., S. Germanica Willd.) is called Ostrich Fern.

1439. ONÓNIS, L. (Anonis). Rest-harrow. **Papilionaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant-name, "ass" weed. Herbs. About 60 species, Europe and Mediterranean region.

- a. **O. arvensis** L. Europe. Rest-harrow, Bomariskie, Cammock Whin, Cat Whin, Lady Whin (Scotland), Land Whin, Ground Furze, Hen Gorse, Horse's-breath, Lewte, Wild Licorice*, Sit-fast, Steadfast, Rashburn, Ramsey, Rassels, Stainch.
b. **O. spinosa** L. Europe. Rest-harrow, Stay-plow, Cammock*, Petty Whin; Ger. Hauhechel, Ochsenbrechkraut; Fr. Bugrane, Bougrane. *Root*, Radix Ononidis, P. G., Rad. restis bovis; diuretic, lithontriptic, alterative.

1440. ONOPÓRDON, L. Cotton Thistle. **Compositae.**
The ancient Greek name, "asses' flatus". Thistle-like plants with decurrent leaves. About 12 species, Old World.

- a. **O. acanthium** L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. Cotton Thistle, Argentine Thistle; Crab-, Down-, Musk-, Oat- or Queen Mary's Thistle, known in England as Scotch Thistle, see 381 (b); Ger. Eseldistel, Krebsdistel.

1441. ONÓSMA, L. Onosma. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "ass smell". Syn. *Maharanga* DC. Bristly or hoary herbs. About 70 species, Mediterranean region to India. The roots of (a) **O. echioides** L., Europe (Ger. Lotwurz) and of (b) **O. Emodi** Wall (M. Emodi DC.), India, yield a red dye.

1442. ONOSMÓDIUM, Michx. False Gromwell. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "resembling Onosma". Syn. *Lithospermum*, in part. Hispid or hirsute herbs. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S.

- 1455. OREÓXIS**, Raf. **Oreoxis.** **Umbelliferae.**
Syn. *Cymopterus*, in part. Herb. A single species, western U. S.

- 1456. ORÍGANUM**, L. **Marjoram, etc.** **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "mountain joy". Syn. *Majorana*, in part;
Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, Old World.
1 adv. in U. S.

- a. **O. Créticum** Sieber (?). Southern Europe. Spanish Hop; Ger. Spanischer Hopfen, Kretischer Dosten, Kandischer Mairan. *Herb* of this and some allied species yields Cretan oil of Origanum or Spanish Hop oil, used to relieve tooth-ache.

- b. **O. Dictamnus** L. Levant. Dittany of Crete; Ger. Kretischer Diptam, Diptamdosten; Fr. Dictame de Crète (Codex).

- c. **O. Majorána** L. (*M. hortensis* Moench). Southern Europe and western Asia, widely cult. Sweet Marjoram, Knotted Marjoram; Ger. Meiran, Mayran, Majoran, Wurstkraut; Fr. Marjolaine (Codex); Sp. Almoraduz, Mejorana. *Herb*, *Herba majoranæ*, *H. amaraci*, *H. sampsuchi*; stomachic, carminative, used as a condiment.

- d. **O. vulgäre** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Common or Wild Marjoram (Marjerim, Margerome, Majoran; from ancient Greek name), Pot Marjoram, Winter Marjoram, Mountain Mint, Origanum (Argans, Organ, Organy, Orgament), Winter-sweet; Ger. Dosten, Brauner Dosten, Wilder Majoran, Gemeiner Wohlgemuth; Fr. Origan vulgaire (Codex). *Herb* source of oil of Origanum; carminative, anodyne, emmenagogue.

- 1457. ORMÓSIA**, Jacks. **Bread-tree.** **Papilionaceae.**
Trees. About 20 species, tropical regions, Old and New World. (a) **O. dasycárpa** Jacks. West Indies. Jamaica Bread-tree, Necklace-tree, Large Coral-bean (Jamaica).

- 1458. ORNITHÓGALUM**, L. **Star-of-Bethlehem.** **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "bird milk". Scapose herbs from coated bulbs. About 75 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **O. umbellátum** L. Mediterranean region, nat. in eastern U. S. Star-of-Bethlehem, Star-flower, Summer-snowflake, Eleven-o'clock-lady, Ten-o'clock, Sleepy-Dick, Nap-at-noon, John-go-to-bed-at-noon. *Bulbs* of this and allied species, esculent, probably the "dove's dung" of Scripture.

- 1459. OROBÁNCHÉ**, L. **Broom-rape.** **Orobanchaceae.**
From Greek, "choke vetch". Syn. *Aphyllon*, in part. Parasitic, nearly leafless plants. About 90 species. Old World and western America; 8 in U. S. See *Conopholis* and *Leptamnium*.

- a. **O. minor** Sutt. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S., parasitic on roots of clover. Lesser Broom-rape, Clover Broom-rape, Devil's-root, Hell-root, Herb-bane, Shepherd's-pouch*, Strangle-tare.

- 1460. OROCHAENÁCTIS**, Coville. *Orochaenactis*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "mountain Chaenactis". Syn. *Chaenactis*, in part. Viscid low annual. One species, California.
- 1461. OROGENÍA**, Wats. *Orogenia*. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "mountain born". Herbs, related to *Erigenia*. Two or three species, western U. S.
- 1462. ORÓNIA**, Greene. *Oso-berry*. **Drupaceae**.
Syn. *Nuttallia*, Tor. & Gr. Small tree, foliage yielding much hydrocyanic acid. One species, California.
- 1463. ORÓNTIUM**, L. *Golden-club*. **Araceae**.
Greek name of a water plant from the river "Orontes". Aquatic herb. A single species, eastern U. S.
- a. **O. aquáticum** L. Massachusetts to Louisiana, mostly near the coast. *Golden-club*, *Tawkin*, *Water Dock*, *Tuckahoe*.
Seeds and rhizomes formerly eaten by aborigines.
- 1464. ORÓPHACA**, Britton. *Milk Vetch*. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "mountain Vetch". Syn. *Phaca*, *Astragalus*, in part. Canescent or villous herbs. Three known species, northwestern U. S.
- 1465. ORTHOCÁRPUS**, Nutt. *Orthocarpus*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "erect fruited". Herbs. About 30 species, New World; 27 in U. S.
- 1466. ORTHOSÍPHON**, Benth. *Java Tea*. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "straight tube". Herbs or undershrubs. About 30 species, India and tropical America. (a) **O. stamíneus** Benth. East Indies. *Java Tea*. *Leaves* diuretic, demulcent.
- 1467. ORÝCTES**, Wats. *Oryctes*. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "plowshare" or "furrow". Low annual. One species, Nevada.
- 1468. ORÝZA**, L. - - - *Rice*. - - - **Gramineae**.
The Greek name of (a). Coarse grasses. About 10 species, southern Asia.
- a. **O. satíva** L. (*O. officinalis* Wall., *O. communissima* Lour., *O. paulstris* Salisb.). Southern Asia, widely cult. in sub-tropical regions. *Rice*; Ger. *Reis*; Fr. *Riz* (Codex); Sp. *Aroz*. The unhusked rice is called *paddy*. One of the most important of all food plants; source of rice starch.
- 1469. OSBÉRTIA**, Greene. *Osbertia*. **Compositae**.
Herb. One species, western U. S.
- 1470. OSMÁNTHUS**, Lour. *Fragrant Olive*, etc. **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "fragrant flower". Syn. *Olea*, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, N. America, western Asia and Polynesia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **O. frágrens** (Thunb.) Lour. (*Olea fragrans* Thunb.). China. Fragrant Olive. *Flowers* used to perfume tea. The American Olive of southeastern U. S., (b) **O. Americanus** (L.) B. & H. (*Olea Americana* L.), is called also Devil-wood, the wood hard to split.
- 1471. OSMÚNDA**, L. Flowering Fern. **Osmundaceae**.
Dedicated to Osmunder, a Scandinavian deity. Marsh ferns, fertile fronds or portions of frond greatly modified, justifying the popular name. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.
- a. **O. cinnamómea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Cinnamon Fern, Swamp Brake, Fiddle-heads, Bread-root.
- b. **O. regális** L. Europe, Asia, Canada, U. S. east of Rocky Mountains, Mexico. Royal Fern, Buckhorn Brake, Royal Brake, Royal Osmund, Regal Fern, King Fern, Flowering Fern, Royal Flowering Fern, Snake or Ditch Fern, Tree Fern*, Buckhorn Male-fern, Hartshorn bush, Lady Brake, Flowering Brake, Herb Christopher*, St. Christopher's herb, Bog Onion*, Osmund-the-waterman; Ger. Königsfarn, Traubenfarn. *Rhizome* tonic, astringent, demulcent.
- 1472. ÓSTRYA**, Scop. Hop-Hornbeam. **Betulaceae**.
The classical name. Syn. *Carpinus*, in part. Trees with heavy hard wood. Four known species, N. temperate zone; 2 in U. S.
- a. **O. Virginiana** (Mill.) Willd. (*C. Virginiana* Mill., *O. Virginia* Willd.). Canada and eastern U. S. Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood, Deer-wood, Lever-wood, Hardhack*, Black Hazel, Indian Cedar. *Bark* bitter tonic.
- 1473. OUROUPÁRIA**, Aubl. 1775. Gambir. **Rubiaceae**.
Syn. *Uncaria*, Schreb. 1789, *Uncinaria*, Reichb. 1841; *Nauclea*, in part. Shrubby climbers with hooked spines. About 35 species mostly of India, one of S. America.
- a. **O. Gambier** (Roxb.) Baill. (U. Gambier Roxb., N. Gambier Hunter). East Indies. An extract of the leaves and young shoots constitutes the tanning material *gambir* (gambier), called also terra japonica and pale catechu, *Catechu pallidum*, *Catechu*, Br. and P. G.; Ger. Gambir Catechu, Gutta Gambir; Fr. Gambir cubique; astringent. See *Acacia Catechu*. Gambir is prepared also from (b) **O. ácida** (Roxb.) Lyons (*U. acida* Roxb.) of Pulo Penang and neighboring islands.
- 1474. OWÉNIA**, F. Muell. Plum*, Wild Apple. **Meliaceae**.
Named for Richard Owen, naturalist. Trees. About 6 species, Australia. (a) **O. cerasífera** F. Muell. is called Sweet Plum, Rancooran; (b) **O. venósa** F. Muell. is called Sour Plum, Pyddharr, Tulip-wood.
- 1475. OXÁLIS**, L. Wood Sorrel. **Oxalidaceae**.
From Greek, "sour". Syn. *Oxys*, Adans. Herbs, often bulbous, with digitate (commonly trifoliate) leaves. About 250 species, chiefly of warmer regions; 20 in U. S., including some naturalized.

a. **O. Acetosélla** L. (*Oxys Acetosella* Scop.). Europe, Asia, northern Africa, N. America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Wood Sorrel, White or True Wood-sorrel, Wood-sour, Wood-sower†, Alleluia (Allolida, Lujula), Cuckoo-bread, Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo's-meat, Cuckoo-sour, Cuckoo's or Gowk's Clover, Hearts, Ladies' Clover, Laverocks, Sour or Sleeping Clover, Sleeping-beauty, Sheep Sorrel, Sour Trefoil or Trifoly, Shamrock, Stubwort, Green-sauce; Ger. Sauerklee, Hasenklee; Fr. Alléluia, Surelle, Pain de coucou; Sp. Acederilla, Socoyol. [Many of above synonyms apply equally to other species]. *Plant*, as in other species, acidulous, diuretic, antiscorbutic; contains oxalic acid, and so may be poisonous.

b. **O. stricta** L. (*O. corniculata* var. *stricta* Sav., *Oxys stricta* All.). Canada and Eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Ladies' Sorrel, Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel, Sheep Sorrel, Sheep-poison. (c) **O. corniculata** L., Procumbent Yellow Wood-sorrel, is not distinguished popularly from this species. The Index Kewensis includes both under the latter name.

1476. OXYCÓCCUS, Hill. 1756. Cranberry. **Vacciniaceae**. From Greek, "sour berry". Syn. Schollera, Roth. not Schreb.; *Vaccinium*, in part. Trailing or erect shrubs. Four species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

a. **O. macrocárpus** (Ait.) Pers. *V. macrocarpon* Ait., but Index Kew. makes this a synonym of (b), as also *O. macrocarpus* Turcz.). British America south to N. Carolina, Michigan and Minnesota. American Cranberry, Large Cranberry, Bearberry, with other synonyms of (b).

b. **O. Oxycéccus** (L.) MacM. (*V. Oxycoccus* L., *O. palustris* Pers. (Kew), *S. Oxycoccus* Roth.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. European or Small Cranberry, Cranberry, Cramberry, Crane's-berry, Marsh Cranberry, Crowberry, Marshberry, Moss-berry, Moor-berry, Bog-berry, Fen-berry, Sourberry, Sow-berry†, Swamp Redberry, Bogwort, Marshwort, Moonog, Moss-milion (i. e. Moss-melon); Ger. Moosbeere, Kesselbeere, Sauerbeere, Kranichbeere. *Fruit*, *Fructus oxycoccus*, *Baccæ oxycocci*, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.

1477. OXYDÉNDRUM, DC. Sour-wood. **Ericaceae**. From Greek, "sour tree". Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. A tree with deciduous sour leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

a. **O. arbóreum** (L.) DC. (*A. arborea* L.). Pennsylvania to Florida. Sourwood, Sorrel-tree, Elk-tree. *Leaves* refrigerant, diuretic.

1478. OXYGRAPHIS, Bunge. Crowfoot*. **Ranunculaceae**. From Greek, "sharp style". Syn. *Cyrtorhyncha*, *Ranunculus*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Ranunculus*. About 10 species, mostly Asiatic; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **O. Cymbalária** (Pursh) Prantl. (*R. Cymbalaria* Pursh.).

1479. OXYPOLIS, Raf. 1825. Pig Potato, etc. **Umbelliferae**. Syn. *Tiedemannia*, DC. 1829, *Archemora*, DC. 1829; *Oenanthe*, *Peucedanum*, *Sium*, in part. Perennial marsh herbs from tuberous roots. Four species, all of U. S.

- a. **O. filifórmis** (Walt.) Brit. (*Oe. filiformis* Walt., *Ox. teretifolia* Raf.). Southeastern U. S. False Dropwort, *Oxypolis*?
- b. **O. rígida** (L.) Raf. (*S. rigidum* L., *A. rigida* DC., *P. ternatum* Nutt. (Kew), *A. ternata* Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Cowbane, Hemlock Dropwort, Water Dropwort, Pig Potato.

1480. OXÝRIA, Hill. Mountain Sorrel. **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "sour". Syn. *Acetosa*, *Rumex*, in part.
Fleshy herbs with acid foliage. Two known species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. **O. dígyna** (L.) Hill (*R. digynus* L., *A. digyna* Mill., *O. reniformis* Hook.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Hampshire and Colorado. Mountain Sorrel, Round-leaved Sorrel, Sour Dock, Boreal Sour Dock.

1481. OXÝSTYLIS, Tor. & Frem. *Oxystylis*. **Capparidaceae**.
From Greek, "sharp style". Herb with small yellow flowers.
A single species, California.

1482. OXYTÉNIA, Nutt. *Oxytenia*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "pointed", alluding to the leaves. Shrubby plant resembling *Artemisia*. One species, California to Colorado.

1483. OXYTHÉCA, Nutt. *Oxytheca*. **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "pointed case". Annuals resembling *Eriogonum*. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in western U. S.

1484. OXÝTRIA, Raf. 1836. *Oxytria*. **Liliaceae**.
Syn. *Schœnolirion*, Tor. 1855. Scapose herbs. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.

1485. PACHÝLOPHUS, Spach. Scapose Primrose. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "thick crest". Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in part. Scapose herb with white or pink flowers. One species, central U. S.;

1486. PACHYSÁNDRA, Michx. *Pachysandra*. **Buxaceae**.
From Greek, "thick stamen". Monœcious perennial herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.; (a) *P. procumbens* Michx. Alleghany Mountain Spurge.

1487. PACHÝSTIMA, Raf. (*Pachystima*). **Celastraceae**.
Syn. *Oreophila*, Nutt. Evergreen shrubs. Two species, both of U. S.

1488. PAEÓNIA, L. - Peony. - **Ranunculaceae**.
The ancient Greek name, from *Pæon*, the physician of the gods. Herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. Moután** Simson. Japan and China. Tree *Pæony*, Botan (Japan), Moutan (China-meu-tang, King of flowers),

- b. **P. officinális** L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Peony (Piany, Pianet, Piney), Chesses†, Naupie, Sheep-shearing Rose; Ger. Gichtrose, Pfingstrose; Fr. Pivoine officinale (Codex); Sp. Peonia. *Root* antispasmodic. The Chinese Peony of gardens (White or Fragrant Peony) is (c) **P. albiflóra** Pall.

1489. PALAFÓXIA, Lag. Palafoxia. **Compositae**.
Named for Jose Palafox, noted Spanish general. Herbs, some shrubby, with purple or white flowers. About 4 species, N. America; 2 in southwestern U. S.

1490. PALÁQUIUM, Blanco 1837. Gutta-percha tree. **Sapotaceae**.
Syn. *Dichopsis*, Thw. 1864; *Isonandra*, in part. Trees with milky sap. About 30 species, East Indies.

- a. **P. Gútta** (Hook f.) Burck. (*I. Gutta* Hook. f., *D. Gutta* B. & H.). East Indies. Taban or Gutta-taban tree. *Concrete exudate*, Gutta percha, Gummi plasticum, Gummi gettania; Ger. Fr. Gutta-percha (Codex); used for splints, etc.

1491. PALIÚRUS, Juss. Christ's Thorn. **Rhamnaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Zizyphus*, in part. Thorny shrubs. Two species, Mediterranean region and Asia.

- a. **P. aculeátus** Lamb. (*P. Spina-Christi* Mill., *P. vulgaris* Steud., *Z. Spina-Christi* Georgi, *Z. Paliurus* Willd.). Southern Europe to India. Christ's Thorn, Christ-thorn; Fr. Portechapeau. *Seeds* yield a dye. Perhaps the plant from which the "crown of thorns" was plaited.

1492. PALMERÉLLA, Gray. Palmerella. **Lobeliaceae**.
Named for the discoverer, Dr. Edward Palmer. Herbs. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1493. PÁNAX, L. (Panacea). Ginseng. **Araliaceae**.
Ancient Greek plant-name, "all healing". Syn. *Aralia*, Ginseng, in part. Perennial herbs from thickened roots. About 10 species, North America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. Gínseng** Nees. [*A. Ginseng* Dec. & Planch. (Kew).] China, Chinese or Genuine Ginseng (Jin-tian or Jin-Shen), Asiatic Ginseng, Schinseng; Ger. Chinesische Kraftwurzel. *Root* aromatic, esteemed by the Chinese almost a panacea, especially as an aphrodisiac.

b. **P. quinquefólius** L. (*G. quinquefolium* Wood, *A. quinquefolia* Dec. & Planch. (Kew), *P. Ginseng* C. A. Meyer, not Nees., *P. Ninsi* Thunb. not L.). Quebec to Alabama, west to Nebraska. Ginseng, American Ginseng, Jinshang (U. S.), Ninsin*, Sang, Red-berry, Five-fingers, Garentoquen (Iroquois), Grantogen; Ger. Amerikanische Kraftwurzel, Schinseng, Fr. Ginseng. *Root* aromatic, stimulant.

c. **P. trifólius** L. (*A. trifolia* Dec. & Planch. (Kew), *G. trifolium* Wood.). Canada and eastern U. S. Dwarf Ginseng, Dwarf Ground-nut.

1494. PANCRÁTÍUM, L. Sea Daffodil, etc. **Amaryllidaceae**.
From Greek, all powerful". Bulbous herbs. About 12 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **P. marítimum** L. Europe. Pancratic Squill, Sea Daffodil. *Bulb* diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

1495. PÁNDANUS, Rumph. 1781. Screw Pine. **Pandanaceae**.
Syn. **Keura**, Forsk. 1775, *Athrodactylis*, Forst. 1776.
Shrubby or arboreous plants. About 50 species, tropical regions of eastern hemisphere and Oceanica.

- a. **P. odorifera** (Forsk.) Lyons (K. *odorifera*, Forsk. 1775, K. *odora* Thunb. *P. odoratissima* L. f., 1781 (Kew), *P. verus* Rumph., *P. fascicularis* Lam., *A. spinosa* Forst.). India, Australia and Oceanica. Fragrant-flowered Screw-pine or Pandanus, Screw Pine, Umbrella-tree*, *Hala* (Pacific islands). *Flowers* yield Keora or Ketgee oil. *Fruit*, called breadfruit*, edible, the chief food of natives of some of the Micronesian islands. *Leaves* (*Lauhala*) used for plaiting mats, fans, sugar-sacks, etc., as are those of (b) **P. útilis** Bory. in the Mauritius Islands.

1496. PÁNICUM, L. Panic-grass, etc. **Gramineae**.
Ancient Latin name of a grass, probably *Sorghum*. Annual or perennial grasses. About 300 species; about 100 in U. S.

- a. **P. miláceum** L. (*P. Miliare* Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. Millet, Broom-corn Millet, Hirse, Warree (Hindustan). (b) **P. frumentáceum** Roxb., the Shamalo or Shamoola of India, also yields a kind of millet.

1497. PAPÁVER, L. - Poppy. - **Papaveraceae**.
The classical name. Herbs with milky sap; flowers showy. About 25 species, mostly of Old World; 10 indigenous and nat. in U. S.

- a. **P. Argemóne** L. (*P. clavigerum* Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Pale Rough-fruited Poppy, Long Rough-fruited Poppy, Wind Rose, Headache.
- b. **P. dúbium** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Long Smooth-fruited Poppy, Blaver, Headache.
- c. **P. Rhoéas** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Corn Poppy (Purpy, Popple, Pope), Field or Red Poppy, Corn Rose, Copper Rose (Cuprose), Cockeno, Canker, Canker Rose, African Rose, Blind-eyes, Cheesebowl, Chasbow†, Headache, Headwark†, Thunder-flower; Ger. Klatschrose, Klapperrose, Feldrose; Fr. Coquelicot (Codex), Pavot rouge; Sp. Ampola. *Petals*, Red-poppy petals, Rhoeados Petala, Br., Flores rhœados, Fl. papaveris erratici; anodyne.
- d. **P. sonníferum** L. (*P. officinale* C. C. Gmel., *P. album* Mill.). Mediterranean region, cult. in India and commonly in gardens. Opium Poppy, Cheesebowl (Chasbow), Pushpole, Joan Silverpin, Marble-flower, Ger. Mohn; Fr. Pavot blanc, Pavot officinal (Codex). *Capsules* of the white variety, *B. sonniferum* var. *album* DC., *P. officinale* Gmel.); *Papaveris* (capsulae, Br., Fructus *Papaveris* immaturi P. G., **Papaver**. U. S. P., 1870,

Codia; mildly narcotic. *Seeds*, Maw-seed, yield Poppy oil. *Concrete exudation* from unripe capsules, *Opium*. U. S. P., Meconium, Succus thebaicus; narcotic, anodyne, soporific. Source of Morphine, Codeine and other alkaloids.

1498. **PARAMÉRIA**, Benth. *Parameria*. **Apocynaceae**. Shrubby climbers. About 5 species, East Indies. (a) *P. vulnerária* Radlk., Philippine Islands, is the source of Cebu balsam.

1499. **PARIETÁRIA**, L. *Pellitory*. **Urticaceae**. The ancient Latin name, whence the English word Pellitory. Herbs. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.

- a. *P. officínalis* L. Europe. Wall Pellitory, Wall Paritory†, Pellitory-of-the-wall, Wallwort, Lichwort; Ger. Glaskraut; Fr. Pariétaire (Codex). Perce-muraille; Sp. Parietaria. *Herb* astringent, diuretic, lithontriptic. (b) *P. Pennsylvánica* Muhl., American Pellitory, is called also Hammerwort and Helxine.

1500. **PARINÁRIUM**, Aubl. *Gingerbread-tree*. **Rosaceae**. Syn. Parinari, Nonda. Trees, some having edible fruits. About 40 species, tropical regions. (a.) *P. macrophyllum* Sabine. West Africa. *Gingerbread Plum*. (b.) *P. Nónda* F. Muell. Australia. Nonda tree. *Fruit* edible. *Gingerbread-tree*.

1501. **PÁRIS**, L. *Herb Paris*. **Convallariaceae**. From Latin *par* "equal", all parts of the plant being in fours. Herbs with the leaves in a single whorl. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. *P. quadrifólia* L. Europe. *Herb-Paris*, *Herb of Paris*, *Herb-truelove*, *Devil-in-a-bush*, *Fox-grape**, *Leopard's-bane**, *Four-leaved-grass*, *One-berry*; Ger. Einbeere; Fr. Parisette. *Plant* reputed narcotic.

1502. **PARISHÉLLA**, Gray. *Parishella*. **Lobeliaceae**. Herb. One species in California.

1503. **PÁRKIA**, R. Br. *African Locust*. **Mimosaceae**. Trees. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.

- a. *P. biglandulósa* W. & A. Africa, originally from India. *African Locust*, *Nitta* or *Nutta tree*, *Doura* (of Soudan), *Soudan Coffee*. *Seeds* and *saccharine pulp* surrounding them, esculent; a substitute for coffee.

1504. **PARKINSÓNIA**, L. *Horse-Bean*, etc. **Caesalpinaceae**. Named for John Parkinson, herbalist to James I. Trees. About 7 species, tropical America, 1 of Africa; 1 in U. S. (a) *P. aculeáta* L. West Indies, Mexico and southern U. S. *Retama*, *Horse-bean*, *Jerusalem Thorn* (Jamaica). *Bark* febrifuge.

- 1505. PARNÁSSIA**, L. Grass of Parnassus. **Saxifragaceae**.
The ancient Greek name, plant of 'Parnassus'. Scapose herbs with white or yellowish flowers. About 12 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 8 in U. S. Synonyms are White Buttercup, White Liverwort.
- 1506. PARONÝCHIA**, Adans. Whitlowwort. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Greek plant name, "whitlow plant". Syn. *Anychia*, in part. Tufted perennials. About 40 species; 15 in U. S. Synonyms are Nailwort and Knot-grass*.
- a. **P. argyrócoma** (Michx.) Nutt. (*A. argyrocoma* Michx.).
Maine to Georgia. Silver Whitlowwort, Silver Chickweed, Silver-head.
- 1507. PAROSÉLA**, Cav. 1802. *Parosela*. **Papilionaceae**.
Anagram of *Psoralea*. Syn. *Dalea*, Willd. 1803, not P. Br., 1756. Herbs or shrubs with small purple, white or yellow flowers in spikes. About 110 species, New World; 46 in U. S.
- 1508. PARRÁSIA**, Greene. *Parrasia*. **Cruciferae**.
Syn. *Greggia*, Gray 1852, not Engelm. 1848. Sub-shrubs. Two species, southwestern U. S.
- 1509. PÁRRYA**, R. Br. *Parrya*. **Cruciferae**.
Low alpine herbs from thick perennial rootstocks. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.
- 1510. PARRYÉLLA**, Tor. & Gr. *Parryella*. **Papilionaceae**.
One species in U. S.
- 1511. PARSONSIA**, P. Br. 1756, (not of R. Br. 1809). **Lythraceae**.
Named for Dr. James Parsons, Scotch botanist. Syn., *Cuphea*, P. Br. 1756, also *Lythrum*, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 180 species, New World; 5 in U. S.
- a. **P. petioláta** (L.) Rusby (*L. petiolatum* L., *C. viscosissima* Jacq.). Rhode Island to Georgia, west to Kansas. Blue Wax-weed, Clammy *Cuphea*, Tar-weed, Wax-bush, Wax-weed.
- 1512. PARTHÉNICE**, Gray. *Parthenice*. **Compositae**.
Cinereous annual. One species, Colorado and Arizona.
- 1513. PARTHÉNÍUM**, L. Feverfew, etc. **Compositae**.
Greek plant name, "maidenly" or "pure". Syn. *Hystero-phorus*, Adans. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, New World.
- a. **P. Hysteróphorus** L. (*P. pinnatifidum* Stokes). West Indies to southeastern U. S. Bastard Feverfew, Indian Mugwort, Wild Wormwood, White-head (W. Indies), Brown-bush. *Plant* tonic, febrifuge, emmenagogue.
- b. **P. integrifólium** L. (*P. amplexans* Raf.). Maryland to Georgia, west to Texas and Minnesota. American Feverfew, Prairie Dock*, Cutting Almond, Nephritic plant, Wild Quinine. *Plant* bitter, diuretic, febrifuge.

1514. PARTHENOCEISSUS, Planch. 1887. **Vitaceae.**

From Greek, "virgin's Cissus". Syn. *Quinaria*, Raf. 1830, not Lour. 1790; *Ampelopsis*, *Cissus*, *Hedera*†, *Vitis* (Kew), in part. Climbing or trailing woody vines. About 10 species, Asia; one in N. America.

- a. **P. quinquefólia** (L.) Planch. (*H. quinquefolia* L., *V. hederacea* Willd. (Kew), *A. quinquefolia* Michx., *C. quinquefolia* Pers.). Canada, eastern U. S. and Mexico, also in Cuba. Virginia Creeper, American Ivy, American-joy, False Grape, Five-finger, Five-leaved Ivy, Five-fingered Ivy, American Woodbine, Woodbine*, Wild Woodbine, Wild Wood-vine, Woody Climber; Ger. Wilder Wein, Amerikanischer Ephew; Fr. Vigne vierge. *Bark and twigs* alterative, tonic, expectorant, diuretic.

- b. **P. tricuspidáta** (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch. (*A. tricuspidata* S. & Z., *V. inconstans* Miq. (Kew), *A. Veitchii* of gardeners). Japan, widely cult. as an ornamental vine, Japanese Ivy.

1515. PASSIFLÓRA, L. Passion-flower. **Passifloraceae.**

Latin, "flower" of our Savior's "passion". Herbaceous or woody climbers. About 250 species, tropical regions mostly of the New World; 9 in U. S.

- a. **P. foétida** L. Southeastern U. S., West Indies, etc. West Indian Love-in-a-mist, Wild Water-lemon. *Plant* expectorant, antispasmodic.
- b. **P. hispida** DC. (*P. Marigouja* Per.). Jamaica. Bull-hoof, Dutchman's-laudanum. *Flowers* narcotic.
- c. **P. incarnáta** L. Southeastern U. S. Wild Passion-flower or Passion-vine. *Plant* antispasmodic. Extract of *root* used in treatment of ulcers, hemorrhoids, etc. *Fruit* edible, called May-pops. Similar medicinal properties belong to the Yellow Passion-flower, (d) **P. lútea** L., of southeastern U. S.
- e. **P. laurifólia** L. (*P. tinifolia* Juss.). West Indies to Brazil. Water Lemon, Jamaica Honeysuckle, Bay-leaved Passion-flower. *Fruit* edible. *Leaves* astringent, anthelmintic.
- f. **P. quadranguláris** L. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Granadilla (Diminutive of Granada, Spanish name of Pomegranate), Grenadilla. *Fruit* (i. e. pulp surrounding the seeds) esculent. *Root* narcotic. Many other species yield similar edible fruits, commonly known as granadilla, or in some cases, as water-lemon. The most notable are (g) **P. édulis** Sims, Brazil; (h) **P. liguláris** Juss., Mexico to Bolivia, of delicious flavor; (i) **P. macrocarpa** Masters, Brazil to Peru; fruit reaching eight pounds in weight; (j) **P. malifórmis** L., West Indies to Brazil, Sweet Calabash, Sweet Water-lemon, Culupa, Curuba†.

1516. PASTINÁCA, L. Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.**

Latin name of Parsnip or Carrot, from *pastus*, "food". Syn. *Pucedanum*, in part. Herbs with fleshy roots and yellow flowers. About 7 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **P. satíva** L. (*Peucedanum sativum* S. Benth.). Europe and Asia, everywhere cult., nat. in U. S. Parsnep (Parsnip, Par-senep, Pastnip, Pasnet); The wild plant is known as Mad-nep, Mypes, Tank, Hart's-eye, Queen-weed. *Root* esculent. *Seeds* diuretic.
- 1517. PATRÍNIA**, Juss. *Patrinia*. **Valerianaceae**.
Named for M. Patrini, French botanist. Herbs with corymbed yellow flowers. About 8 species, Asia. (a) **P. scabiosaefolia** Link. Japan. Kesso. *Root* antispasmodic.
- 1518. PAULLÍNIA**, L. *Guarana*, etc. **Sapindaceae**.
Named for C. F. Paullini, German botanist, d. 1712. Shrub by twining plants. About 125 species, mostly of tropical America, one African.
- a. **P. Cupána** Kunth (*P. sorbilis* Mart.). Brazil. *Crushed seeds* moulded into cylindrical masses and dried constitute **Guarana**, U. S. P., Brazilian Cocoa; *Pasta guarana*, *Pasta seminum paulliniæ*; very rich in caffeine, used as a beverage and as a nerve stimulant.
- 1519. PAULÓWNIA**, Sieb. & Zucc. ? **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Czar, Paul I. Syn. *Bignonia*†, in part. A large tree resembling *Catalpa*. One species, Japan, nat. in southeastern U. S. *Paulownia*.
- 1520. PAVÓNIA**, Cav. *Pavonia*. **Malvaceae**.
Named for Don Josef Pavon, botanical traveler in Peru. Herbs or small shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions of America, a few in Asia; 4 in U. S.
- 1521. PÉCTIS**, L. - *Pectis*. - **Compositae**.
From Latin *pecten*, "comb", alluding to the pappus. Strong-scented herbs with small flower heads (yellow). About 50 species, warmer regions of New World, 12 in U. S.
- 1522. PECTOCÁRYA**, DC. 1840. *Pectocarya*. **Boraginaceae**.
From Greek, "comb nut". Syn. *Ktenospermum*, Lehm. 1837. Low annuals with minute white flowers. About 6 species, New World; 4 in U. S.
- 1523. PEDICULÁRIS**, L. *Lousewort*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Latin, "lousewort", the plants formerly believed to breed lice in sheep. Herbs. About 125 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 33 in U. S.; Ger. *Läusekraut*; Fr. *Pedulaire*.
- a. **P. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Colorado and south into Mexico. Wood Betony, Lousewort, High Heal-all, Beefsteak plant, Head Betony, Snaffles, Lousewort Foxglove
- b. **P. palústris** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Red-rattle, Cow's-wort, Marsh Lousewort. Similar to this species, but with smaller flowers, is (c) **P. parviflora** J. E. Smith of Oregon and British America.
- 1524. PEDILÁNTHUS**, Neck. Slipper Plant. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From Greek, "sandal flower". Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

- a. **P. tithymaloïdes** Poit. West Indies and S. America. Jew-bush, Slipper-plant, Slipper Spurge. *Plant* emetic, antisyphilitic.

1525. PÉGANUM, L. Peganum. **Zygophyllaceae.**
The Greek name of Rue, "solid", alluding to the fleshy leaves. Odorous herbs. About 5 species, warmer regions of New and Old World; 1 in U. S.

1526. PELARGÓNIUM, L'Her. Geranium. **Geraniaceae.**
From Greek, "stork plant", the beaked capsules resembling a stork's bill. Herbs or shrubs with umbellate flowers. About 400 species, Old World, mostly African.

- a. **P. odoratissimum** Ait. South Africa. Nutmeg-scented Pelargonium or Geranium. *Leaves* yield a fragrant volatile oil often substituted for oil of rose. From (b) **P. radula** (Cav.) Ait., Rough Rose Geranium, and (c) **P. capitatum** (L.) Ait., Rose-scented Pelargonium or Geranium, similar oils are obtained, known as oil of Rose Geranium or oil of Pelargonium. See Andropogon.

- d. **P. triste** Ait. S. Africa. Night-scented Pelargonium. *Tubers* edible. Among the numerous cultivated Pelargoniums may be especially noted (e) **P. grandiflorum** Willd., the large-flowered Lady Washington Geranium, (f) **P. peltatum** Ait., Ivy-leaved Geranium and (g) **P. zonale** L'Her., the Common Horse-shoe Geranium.

1527. PELLAÉA, Link. Cliff-Brake. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "dark", alluding to the stipes. Syn. *Pteris*, in part. Rock-loving ferns. About 55 species; 15 in U. S. (a) **P. atropurpurea** (L.) Link. (*Pter. atropurpurea* L.). British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake, Clayton's Cliff-brake, Indian's-dream.

1528. PELTÁNDRA, Raf. Arrow-Arum. **Araceae.**
From Greek, "shield stamen". Syn. *Calla*, *Arum*, *Xanthosoma*, in part. Bog herbs with arrow-shaped leaves. Two species, both of eastern U. S.

- a. **P. sagittae-folia** (Michx.) Morong (*C. sagittae-folia* Michx., *P. alba* Raf., *X. sagittae-folia* Chapm., not Schott.). Virginia to Florida. White Arrow-arum, Arrow-leaved Spoon-flower.
- b. **P. Virgínica** (L.) Kunth (*A. Virginicum* L.). Arrow Arum, Green Arrow-arum, Virginia Wake-robin, Tuckahoe*. *Rhizomes* acrid, abounding in starch, formerly used as food by the Indians.

1529. PELTIPHÝLLUM, Engelm. **Saxifragaceae.**
From Greek, "shield leaf". One species in U. S.

1530. PENAÉA, L. Penæa. **Penaeaceae.**
Named for Pierre Pena, French botanist, 16th Century. Undershubs. About 20 species, Africa.

- a. **P. fucáta** L. (*P. furcata* Mur., *P. fuscata* Auct., not Poir., *P. Sarcocolla* L.) and (b) **P. mucronáta** L. of central and southern Africa, are the reputed although improbable source of the *exudate*, Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, Anzeroot (Arabia), Gujara (Hindustan); Ger. Fleischleimgummi, Fischleimgummi; Fr. Sarcocolle; reputed detergent, discutient, depilatory.
- 1531. PENNISÉTUM**, Pers. Egyptian Millet. **Gramineae**.
From Latin, "feather bristle". Syn. *Panicum*, *Penicillaria*, in part. About 40 species, warmer regions.
- a. **P. thyphoídeum** Rich. (*Pan. cœruleum* Mill., *Penic. spicata* Willd.). Egypt to India, cult. in southern U. S. Egyptian or East Indian Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl Millet, Bajree (India), Egyptian Wheat. One of the principal cereals of India. In China (b) **P. cereále** Trin. is cultivated likewise.
- 1532. PENTACAÉNA**, Bartling. *Pentacæna*. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "Five thorns". Tufted perennials with pungent subulate leaves. About 4 species, New World; 1 in southwestern U. S.
- 1533. PENTACHAÉTA**, Nutt. *Pentachaeta*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "Five awned". Low vernal annuals. About 6 species, southwestern U. S.
- 1534. PÉNTHORUM**, L. Ditch Stonecrop. **Crassulaceae**.
From Greek, "five" and "rule", the parts of the flower being all in fives. Perennial herbs with flowers in second cymes. Three known species, Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **P. sedóides** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Virginia Stonecrop, Ditch Stonecrop. *Herb* astringent.
- 1535. PÉNTODON**, Hochst. *Pentodon*. **Rubiaceae**.
From Greek, "five toothed". Syn. *Oldenlandia*, in part. Tender annuals. Two species, one in Africa, one in southeastern U. S. to Cuba.
- 1536. PENTSTÉMON**, Soland. Beard-tongue. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "five stamens", the flowers having a fifth rudimentary stamen. Syn. *Penstemon*, *Pentastemon*. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 110 species, North America; 107 in U. S., mostly southwestern.
- 1537. PEPERÓMIA**, Ruiz. & Pav. *Peperomia*. **Piperaceae**.
From Greek, "pepper like". Fleshy herbs, some shrubby. About 400 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 2 in U. S.
- 1538. PERÁMIUM**, Salisb. 1812. *Goodyera*. **Orchidaceae**.
Syn. *Goodyera* (Kew), R. Br. 1813, also *Satyrion* and *Neottia*, in part. Herbs with tufted basal leaves, the inconspicuous flowers in bracted spikes. About 25 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **P. pubéscens** (Willd.) MacM. (*N. pubescens* Willd., *G. pubescens* R. Br.). Canada and eastern U. S. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain, Net-leaf Plantain, Spotted Plantain, Rattlesnake-weed, Networt, Adder's Violet*, Ratsbane, Scrofula-weed.

Plant reputed alterative. The smaller (b) P. répens (L.) Salisb. (*S. repens* L., *G. repens* R. Br.), *Creeping or Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain, is called also White Plantain, Smaller Net-leaf Plantain and Squirrel-ear.*

1539. PERAPHYLLUM, Nutt. Peraphyllum. Pomaceae.

Shrubs, allied to *Amelanchier*. One species, central U. S.

1540. PERÉSKIA, L., not Vell. 1825. Bleo, etc. Cactaceae.

Syn. *Pierescia*, *Peireskia*. Leafy as well as thorny shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

- a. *P. aculeáta* Mill. West Indies. Barbados or West Indian Gooseberry, Gooseberry shrub. *Fruit edible. In New Granada the leaves of the Bleo, (b) P. Bléo* DC., are used for salad.

1541. PERÉZIA, Lag. Perezia. Compositae.

Syn. *Dumerelia*, Less., not Lag.; *Trixis*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions of America; 5 in U. S.

- a. *P. adnáta* Gray (T. Pipitzahoac Schaffner., D. Alamani DC.). Central Mexico. *Rhizome laxative. From this and other species is obtained pipitzahoic acid, called vegetable gold, which has purgative properties.*

1542. PERICÓME, Gray Pericome. Compositae.

From Greek, "hair all around", referring to the akenes. A strong-scented herb with yellow flowers. Arizona to New Mexico. A second species is found in Mexico.

1543. PERÍLLA, L. Perilla. Labiatae.

From vernacular, Hindustan. Syn. *Ocimum*, in part. Annual herbs with colored leaves. Two species, natives of Asia.

- a. *P. frutescens* (L.) Brit. (*O. frutescens* L. 1753, *P. ocimoides* L. 1764). India, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. *Perilla*. ~~var.~~ A variety with crisped leaves, *P. frutescens Nankinensis* (Lour.) Brit., is called Beefsteak plant.

1544. PERÍPLOCA, L. Climbing Dogsbane. Asclepiadaceae.

From Greek, "twining". Twining vines. About 12 species, warmer regions of Old World. (a) *P. Graeca* L. Southern Europe. Milk-vine, Silk-vine, Climbing Dog's-bane. *Plant used as a wolf poison.*

1545. PERÍTYLE, Benth. Perityle. Compositae.

From Greek, "callous all around", of the akenes. Herbs with rather small flower-heads, white or yellow. About 12 species, Mexican border of U. S.

1546. PÉRSEA, Gaertn. Avocado, etc. Lauraceae.

Greek name of some fruit-bearing tree. Syn. *Laurus*, *Notaphoebe*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

- a. *P. Borbónia* (L.) Spreng. (*D. Borbonia* L., *P. Carolinensis* Nees (Kew), *L. Carolinensis Michx.*, *L. Caroliniana* Poir., *N. Borbonia* Pax.). Southeastern U. S. Red Bay, White Bay, Isabella-wood, False Mahogany, Tiss-wood. (b) *P. pubescens* (Pursh) Sarg. of southeastern U. S. is called Swamp Bay.

- c. **P. Pérsea** (L.) Cockerell (L. *Persea* L., *P. gratissima* Gaertn., L. *Indica* Sieb., not L.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru, cult. in all tropical countries. Avocado Pear, Avocado (Avicato, Avigato, Avocat, corrupted from Ahuaca or Aquacata, vernacular names), Alligator† Pear, Holy-ghost Pear; Fr. *Avocatier*. *Fruit* Vegetable butter, Mid-shipman's butter, Vegetable marrow*; esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic, anodyne.

1547. **PETALÓNYX**, Gray. Petalonyx. **Loasaceae**.
Herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1548. **PETASÍTES**, Gaertn. Sweet Coltsfoot, etc. **Compositae**.
Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a 'hat', from resemblance of the leaves. Syn. *Tussilago*, *Nardosmia* in part. Scaiose herbs from thick rootstocks. About 12 species, north temperate zone and northward; 4 in U. S.

- a. **P. Petasites** (L.) Karst. (*T. Petasites* L., *P. officinalis* Moench, *P. vulgaris* Desf.). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Butter-bur, Butterfly Dock, Butter Dock, Kettle Dock, Batter Dock, Flea Dock, Bog Rhubarb, Poison Rhubarb, Pestilence-weed, Pestilencewort, Umbrella-leaf, Cleat, Eldin, Gallon, Oxwort. *Root* anthelmintic. *Flowers* diaphoretic.

1549. **PETÉRIA**, Gray. Peteria. **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1550. **PETIVÉRIA**, L. Guinea-hen weed. **Phytolaccaceae**.
Named for J. Petiver F. R. S., London apothecary, d. 1718. Undershrubs having a garlic-like odor. About 5 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. alliacea** L. Southeastern U. S., West Indies to Brazil. Guinea-hen weed (Jamaica), Strong-man's weed. *Plant* acrid, used as a counter-irritant for relief of toothache, etc.

1551. **PETRADÓRIA**, Greene. Petradoria. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Solidago*, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1552. **PETROSELÍNUM**, Hoffm. Parsley. **Umbelliferae**.
Ancient Greek plant name, "rock parsley", whence the English word parsley. Syn. *Carum*, *Apium*, in part. Herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **P. Petroselinum** (L.) Lyons (*A. Petroselinum* L., *C. Petroselinum* Benth. (Kew), *P. sativum* Hoffm.). Southern Europe to Asia Minor, and widely cult. Parsley (Perceley, Persel, Parsil, Parcel), Apium, March, Garden or Common Parsley, Rock Parsley; Ger. *Petersilie*, *Petersilge*; Fr. *Persil*; Sp. *Petegil*. *Fruit*, *Fructus petroselini*, *Fruct.* (Semen) *apii hortensis*; source of apiol, an efficient emmenagogue. *Root* diuretic.

1553. **PETUNIA**, Juss. Petunia. **Solanaceae**.
From *petun*, a Brazilian name of "tobacco". Viscid pubescent herbs. About 12 species, South America. Two species are commonly cult. in gardens, (a) **P. axillaris** (Lam.) B. S. P. [*P. nyctaginiflora* Juss. (Kew)], White Petunia, and (b) **P. violacea** Lindl., Purple (or often Variegated) Petunia.

1554. PEUCÉDANUM, L. Hog-Fennel, etc. Umbelliferae.

The Greek name of an Umbelliferous plant. Syn. *Athamanta*, *Ferula*, *Oreoselinum*, *Selinum*, *Smyrnum*, *Thysselinum*, in part. Perennial herbs, nearly *acaule-cent*, from tuberous roots. About 125 species; 55 in U. S. See *Anethum*, *Imperatoria* and *Selinum*.

- a. **P. ambiguum** Nutt. Montana to Washington. Cowish. *Tubers* used for food by Indians.
- b. **P. officinale** L. Europe. Hog-fennel, Sow-fennel, Brimstone-wort, Sulphurwort, Sulphur-root, Sulphur-weed, Horestrang, Horestrong, Hairstrong, Spreusidany†; Ger. Haarstrangkraut, Schwefelwurz. *Root and juice* diuretic, antispasmodic, expectorant.
- c. **P. Oreoselinum** (L.) Moench (A. *Oreoselinum* L., *O. legitimum* Bieb., *O. nigrum* Delarb.). Europe. Mountain Parsley, Speedwell, Fluellin; Ger. Bergpetersilie. *Seed and root* aromatic, aperient, deobstruent.
- d. **P. palustre** (L.) Michx. (*Sel. palustre* L., *T. palustre* Hoffm.). Europe. Marsh Parsley, Marsh Smallage, Swamp Sow-fennel or Hog-fennel, Swamp Hairstrong; Ger. Sumpfsilge, Elsensch; Fr. *Selin des marais*, *Persil des marais*. *Root*, Rad. *olsnitii*, pungent, acrid, formerly used in epilepsy.

1555. PEUCEPHYLLUM, Gray. Peucephyllum. Compositae.

From Greek, "Five-laved". Syn. *Psathyrotes*, in part. Balsamic shrub. One species, Arizona to California.

PEUMUS, see BOLDU.

1556. PHÁCA, L. †Milk Vetch*. Papilionaceae.

Ancient Greek name of Lentil. Syn. *Astragalus* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with inflated pods. About 250 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. (Heller). (a) **P. longifolia** (Pursh) Nutt. (*A. pictus* var. *trifolius* A. Gray) is called Bird-egg Pea.

1557. PHACÉLIA, Juss. Phacelia. Hydrophyllaceae.

From Greek, "fascicle", descriptive of inflorescence in some species. Syn. *Eutoca*, in part. Mostly annual herbs. About 100 species, New World; 90 in U. S.

1558. PHALACRÓSERIS, Gray. Phalacroseris. Cichoriaceae.

From Greek, "bald-headed Endive". Acaulescent perennial. One species, California.

1559. PHÁLARIS, L. Canary grass, etc. Gramineae.

Greek name of a kind of grass, "shining". Robust grasses. About 10 species; 5 in U. S.

- a. **P. arundinacea** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Reed Canary-grass, Daggers. Variety *picta*, with variegated leaves, is called Ribbon-grass, Painted-grass, Ladies'-laces, Bride's-laces, London-lace.

- b. **P. Canariensis** L. Europe and Canary Islands, where it is called *Alpist*, *Canary-grass*. *Seeds*, Bird-seed, much used as food for cage birds.

- 1560. PHASEOLUS**, L. (*Phasellus*). Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a kind of Bean. Annual or perennial herbs, generally twining. About 70 species, warm and temperate climates; 10 in U. S.

The following are important food plants. (a) **P. derásus** Schranck, Brazil, Brazilian Bean; (b) **P. lunátus** L., Tropical America, now widely cult., Lima Bean, Carolina Bean, Sugar Bean, Butter Bean; (c) **P. Máx** L. (*P. Mungo* L. (Kew), *P. radicans* L.), South Asia and tropical Australia; Green Gram (highly esteemed in India); (d) **P. nánus** L. [*P. vulgaris* L. var. (Kew)], Dwarf Field-bean; varieties are Dwarf Bush, Pea, Navy and Six-weeks Bean; (e) **P. vulgaris** L., India, early imported into Europe and now widely cult., Kidney-bean, Haricot, French String or Pole Bean; Ger. Gartenbohne; Fr. Haricot; Sp. Fríjol.

- 1561. PHEGÓPTERIS**, Fée. Beech Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
The Greek name, signifying "Beech fern". Syn. *Polypodium*, in part. Small or medium sized ferns. About 100 species; 6 in U. S. The Common Beech Fern is (a) **P. Phegopteris** (L.) Underw. (*P. polypodioides* Fée). (b) **P. Dryopteris** (L.) Fée (*Polypodium Dryopteris* L.) is called Oak Fern or Pale Mountain Polypody.

- 1562. PHELLÓPTERUS**, Benth. 1867. *Pellopterus*. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "cork wing". Syn. *Glehnia*, F. Schmidt, 1867. Littoral herb. One species, Korea to Pacific coast U. S.

- 1563. PHERÓTRICHIS**, Decne. *Pherotrichis*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
One species, Mexico extending to U. S.

- 1564. PHILADÉLPHUS**, L. *Syringa*, Mock Orange. **Saxifragaceae**.
Greek name of a sweet-flowering shrub, in honor of Ptolemy "Philadelphus". Shrubs with white fragrant flowers. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S. (Ger. Pfeifenstrauch; Fr. Séringat).

- a. **P. coronárius** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden *Syringa*, Mock Orange, Orange-flower tree. Not more ornamental than our indigenous species.

- 1565. PHILIBERTÉLLA**, Vail. *Philibertella*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
Diminutive from *Philibertia*. Syn. *Philibertia*, in part. Shrubby climbers. Six species in U. S.

- 1566. PHILÓTRIA**, Raf. 1818. Water-weed. **Vallisneriaceae**.
From Greek, "three loving", the leaves being often in whorls of three. Syn. *Elodea*, Michx. 1803, not *Elodes*, Adans. 1763, *Udora*, Nutt. 1818; *Anacharis*, in part. Water weeds. About 8 species: 1 (or more) in U. S.

- a. **P. Canadensis** (Michx.) Brit. (*E. Canadensis* Michx. *A. Canadensis* Planch.). N. America, except extreme north, nat. in Europe. Water-weed, American Water-weed (England), Ditch-moss, Water Thyme, Thyme-weed, Cat's-tails, Raave, Babington's-curse (so called in England, because introduced by a botanist of that name.)

1567. PHILÓXERUS, R. Br. *Philoxerus*. **Amaranthaceae.**
From Greek, 'drought loving'. Herbs. About 6 species, mostly South American; 1 in U. S.

1568. PHLÓMIS, L. Jerusalem Sage, etc. **Labiatae.**
The Greek name of "Mullen", from resemblance of foliage. Herbs or shrubs, often with rugose puckered leaves. About 50 species, Old World. (a) **P. fruticosa** L., southern Europe, is called Jerusalem Sage or Sage-leaf Mullen; (b) **P. Herbavénti** L., Mediterranean region, is Wind-herb; (c) **P. Lychnites** L., Europe, is Lampwick or Jupiter's-distaff.

1569. PHLÓX, L. Phlox, Wild Sweet-William. **Polemoniaceae.**
The Greek name of a plant with "flame" colored flowers. Ornamental herbs, with blue, purple, red or white flowers in terminal cymes. About 40 species, N. America and Russian Asia; 34 in U. S. (a) **P. bryoides** Nutt., Nebraska to Wyoming, is called Moss Phlox; (b) **P. maculata** L., New Jersey to Minnesota and southward, is Wild Sweet-William, a name, however, applied to other species; (c) **P. paniculata** L., is the common perennial Phlox of gardens; (d) **P. speciosa** Pursh, is the Pride-of-Columbia; (e) **P. subulata** L., New York to Michigan and southward, is Ground or Moss Pink, Wild Pink, Flowering Moss. The annual Phlox of gardens is derived from (f) **P. Drummóndii** Hook. of Texas.

1570. PHOÉNIX, L. Date Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
The Greek name of (a). Palms with trunks covered with persistent leaf-bases. About 12 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **P. dactylífera** L. (*P. excelsior* Cav.). North Africa to Persia and widely cult. Date Palm. *Unripe fruit* astringent. *Ripe fruit* esculent. (b) **P. farinífera** Roxb. of Singapore yields sago. (c) **P. sylvéstris** Roxb. is the Wild Date of India, which yields date sugar (jaggery) and palm wine (toddy).

1571. PHOLÍSMÁ, Nutt. *Pholisma*. **Lennoaceae.**
A leafless, succulent parasitic herb. One species, California.

1572. PHORADÉNDRON, Nutt. Mistletoe. **Loranthaceae.**
From Greek, "thief tree". Syn. *Viscum*, in part. Leafy parasitic shrubs. About 80 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

- a. **P. flavéscens** (Pursh) Nutt. (*V. flavescens* Pursh.). New Jersey to Missouri and southward. American Mistletoe, Golden-bough. *Plant* ecobolic, antispasmodic, cardiac tonic. See *Viscum*.

1573. PHÓRMÍUM, Forst. Flax Lily. **Liliaceae.**
Greek word for a "little basket". A shrubby plant. One or more species, New Zealand and Norfolk Islands.

- a. **P. ténax** Forst. New Zealand and neighboring islands. Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax, New Zealand Hemp; Ger. Flachslilie; Fr. Lin (Chanvre) de la Nouvelle Zélande. *Leaves yield a very strong fibre. Root and leaf-bases vulnerary.*
1574. **PHRYMA**, L. Lopseed. **Phrymaceae.**
An erect perennial shrub. One species, Canada and eastern U. S.
1575. **PHYLLÁNTHUS**, L. Phyllanthus. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "leaf flower". Syn. *Cicca*, *Emblica*, in part. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 450 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.
- a. **P. dístichus** (L.) J. Muell. (*C. disticha* L.). India. Tahiti Gooseberry, Star Gooseberry. *Fruit esulent. Leaves diaphoretic. Root violently emetic.*
- b. **P. Émblica** L. (*E. officinalis* Gaertn., *C. Emblica* Kurz). India. *Unripe fruit*, Emblic Myrobalans, White Galls; Myrobalani emblicæ; Ger. Graue Myrobalanen; astringent. See Terminalia.
- c. **P. Niuri** L. and (d) **P. Urinária** L., of India, are efficient diuretics.
1576. **PHYLLÓDOCE**, Salisb. Mountain Heath. **Ericaceae.**
The name of a sea nymph. Syn. *Andromeda*, *Menziesia*, *Bryanthus* (Kew), in part. Low shrubs. Three species, arctic and alpine regions of northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
1577. **PHYLLOSPÁDIX**, Hook. Phyllopadix. **Naidaceae.**
Water weeds. Two species, Pacific coast, U. S.
1578. **PHÝSALIS**, L. Ground Cherry. **Solanaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of (a), "bladdery". Syn. *Alkekengi*, *Tourn.* Herbs with fruit enclosed in inflated calyx. About 50 species, mostly American; 34 in U. S.
- a. **P. Alkekéngi** L. (*A. officinarum* Moench). Mediterranean region eastward to Japan. Strawberry Tomato, Winter Cherry, Alkekengi, Bladder-herb. *Fruit*, *Fructus* v. *Baccæ alkekengi*, *Baccæ halicacabi*; Ger. Judenkirschen, Blasenkirschen, Schlutten; Fr. Alkéenge coqueret (Codex); diuretic, refrigerant.
- b. **P. Peruviana** L. (*A. pubescens* Moench). South America, cult. in all sub-tropical countries. Cape Gooseberry, Peruvian Ground Cherry, Peruvian Strawberry Tomato, Husk Tomato, Poha or Paina of Hawaiian Islands. *Fruit* esulent, as also in (c) **P. ixocárpa** Brot. (*P. aequata* Jacq.) of Mexico, Tomatillo, Mexican Ground Cherry or Strawberry Tomato; (d) **P. Philadelphica** Lam., eastern U. S., Philadelphia Ground Cherry; (e) **P. pubescens** L., not Dunal, southern U. S. to California and S. America (also in India), Dwarf Cape Gooseberry, Low Hairy Ground Cherry?, Dwarf Strawberry Tomato; (f) **P. viscósa** L. 1753, not Pursh (*P. Pennsylvanica* L. 1763, not A. Gray), southeastern U. S. to S. America, Stellate Ground Cherry?, Yellow Henbane.

- 1579. PHYSALÓDES**, Boehm. Apple of Peru. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "resembling Physalis". Syn. *Nicandra*, Adans. 1763; *Atropa*, in part. Robust herb with nodding blue flowers. One species, (a) *P. physalódes* (L.) Brit. (*A. physalodes* L., *N. physaloides* Gaert., *P. Peruvianum* Kze.). Peru, cult. and adv. in U. S. Apple of Peru, Peruvian Bluebell.
- 1580. PHYSÁRIA**, A. Gray. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "bladdery", alluding to the inflated fruit. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 4 species, all of western U. S.
- 1581. PHYSOSTÉGIA**, Benth. Lion's-heart, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "bladder covering", alluding to inflated fruiting calyx. Syn. *Dracocephalum*, *Prasium*, in part. Perennial herbs with racemes of showy flowers. About 5 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.
- a. *P. Virginiana* (L.) Benth. (*D. Virginianum* L., *D. speciosum* Sweet). Canada and Eastern U. S. False Dragon-head, Obedient-plant, Lion's-heart.
- 1582. PHYSOSTÍGMA**, Balfour. Calabar Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "bladder stigma". Woody climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.
- a. *P. venenosum* Balf. Western Africa. Calabar Bean, Ordeal Bean, Chop-nut; Ger. Calabarbohne, Ordealbohne; Fr. Fève de Calabar. Seed. *Physostigma* U. S. P., *Physostigmatis* Semen Br., *Faba calabarica*, a powerful poison, antagonizing atropine, anti-spasmodic, sedative.
- 1583. PHYSÚRUS**, Rich. *Physurus*. **Orchidaceae**.
Terrestrial Orchids. About 40 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1584. PHYTÉLEPHAS**, Ruiz. & Pav. Ivory Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "ivory plant". Low palms with ample pinnate leaves. About 5 species, S. America.
- a. *P. macrocarpa* R. & P. Eastern slope of Andes. Ivory Palm. Seeds of this and of some other species constitute *vegetable ivory*, from which buttons, etc. are made. The fruit is called Negro-head, the seeds, Ivory-nuts, Corozo- or Taqua-nuts.
- 1585. PHYTOLÁCCA**, L. Poke-berry. **Phytolaccaceae**.
From Greek and French, "Lacca plant", alluding to the crimson juice of the fruit. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.
- a. *P. dioica* L. Southern Europe to India. (A shade tree). Tree Poke, Bellasombra tree, Umbra tree.
- b. *P. decandra* L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Poke, Poca, Scoke, Coakum, Garger, Pigeon-berry, Poke-weed, Virginian Poke, American Nightshade, Red ink plant, Redweed, Cancer Jalap, Foxglove*; Ger. Kermesbeere, Scharlachbeere, Fr. Agouman, Morelle à grappes; Sp. Mazorquilla,

Namoll, Jabonera. *Root*, **Phytolaccae Badix**, U. S. P., *Poke root*. *Fruit*; **Phytolaccae Fructus**, U. S. P., *Baccae solani racemosi*; Fr. Raisin d' Amerique; alterative, emetic, discutient. *Young shoots* used like asparagus.

- c. **P. octándra** L. (?) Mexico and West Indies. West Indian Foxglove, Calulu. *Fruit* in Mexico a substitute for soap.

1586. PIÁROPUS, Raf. 1836. Water Hyacinth. **Pontederiaceae**. From Greek, "fat foot". Syn. *Eichhornia* (Kew), Kunth. 1843, *Eichornia* A. Rich.; *Pontederia*, in part. Aquatic herbs. One or two species; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. crássipes** (Mart.) Raf. (*Pont. crassipes* Mart., *E. speciosa* Kunth (Kew), *E. crassipes* Solms., *Pont. azurea* Hook.). Tropical America, nat. in Florida, where it impedes navigation of rivers. Water Hyacinth, Pitcher-plant*.

1587. PÍCEA, Link. - Spruce. - **Pinaceae**. Latin name of a conifer. Syn. *Pinus*, *Abies*, in part. Evergreen conical trees with pendulous cones. About 15 species, north temperate zone and northward; 8 in U. S.

- a. **P. Canadénsis** (Mill.) B. S. P. (*A. Canadensis* Mill., *Pinus alba* Ait., *A. alba* Michx., not Mill., *Picea alba* Link). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Montana. White Spruce, Cat Pine, Cat Spruce, Pine Spruce, Sirgle or Skunk Spruce, Black Spruce*.
- b. **P. Mariána** (Mill.) B. S. P. (*A. Mariana* Mill., *Pinus nigra* Ait., *A. nigra* Desf., *Picea nigra* Link). Black Spruce, Spruce Pine, Blue or Double Spruce, White Spruce*, Spruce-gum tree, He-Balsam*, Juniper*. *Resinous exudate*, Spruce gum, masticatory.

Other indigenous species are (c) **P. Breweriána** S. Wats., the highly ornamental Weeping Spruce of Oregon; (d) **P. púngens** Engelm. (*P. Parryana* Sarg.), Blue or Colorado Spruce; (e) **P. rúbra** (Lamb.) Link (*P. rubens* Sarg.), Red Spruce of Canada and northeastern U. S. and (f) **P. Sit-chénsis** (Bong.) T. & M., Sitka or Tideland Spruce, the largest of the Spruces.

1588. PICKERÍNGIA, Nutt. Pickeringia. **Papilionaceae**. Spiny shrub. One species, California.

1589. PICRADÉNIA, Hook. 1833. Picradenia. **Compositae**. From Greek, "bitter gland". Syn. *Actinella* (Kew), Nutt. 1818, not Pers. 1807; *Hymenoxys*, *Cephalophora*, in part. Bitter aromatic herbs with yellow flowers. About 20 species, N. America; 16 in U. S., mostly in southwest.

- a. **P. odoráta** (DC.) Brit. (*H. odorata* DC., *A. odorata* A. Gray.). Kansas to southern California and Mexico. Limonilla, Fragrant Picradenia.

1590. PICRÁSMA, Blume 1815. Quassia. **Simarubaceae**. Syn. *Aeschrión*, Vell. 1827, *Picrena*, Lindl. 1838; *Quassia*, *Simaruba*, in part. Trees. About 8 species, warmer regions, Old and New World. See *Quassia* and *Simaruba*.

- a. **P. excelsa** (Swz.) Planch. (*Q. excelsa* Swz., *Q. polygama* Linds., *Picraena excelsa* Lindl. (Kew), *S. excelsa* DC.). West Indies. Quassia, Bitter Ash, Bitterwood tree, Lofty Quassia? Wood, Quassia wood, Jamaica Bitterwood; **Quassia**, U. S. P., *Quassia lignum*, Br., *Lignum muscarum* v. *muscioidum*; Ger. Jamaika-Quassia; Jamaikanische Quassienholz, Fliegenholz; Fr. Quassie de la Jamaïque; Bitter tonic, insecticide. (b) **P. quassioides** (Ham.) Benn. of northern India has the same properties.

PICRAMNIA, see TARIRI.

- 1591. PÍCRIS, L.** Picris, Oxtongue. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "bitter". Syn. *Helmintha*, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 35 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S. (a) **P. echioides** L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is called Bristly Oxtongue, Bugloss*, Bugloss Picris; (b) **P. hieracioides** L., Europe, nat. in U. S., is Hawkweed Picris, Langdebeeff; Ger. Bitterkraut; Fr. Picride, Langue de boeuf. *Plant* very bitter.

- 1592. PÍERIS, D. Don.** Fetter-bush, etc. **Ericaceae.**
Dedicated to the Muse, Pieris. Syn. *Andromeda*, *Portuna*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 12 species, northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

- a. **P. Mariána** (L.) Benth. & Hook. (*A. Mariana* L.). Rhode Island to Florida. Stagger-bush, Wicke, Sorrel tree*. *Plant* poisonous to animals. (b) **P. nitida** (Bartr.) B. & H. (*A. nitida* Bartr.) of southeastern U. S. and Cuba is called Fetter-bush and Pipe-stem.

- 1593. PILOCÁRPUS, Vahl.** Jaborandi. **Rutaceae.**
From Greek, "cap fruit". Shrubs with pellucid-dotted leaves. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World.

- a. **P. Jaborándi** Holmes. Brazil. Jaborandi, Pernambuco Jaborandi. *Leaflets*; **Pilocarpus**, U. S. P., *Jaborandi Folia*, Br., *Folia Jaborandi* P. G., *Jaborandi* (Codex). [U. S. P. recognises also (b), Codex, (b) "and allied species"]. Sialagogue, mydiatic; more rich than the other species in pilocarpine. Other species also gathered as jaborandi are (b) **P. pennatifolius** Lam., (*P. Selloanus* Eng.), Rio Janeiro Jaborandi; (c) **P. microphyllus** Stapf.; (d) **P. spicatus** St. Hil.; (e) **P. trachylophus** Holmes, commercial jaborandi being a mixture of two or more of these. Leaves of the worthless **Swártzia decépies** Holmes are said to be now often substituted for (c).

- 1594. PIMÉNTA, Lindl.** Allspice, Bay tree, etc. **Myrtaceae.**
From the Spanish name. Syn. *Pimentus*; *Amomis*, *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*, *Myrtus*, in part. Aromatic trees. About 5 species, tropical America.

- a. **P. ácris** (Swz.) Wight (*Myrtus acris* Swz., *Myrcia acris*, DC., *E. acris* W. & Arn., *P. citrifolia* Kostel., *A. acris*, Berg.). West Indies and Venezuela. Wild Clove, Bayberry, Jamaica Bayberry, Black or Wild Cinnamon. *Leaves*, source of oil of

Bay, *Oleum Myrciae*, {U. S. P., Oil of Myrcia; Ger. Myrcienöl Bayöl; Fr. Essence de Myrcie. Genuine *Bay rum* is distilled from the leaves.

- b. **P. Piménta** (L.) Lyons (*Myrtus Pimenta* L., *P. Pimento* Griseb., *P. officinalis* Lindl. (Kew), *E. Pimenta* DC., *P. vulgaris* W. & A.). West Indies and tropical America, cult. elsewhere in tropical countries. Allspice tree, Jamaica Pepper. The nearly ripe *fruit* Allspice, Pimento; **Pimenta**, U. S. P., Br., Semen v. Fructus amomi, *Piper jamaicense*; Ger. Nelkenpfeffer, Englisches Gewürz, Neugewürz; Fr. Piment de la Jamaïque, Toute-épice; Sp. Pimienta gorda, Malagueeta; aromatic, stimulant, condiment; source of oil of Pimenta.

1595. PIMPINÉLLA, L. Pimpernel, etc. **Umbelliferae**.
The Latin name of (b). Syn. Anisum, Sium, in part.
Perennial herbs. About 75 species, northern hemisphere and S. Africa; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. Anisum** L. (*A. vulgare* Moench). Southern Europe to the Levant, also cult. Anise plant, Common Anise (Aneys, Anny, Aunyle), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Anise, Aniseed; **anisum** U.S.P. Anisi Fructus, Br., Fructus v. Semen anisi vulgaris; Ger. Anis, Anissamen; Fr. Anis, Anis vert (Codex); carminative, stomachic; source of oil of Anise.
- b. **P. Saxifraga** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pimpernel (Pimpinell), Bennet, Burnet Saxifrage, Small Burnet Saxifrage, Small Saxifrage, Small Pimpernel, Break-stone, Old-man's-plaything; Ger. Pimpernel, Bibernel; Fr. Grand Bocage. *Root*, *Radix Pimpinellæ*, P. G., aromatic, pungent, nauseant.
- c. **P. Sisárum** (L.) Benth. (*S. Sisarum* L., perhaps also *S. Ninsi* L.). Corea. Skirret, Sell-heal*, Ninsin. *Root* a culinary vegetable (celery-like), also a substitute for ginseng.

1596. PINAROPÁPPUS, Less. Pinaropappus. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "dirty pappus". Syn. Troximont†, in part.
Perennial herb. One species, Texas to Mexico.

1597. PINCKNÉYA, Richard. Fever-tree. **Rubiaceae**.
Named for Gen. C. C. Pinckney, S. Carolina statesman.
Syn. Cinchona, in part. Tree. One species, U. S.

- a. **P. púbens** Michx. (*P. pubescens* Lam., *C. Caroliniana* Poir.). S. Carolina to Florida. Fever-tree. *Bark*, Georgia bark, Carolina bark, Florida bark, Pinckney bark, Bitter bark; tonic, febrifuge.

1598. PINÉLLIA, Tenore. Pinellia. **Araceae**.
Herbs. About 4 species, western Asia. (a) **P. tuberifera** Ten. Japan. Han-ge. *Herb* has properties of colchicum.

1599. PINGUÍCULA, L. Butterwort. **Lentibulaceae**.
Latin dim. from *pinguis* "fat", the leaves unctuous to the touch. Scapose herbs. About 30 species, cooler regions of both hemispheres: 6 in U. S.

- a. **P. vulgaris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New York and Minnesota. Butterwort, Bog Violet, Marsh Violet, Earning-grass (i. e. Curdling-grass), Bean-weed, Rot-grass, Sheep-rot, Sheep-weed, Sheep-root, Steep-grass, Yorkshire Sanicle.

1600. PINITES, Goep. Pinites. **Pinaceae.**

A genus of extinct plants known only by their fossil remains. (a) **P. succinifer** Goepert (*Pitoxylum succiniferum* Kraus). The principal source of the Baltic Amber, a fossil resin; *Succinum*, *Ambra flava*; Ger. Bernstein, Agstein; Fr. Succin, Ambre jaune.

1601. PINUS, L. - - - Pine. - - - **Pinaceae.**

The Latin name, of Celtic origin. Evergreen trees with needle-like leaves. About 70 species, northern hemisphere; 39 in U. S.

- a. **P. Cembra** L. European Alps and northern Asia. Siberian Stone-pine, Swiss Stone-pine, Siberian Cedar. *Seeds*, Cembra nuts, Pine nuts, Zibel nuts; edible and rich in oil. *Exudate* is Riga balsam or Carpathian balsam. The Stone Pine of southern Europe, (b) **P. Pinea** L., yields also edible nuts, Pine nuts; Fr. Pignons, Ital. Pinocchi.

American species yielding edible seeds are (c) **P. edulis** Engelm., Texas to Arizona, New Mexico Pinyon (*Sp. piñon*); (d) **P. cembroides** Zucc., Arizona to Mexico, Stone-seed Pinyon; (e) **P. monophylla** Torr. & Frem., Nevada Nut-pine, Soft-shelled Pinyon; (f) **P. Parryana** Engelm., southern and lower California, and (g) **P. Sabiniana** Dougl., Gray-leaf Pine, Digger Pine, Nut Pine, the last formerly supplying the chief food of some of the aborigines.

- h. **P. Lambertiana** Dougl. Mountains of California and northward. Great Sugar-pine, Sugar Pine, Giant Pine, Shake Pine. The king of Pines, only surpassed in size by the giant Sequoia. Tree yields a saccharine exudate.
- i. **P. palustris** Mill. (*P. australis* Michx.). Virginia to Florida and Texas. Long-leaved Pine, Georgia Pine, Southern or Swamp Pine, Broom Pine, Fat Pine, Florida or Virginia Pine, Georgia or Texas Yellow Pine, Southern or Yellow Pitch-pine, Southern Hard Pine, Long-straw Pine, Turpentine Pine, Yellow Pine, White-rosin tree. *Resinous exudate* is White Turpentine, Turpentine gum or American Thus, from which is obtained oil of turpentine and resin (*Resina*, U. S. P., Rosin, Colophony). Timber hard, compact and durable.
- j. **P. Pinaster** Solander (*P. maritima* Poir.). Southern Europe. Cluster Pine, Pinaster. Source of most of the French turpentine. The crude product, Bordeaux turpentine, is known in commerce as *gallipot*. From (k) **P. Halepensis** Mill. (*P. maritima* Lamb.), the Aleppo Pine, is obtained in Provence the Aleppo turpentine. From the resinous (l) **P. Laricio** Poir. of southern Europe, the Corsican Pine, is obtained the Austrian turpentine. From (m) **P. Pumilio** Haenke of central Europe is obtained Hungarian turpentine, *Balsamum hungaricum*, also a volatile oil called *Oleum templinum*; Ger. Krummholzöl, Latschenöl.

- n. **P. ponderosa** Dougl. British Columbia and Montana, south to Texas and Mexico. Western Yellow Pine, Western Pitch Pine, Bull Pine, Gambier Parry's Pine, Long-leaved Pine (of the West), Red Pine (western), Trucker Pine. *Timber* light, strong and very durable.
- o. **P. resinosa** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Canadian Pine, Red Pine (eastern), Norway Pine*.
- p. **P. rigida** Mill. Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Pitch Pine, Torch Pine, Sap Pine, Candlewood or Lightwood Pine, Hard or Yellow Pine, Black Norway Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar.
- q. **P. Stróbus** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Iowa. White Pine, American White Pine, American Deal Pine, Soft Deal Pine, Northern Pine, Spruce Pine, Weymouth Pine. *Timber* light, strong, easily worked and durable.
- r. **P. sylvestris** L. Europe and northern Asia. Scotch Pine, Red Pine (European), Baltic or Norway Pine, Riga Pine, Scotch Fir, Foehre, Vippe, European or Red Deal. An important timber tree. *Resinous exudate*, Common Turpentine (of Europe), in England known as Common Frankincense; source of the Russian and German oil of turpentine. *Leaves* yield oil of Pinus Sylvestris, of agreeable fragrance.
- s. **P. Taéda** L. Delaware to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Loblolly Pine, Old-field Pine, Frankincense Pine, called also Longshucks and Bastard, Foxtail, Indian, Longstraw, Prairie, Rosemary, Sap, Slash, Swamp, Torch and Virginia Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar. *Resinous exudate* American Thus.
- t. **P. Teocótl** Ch. & Schlecht. Mexico. Ocote Pine, Torch Pine; Source of Mexican Turpentine, Brea turpentine.

1602. PÍPER, L. - - - Pepper. - - - Piperaceae.

The Latin name. Syn. Artanthe, Ottonia, Serronia, Steffensia. Mostly shrubby climbers, a few trees or tall herbs. About 650 species, tropical regions. See Chavica, Cubeba and Methysticum.

- a. **P. angustifólium** R. & P. (*A. elongata* Miq., *P. elongatum* Vahl., Stef. *elongata* Kunth.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru. Matico. *Leaves*, **Matico**. U. S. P., *Maticae folia*; Ger. Maticoblätter; Fr. Matico (Codex); Sp. Yerba (Palo) de soldado; astrigent, terebinthinate, stimulant.
- b. **P. Carpúnya** R. & Pav. Chili and Peru. *Leaves* aromatic, stomachic. (c) **P. Jaborándi** Vell. (Ser. Jaborandi Guill., O. Jaborandi Kunth). Brazil. Jaborandi (See *Pilocarpus*), according to Peckolt the true Jaborandi of Brazil, Yaguarundi (Paraguay). *Root* pungent, sialagogue. The following species are also known locally in Brazil as Jaborandi; (d) **P. reticulátum** L.; (e) **P. unguiculátum** R. & P. (*P. nodosum* Link.) and probably (f) **P. citrifólium** Lam.

- g. **P. nigrum** L. India, cult. in many tropical countries. **Black Pepper plant.** *Unripe fruit*, Black Pepper, Common Pepper; **Piper.** U. S. P., Piper Nigrum, Br.; Ger. Schwarzer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre noir (Codex); Sp. Pimienta negra. White Pepper, Piper album, is the fruit deprived of epicarp and sarcocarp. Antiperiodic, counter-irritant, chiefly used as a stomachic stimulant and condiment; source of piperine.
- h. **P. Novae-Hollandae** Miq. Australia. **Australian Pepper.** *Fruit* a powerful stimulant of the mucous membrane.
- i. **P. peltatum** L. and (j) **P. umbellatum** L. Tropical America. Both plants called Caapeba and Periparabo, in the West Indies Lizard's-tail and Ass'-foot. *Rhizomes* diuretic. *Leaves* discutient.
- 1603. PIRIQUÉTA**, Aubl. Piriqueta. **Turneraceae.**
Syn. Turnera, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America, a few in Africa; 1 in U. S.
- 1604. PISÓNIA**, L. Cock-spur, etc. **Nyctaginaceae.**
Named for Dr. William Piso, traveler in Brazil, 17th Century. Trees or shrubs with corky wood. About 60 species, mainly of tropical America and Pacific Islands; 3 in U. S.
- a. **P. aculeata** L. Tropical America to southern Florida. Cock-spur, Fingrigo, used for hedges.
- b. **P. obtusata** Jacq. Tropical America to southern Florida. Beef-wood, Corkwood*, Loblolly tree.
- 1605. PISTÁCIA**, L. Pistachio, Turpentine tree. **Anacardiaceae.**
From the ancient Greek name. Trees. About 8 species, north temperate zone.
- a. **P. Lentiscus** L. Mediterranean basin. Mastic tree, Balsam tree, Lentisk, Lentiscus. *Resinous exudate*, Mastic (Mastich), Scio Mastic; **Mastiche**, U. S. P., Br., Mastix, Resina mastiche; Ger. Mastix; Fr. Mastic; masticatory (hence the name), used for map-varnish, etc. The Algerine or Barbary Mastic is derived from (b) **P. Atlántica** Desf., Bombay Mastic from (c) **P. mítica** F. & M. (P. Cabulica Stokes) and (d) **P. Khinjuk** Stocks, northeastern India to Persia and Egypt.
- e. **P. Terebinthus** L. (P. terebinthina St. Lag.). Mediterranean basin and eastward. Turpentine tree. *Resinous exudate*, Chian Turpentine; Cyprian or Scio Turpentine, Alk, Alk gum; Terebinthina chia v. cypria. Has been recommended in cancer.
- f. **P. véra** L. (P. terebinthus Mill., not L.). Southern Europe to Persia. Pistachio-nut tree. *Seeds*, Pistachio-nut, Bladder-nut; Ger. Pimpernisse, Pistacien; esculent.
- 1606. PÍSTIA**, L. - Water-Lettuce. - **Araceae.**
From Greek, liquid, alluding to habitat. A floating water plant. One species, widely distributed in tropical regions (U. S.). (a) **P. stratiótes** L. (with numerous synonyms), West Indian Water-lettuce, Tropical Duckmeat or Duckweed.

1607. PÍSUM, L. - Pea. - Papilionaceae.

The classical name. Herbs climbing by tendrils. Two species, natives of Asia.

- a. **P. sativum** L. Mediterranean region, now universally cult. Garden Pea, Common Pea, Field Pea. Varieties are Sugar Pea, String Pea, etc. *Seeds* esculent.

1608. PITHECOLÓBIUM, Mart. 1837. Mimosaceae.

From Greek, "ape's ear", from fancied resemblance of pods. Syn. *Zygia*, P. Br. 1756; *Inga*, *Mimosa*, in part. Trees with white flowers in globose heads. More than 100 species, tropical America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

- a. **P. dulce** Benth. Mexico, nat. in India, etc. Guamuchil, Manila Tamarind (India). *Seeds* surrounded by an edible sweet pulp.
- b. **P. Saman** Benth. Brazil and Venezuela. Samang (Saman, Zamang), Genisaro, Rain tree. *Saccharine* pods fed to stock. (c) **P. brevifóllum** Benth., Texas to Mexico, is called Huajillo; (d) **P. flexicaule** Coult., Texas to California and Mexico, is called locally Ebony; (e) **P. Unguis-cati** (L.) Benth. (*M. Unguis-cati* L., *M. rosea* Vahl.), Cat's-claw.

1609. PLAGIOBÓTHRYS, Fisch. & Mey. Boraginaceae.

From Greek, "oblique pit". Syn. *Eritrichium*, *Echidocarya*, *Myosotis*, in part. Annual herbs. About 15 species, western N. America; 13 in U. S.

1610. PLÁNERA, J. F. Gmel. Ulmaceae.

Named for Prof. J. J. Planer of Erfurt, d. 1789. An Elm-like tree. One species, southeastern U. S. Syn. Water Elm.

1611. PLANTÁGO, L. Plantain. Plantaginaceae.

The Latin name. Herbs, mostly acaulescent, a few shrubby. Over 200 species; 20 in U. S.

- a. **P. Corónopus**, Lam. Europe. Hartshorn Plantain, Buck's-horn Plantain, Buck Plantain, Herb Ivy, Star-of-the-earth.
- b. **P. lanceolata** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Rib-grass, Ripple-grass, Ribwort, English Plantain, Snake Plantain, Black-jacks, Chimney-sweep, Clock, Cocks, Dog's-rib, Headsman, Hen-plant, Jack-straws, Kemp, Kempseed, Leechwort, Long Plantain, Ram's-tongue, Rat-tail, Waybread, Windles; Ger. Spitzer Wegerich o. Wegetritt, Fr. Plantain [Codex, the name including also (c) and (d)]; Sp. Lauten. *Herb*, *Herba plantaginis*, *haemostatic*, *vulnery*. *Seeds* mucilaginous.
- c. **P. májor** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. where it is said to have been known to the Indians as "White-man's-foot". Common Plantain, Plantain, Bird-seed Plantain, Round-leaved or Greater Plantain, Broad-leaf, Dock-yard Plantain, Hen-plant, Healing-blade, Kemp*, Lamb's-foot, Waybread; Ger. Grosser Wegerich, Sauohr. Properties and uses of (b).

- d. **P. média** L. Europe, adv. in U. S., Hoary Plantain, Lamb's-tongue, Lamb's-lettuce, Fire-leaves, Fire-weed (England), Healing-herb, etc.; Ger. Mittler Wegerich. Properties and uses of (b).
- e. **P. ováta** Forsk. (*P. decumbens* Forsk.). Northern Africa. The **P. Ispaghúla** Roxb. cult. in India, is believed to be a variety of this species. *Seeds* (of the variety), Spogel-seed, Ispaghul, Asphaghol seed; mucilaginous, demulcent.
- f. **P. Psíllium** L. Mediterranean basin. Fleawort, Flea-seed or Branching Plantain. *Seeds*, Flea-seed; Ger. Flohsamen; Fr. Graines de puces; mucilaginous, demulcent.
- 1612. PLÁTANUS**, L. Plane-tree. **Platanaceae**.
Latin from the ancient Greek name. Large trees with palmately lobed leaves and exfoliating bark. About 7 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.
- a. **P. occidentális** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. The largest tree of eastern America. Buttonwood tree, Button-ball, Sycamore*, False Sycamore, American Plane-tree, Water Beech†. The Californian Plane-tree is (b) **P. racemósa** Nutt. The Plane-tree of Europe and Asia is (c) **P. orientális** L., called also Chinar Tree.
- 1613. PLATYSPÉRMUM**, Hook. (not Hoffm.) **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "flat seed". Low annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 1614. PLATYSTÉMON**, Benth. 1834. Cream-cups. **Papaveraceae**.
From Greek, "flat stamen". Syn. Boothia, Dougl. 1834. Annual herb. One species, California.
- 1615. PLECTRÍTES**, DC. Plectrites. **Valerianaceae**.
Syn. Valerianella, in part. Herbs. About 8 species, western U. S.
- 1616. PLÉEA**, Michx. - Plect. - **Liliaceae**.
Herb. A single species, southern U. S.
- 1617. PLEURICÓSPORA**, Gray. **Monotropaceae**.
A small scaly herb. One species, California.
- 1618. PLEUROGÝNIA**, Eschol. (Pleurogyne.) **Gentianaceae**.
From Greek, "rib stigma". Syn. Swertia, in part. Annuals with rather large blue flowers. About 7 species, higher north latitudes, 2 in U. S.
- 1619. PLÚCHEA**, Cass. Marsh Fleabane. **Compositae**.
Named for the Abbé N. A. Pluche of Paris, 18th Century. Syn. Baccharis, Erigeron, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads. About 30 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.
- a. **P. camphoráta** (L.) DC. (*E. camphoratum* L.). Atlantic and Gulf coast of U. S., also in West Indies. Spicy Fleabane, Salt-marsh Fleabane, Plowman's-wort, Camphor plant. (b) **P. odoráta** Cass., West Indies, is called Riverside Tobacco.

- 1620. PLUMBÁGO, L.** Leadwort. **Plumbaginaceae.**
Perennial herbs or shrubby climbers. About 15 species,
northern hemisphere, 1 in U. S.

a. **P. Europaëa** L. Europe. Common Leadwort, Toothwort,
Dentellaria; Ger. Bleiwurz. Juice epispastic, emetic. (b) **P.**
rósea L., India, and (c) **P. scandens** L., San Domingo, called
Herbe au diable, have the same properties.

- 1621. PLUMÉRIA, L.** (Plumieria, Plumiera). **Apocynaceae.**
Named for M. Plumier, French traveler and botanist. d.
1706. Ornamental shrubs, about 45 species, tropical America.

a. **P. rúbra** L. Tropical America. Jasmine tree, Red Jasmine,
Frangipane, Frangipanni, Nosegay-tree, Red Nosegay-tree,
Snake-wood*. (b) **P. acutifólia** Poir is called in India Pa-
goda tree, in Burmah Kambodja; (c) **P. álba** L. in West In-
dies is called Pagoda-tree, White Nosegay-tree.

- 1622. PLÚMERA, Gray.** Plummera. **Compositae.**
Named for its discoverer Miss Plummer (Mrs. J. G. Lem-
mon). Strong-scented robust herb with yellow flowers. One
species, Arizona.

- 1623. PNEUMÁRIA, Hill.** Sea Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "lungwort". Syn. Mertensia (Kew), Pul-
monaria, Steenhammera, in part. A fleshy perennial herb,
one species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

a. **P. marítima** (L.) Hill. Pulm. marítima L., M. marítima
S. F. Gray (Kew), S. marítima Reichb.). Coasts of Europe,
Asia and N. America. Sea Lungwort, Sea Bugloss, Oyster-
plant*.

- 1624. PODÍSTERA, Wats.** Podistera. **Umbelliferae.**
Herb. One species, Nevada.

- 1625. PODOPHYLLUM, L.** Mandrake, etc. **Berberidaceae.**
From Greek, "foot leaf". Herbs from perennial rootstocks.
About 4 species, N. America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. peltátum** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minne-
sota. May Apple, Wild Mandrake, American Mandrake,
Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ground Lemon, Hog Apple, Devil's
Apple, Indian Apple, Raccoon-berry, Duck's-foot, Umbrella-
plant, Vegetable Calomel. *Rhizome*, Mandrake-root; *Podo-*
phyllum, U. S. P., Podophylli Rhizoma Br.; Ger. Fussblatt-
wurzels; Fr. Rhizome de podophyllum (Codex); cathartic,
laxative, cholagogue. Active constituent, podophyllotoxin.
Fruit edible. (b) **P. Emodi** Wallish of southern Asia has
similar properties.

- 1626. PODOSTÉMA, Greene.** Podostemma. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "foot garland". Syn. Asclepias, in part.
Herbs. Five species in U. S.

1627. PODOSTÉMON, Michx. River-weed. **Podostemaceae**.
From Greek, "foot stamen", the ovary being borne on a slender stalk. Aquatic or paludal plants. About 20 species, one in eastern U. S., viz. (a) *P. Ceratophyllum* Michx., River-weed, Thread-foot.

1628. PODOSTÍGMA, Ell. 1817. Podostigma. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "stalked stigma". Syn. *Stylandra*, Nutt. 1818. Perennial herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

1629. POGÓGYNE, Benth. Pogogyne. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "beard pistil". Aromatic low annuals. Five species, all of California.

1630. POGÓNIA, Juss. Snake-mouth, etc. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "bearded". Syn. *Arethusa*, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 30 species; 5 in U. S.

a. *P. ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker. Eastern U. S. to Canada. Rose Pogonia, Adder's Pogonia, Snake-mouth, Adder's-mouth Pogonia or Orchis. (b) *P. trianthóphora* (Sw.) B. S. P. (*P. pendula* Lindl.). Eastern U. S. Nodding Pogonia, Three-birds. c. *P. verticillata* (Willd.) Nutt. Eastern U. S. and Ontario. Whorled Pogonia, Whorled Snake-mouth.

1631. POGOSTÉMON, Desf. Patchouli, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "bearded stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 35 species, East Indies to Japan.

a. *P. Heyneanus* Benth. (*P. Patchouly* Pelletier, *P. suavis* Tenore). East Indies. Patchouli plant. Patchouli Balm. Volatile oil distilled from the plant is Patchouli (Patchouly) or Putcha-pat, much used in perfumery.

1632. POINCIÁNA, L. (Poincea, Neck.). **Caesalpinaceae**.
Highly ornamental trees. About 6 species, tropical regions, (a) *P. régia* Boj. Madagascar, planted for ornament in all tropical countries. Royal Poinciana.

1633. POLANÍSIA, Raf. Clammy-weed. **Capparidaceae**.
From Greek, "very unequal", referring to the stamens. Syn. *Cleome*, Jacksonia, in part. Strongly scented herbs. About 15 species, temperate and tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

a. *P. graveolens* Raf. (*C. graveolens* Raf. (Kew.), not L., *C. dodecandra* Michx.). British America, south to New York, Kansas and Colorado. Clammy-weed, Worm-weed, False Mustard. Plant acrid, counter-irritant, vermifuge.

1634. POLEMÓNÍUM, L. Greek Valerian, etc. **Polemoniaceae**.
Latin name of Valerian, of Greek origin. Herbs, mostly perennial. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 16 in U. S., mostly western.

a. *P. caeruleum* L. Europe. Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Charity, Makebale; Ger. Speerkraut; Fr. Valériane grecque. Properties of (c). (b) *P. Van Bruntiae* Brit. of northeastern U. S., American Jacob's-ladder closely resembles this species.

- c. **P. réptans** L. Eastern U. S. Abscess-root, American Abscess-root, American Greek Valerian, Creeping Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder*, Bluebell*, Forget-me-not*, Sweet-root; Ger. Geschwätzwurzel. Root alterative, astringent, diaphoretic.
- 1635. POLIÁNTHES**, L. Tuberos. **Amaryllidaceae**.
From Greek, "white flowered". Syn. *Polyanthus*, *Tuberosa*, Heist. Herbs from tuberous rootstocks. About 3 species, tropical America.
- a. **P. tuberósa** L. (*T. amica* Medic.). Mexico and widely cult. Tuberos, Mistress-of-the-night. Flowers fragrant, much used in perfumery.
- 1636. POLIOMÍNTHA**, Gray. *Poliomintha*. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "hoary Mint". Syn. *Hedeomat*, in part. Hoary suffrutescent plants. Three species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 1637. POLYCARPON**, Loeff. All-seed. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "many fruited". Slender annuals. About 6 species, widely distributed; 1 nat. in California, viz. (a) **P. tetraphyllum** L. from Europe, called All-seed.
- 1638. POLYGALE**, L. Milkwort. **Polygalaceae**.
From Greek, "abounding in milk". Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 260 species; 44 in U. S.
- a. **P. amára** L. Europe. Bitter Milkwort, European Bitter Polygala; Ger. Kreuzblume, Kreuzwurz. *Herb*, *Herba polygalæ*, bitter tonic, stomachic. See (d).
- b. **P. májor** Jacq. Southeastern Europe. Hungarian Milkwort. *Root*, *Radix polygalæ hungaricæ*.
- c. **P. paucifólia** Willd. (*P. uniflora* Michx.). British America, south to Georgia and Illinois. Fringed Milkwort or Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, Gay-wings, May-wings, Babies'-feet, Babies'-toes, Babies'-slippers, Bird-on-the-wing, Dwarf Milkwort, Indian Pink, Ladies'-slipper*, Little Pollom, Evergreen Snakeroot.
- d. **P. polygama** Walt. (*P. rubella* Muhl.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bitter Milkwort, Pink Milkwort or Polygala, Racemed Milkwort, Centaury. Properties of (a), as have also: (e) **P. Scopária** Kunth., Southern U. S. and Mexico; (f) **P. Nuttallii** T. & Gr., eastern U. S., Nuttall's Milkwort, Ground Centaury, and (g) **P. viridescens** L. (*P. sanguinea* L., not Nutt.). Canada and eastern U. S. Field or Purple Milkwort, Strawberry-tassel.
- h. **P. Sénega** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Senega Snakeroot, Seneca Snakeroot, Seneca root, Rattlesnake root, Mountain Flax; Ger. Senegawurzel; Fr. *Polygala de Virginie* (Codex). *Root*, *Senega*, U. S. P., *Senegæ Radix*, Br., *Rad. polygalæ virginianæ*; acrid, stimulant, expectorant. A robust variety, Maryland to Tennessee and Michigan, is *P. Senega latifolia* T. & Gr. The White or False Senega root, having similar properties is from (j) **P. Boykinii** Nutt., southern and southwestern U. S.

Other species of interest are (k) **P. cruciáta**, eastern U. S., Cross-leaved Milkwort, Marsh Milkwort or Polygala Drum-heads; (l) **P. incarnáta** L., eastern U. S. to Mexico, Pink Milkwort, (American) Rogation-flower, Procession-flower; (m) **P. lútea** L., eastern U. S., Orange Milkwort, Wild Bachelor's-buttons, Yellow Milkwort or Polygala; (n) **P. Serpentária** Eck. & Zey., South Africa, root regarded an alexipharmic; (o) **P. venenósa** Juss., Java, acrid and poisonous, and (p) **P. vulgáris** L., Europe, European Milkwort, Cross-flower, Four-sisters, Gang-flower, Procession-flower, Rogation-flower, Robin's-eye.

1639. POLYGONÁTUM, Adans. Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceae**.

The Greek name, "many jointed". Syn. Convallaria, in part. Herbs with scarred rootstocks. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. biflórum** (Walt.) Ell. (*C. biflora* Walt.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Hairy or Twin-flowered Solomon's-seal, Dwarf Solomon's-seal or Sealwort, Conquer-John. *Rhizome* of this and of (b) collected in America as Solomon's-seal.
- b. **P. commutátum** (R. & S.) Dietr. (*P. giganteum* Dietr. (Kew), *C. commutata* R. & S.). Canada to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Utah. Great Solomon's-seal, Giant or Smooth Solomon's seal, Sealwort, Drop-berry.
- c. **P. multiflórum** (L.) All. (*C. multiflora* L.). Europe and Asia. Many-flowered Solomon's-seal $\frac{1}{2}$, David's-harp, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Scala cœli, Lily-of-the mountain, Fraxinelle, Drop-berry, Whitewort. *Rhizome* of this and of (d), Solomon's-seal (of Europe), Our-Lady's-seal, Lady's-seal, Seal-of-heaven, White-root; Ger. Weisswurzel, Salomon's-siegel; Fr. Sceau de Salomon; formerly reputed to possess marvelous healing virtues.
- d. **P. officinále** (L.) All. (*C. officinalis* L., *C. Polygonatum* L., *P. vulgare* Desf.). Europe and Asia. True Solomon's-seal, Sealwort, with synonyms of (c); Fr. Sceau de Salomon (Codex).

1640. POLYGONÉLLA, Michx. Jointweed. **Polygonaceae**.

Latin, dim. of "Polygonum". Syn. Polygonum, Gonopyrum, in part. Herbs with jointed stems. About 8 species, all of U. S. (a) **P. articuláta** (L.) Meisn., Coast Jointweed, is called also Sand-grass.

1641. POLYGNUM, L. Knotweed, etc. **Polygonaceae**.

The Greek name, meaning "many jointed". Syn. Elistoria, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with spiked, racemed or capitate inflorescence. About 200 species, 66 in U. S.

- a. **P. amphibium** L. Europe and British America, south to Kentucky, Colorado and California. Water Persicaria, Willowweed, Willow-grass, Ground Willow, Red-shanks, Hearts-ease*.
- b. **P. arifólium** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb, Scratch-grass, Sickle-grass. The latter names apply also to (c) **P. sagitátum** L., Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, a more common species.

- d. **P. aviculáre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Knot-grass, Door-weed, Door-grass, All-seed, Armstrong, Beggar-weed, Bird's-tongue, Bird-grass, Bird-weed, Centinode, Cow-grass, Crab-weed, Finzack, Goose-grass, Hog-weed, Iron-grass, Knot-wort, Male Knot-grass, Ninety-knot, Mantil, Pink-weed, Sparrow-tongue, Stone-weed, Swine's-grass, Tacker-grass, Way-grass, Wire-grass*, Wire-weed.
- e. **P. Bistórta** L. (*B. officinalis* Raf., *B. major* S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Bistort (i. e. twice bent), Snake-weed, Adderswort, Dragonwort, Easter-ledges, Easter-magients, Astrology†, Osterich, English Serpentry, Snakewort, Passions, Red-legs, Sweet Dock, Twice-writhen; Ger. Wiesenknöterich, Natterwurz, Knöterich; Fr. Bistorte (Codex), Couleuvrine. *Rhizome*, Bistorta, Rad. bistortæ, Rad. columbinæ; astringent. Similar properties belong to the indigenous (f) **P. Virginiánum** L., Virginia Knotweed, Virginia Bistort; also to the circumpolar (g) **P. vivíparum** L. (*B. vivipara* S. F. Gray), Alpine Bistort, Serpent-grass.
- h. **P. Convólulus** L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Black Bindweed, Blackbird Bindweed, Climbing or Corn Bindweed, Ivy or Knot Bindweed, Bear-bind, Corn-bind, Devil's-tether, With-wind, Climbing Buckwheat*. The name False Buckwheat is given to the similar (i) **P. cristátum** Engelm. & Gr.; (j) **P. dumetórum** L. and (k) **P. scándens** L.
- i. **P. Hydrópiper** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Water-pepper, Smartweed, Biting Knotweed; Biting Persicaria, Bite-tongue, Lake-weed, Pepper-plant, Red-knees, Red-shanks, Sickweed*, Culrage, Ciderage, Arse-smart, Arsenick†. *Plant acrid, diuretic.*
- m. **P. orientále** L. India, nat. in U. S. Prince's-feather, Gentleman's-cane, Garden Persicary, Ragged-sailor.
- n. **P. Persicária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Spotted Knotweed, Black-heart, Crab's-claws, Heart-weed, Heart's-ease* (U. S.), Heart's-ear, Lover's-pride, Peachwort, Persicaria, Persicary, Pink-weed, Red-shanks, Red-weed, Willow-weed, Plumbago*.
- o. **P. punctátum** Ell. (*P. acre* H. B. K., *P. Hydropiper* Michx., not L.). British America, U. S. throughout, and southward. American Smartweed, Dotted or Water Smartweed, Arsesmart, Arsmart, Hydropiper, Water-pepper, Turkey-troop. *Herb acrid, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.*
- p. **P. tinetórium** Ait. Japan and China. Japanese Indigo plant. A source of indigo.

1642. POLÝMNIA, L. Leaf-cup. **Compositae.**
Dedicated to the Muse Polhymnia. Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. Uvedália** L. Eastern U. S. Yellow Leaf-cup, Bear's-foot, Yellow Bear's-foot, Large-flowering Leaf-cup, Uvedalia. *Root tonic, stimulant.*

1643. POLYPODIUM, L. Polypody. **Polypodiaceae.**
Greek name of a kind of Fern, "many footed". Ferns from creeping rootstocks. About 350 species; 11 in U. S.

- a. **P. vulgäre** L. Northern Asia, Europe and N. America. Common Polypody (Polypod, Polypode, Polypoddy), Rock Brake*, Adder's Fern*, Ever-fern, Golden Maidenhair*, Golden Polypody, Golden-locks, Moss Fern, Wall Fern, Wood Fern, Polypody of the Oak, Polypody of the Wall; Ger. Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn, Stüssfarn, Engelsüss; Fr. Polypode Commun (Codex). *Rhizome*, *Radix polypodii*, *R. filiculæ dulcis*; expectorant, diuretic.

1644. POLYPORUS, Fries. Agaric, etc. **Hymenomycetes.**
From Greek, having "many pores". Syn. *Boletus*, in part. Fungi (toadstools), mostly of corky or woody texture. A few are edible.

- a. **P. fomentarius** (L.) Fries (*B. fomentarius* L.). Southern and middle Europe. Oak Agaric, Surgeon's Agaric, Spunk, Punk, Touchwood; Ger. Wundschwamm, Feuerschwamm, Zunder; Fr. Agaric de chêne (Codex). *Fungus absorbent*, hemostatic. (b) **P. ignarius** (L.) Fries (*B. ignarius* L.) and (c) **P. marginatus** Fries, yield a similar Agaric, but harder.
- d. **P. officinalis** Fries (*B. laricis* Jacq., *B. purgans* Pers.). Europe and northern Asia. White Agaric, Larch Agaric, Male Agaric, Purging Agaric, Amadou, German Tinder; Ger. Lärchenschwamm; Fr. Agaric blanc officinal, Polypore du Méléze (Codex); hemostatic, purgative in large, astringent in small doses.

1645. POLYPRÉMUM, L. Polypremum. **Loganiaceae.**
From Greek, "many stemmed". Obscure annual herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

1646. POLYPTERIS, Nutt. Polypteris. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "many winged". Syn. *Stevia*, *Palafoxia*, in part. Rough herbs with pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, North America; 4 in U. S.

1647. POLYSTACHYA, Hook. Polystachya. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "many offshoots". Small epiphytes, mostly natives of Africa, a few in tropical America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

1648. POLYTAËNIA, DC. Polytaenia. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, with "many fillets" (i. e. oil-tubes). Herb with yellow flowers. One species, east-central U. S.

1649. POLYTRICHUM, L. Hair-cap Moss. **Musci.**
From Greek, "very hairy". Tall showy mosses, north temperate and arctic zones. About 10 in U. S.

- a. **P. commune** L. Europe and U. S. Golden Maidenhair, Bear Moss, Besom Moss, Golden Moss, Goldilocks, Silver Heather, Silver Ling; Ger. Goldner Widerthon. *Plant*, *Herba adianti aurei*, *H. polytrichi*; diuretic, as is (b) **P. juniperinum** Hedw., Europe and U. S., Hair-cap Moss, Bear's-bed, Ground Moss, May-queen Moss, Robin's Rye.

1650. PONTEDÉRIA, L. Pickerel-weed. **Pontederiaceae.**

Named for Prof. G. Pontedera of Padua, d. 1757. Aquatic herbs with spikes of blue flowers. About 8 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1651. PONTIÉVA, R. Br. Ponthieva. **Orchidaceae.**

Terrestrial orchids. About 15 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1652. PÓPULUS, L. Poplar, Aspen, etc. **Salicaceae.**

The classical Latin name, whence our word "poplar". Trees with soft wood. About 25 species, northern hemisphere, especially in higher latitudes; 11 in U. S.

- a. **P. álba L.** Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. ~ Abele (Abel, Arbell, Awbel, Abbey), Silver Poplar (Popple), Silver-leaf or White Poplar, Aspen Poplar, Great Aspen, White Asp, Dutch Beech, Rattler tree, White-bark.
- b. **P. balsamífera L.** British America and northern part of U. S. Balsam Poplar, Tacamahac. A variety, *P. balsamífera candicans* (Ait.) A. Gray, is known as Balm-of-Gilead. *Leaf-buds* resinous, aromatic, expectorant.
- c. **P. deltoides Marsh** (*P. Carolinensis* Moench, *P. monilefera* Ait., *P. angulata* Ait., *P. Canadensis* Desf.). Canada, south to Florida and New Mexico. Cottonwood, Necklace Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Yellow Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Cotton-tree, Italian Black Poplar, Carolina Poplar, River or Water Poplar, Berry-bearing Poplar. (d) **P. heterophylla L.** in the eastern States and (e) **P. acumináta Rydb.** also (f) **P. angustifólia James**, in the west are also called Cottonwood. (g) **P. trichocárpha T. & G.**, California to Alaska, is called Black Cottonwood or Balsam Cottonwood.
- h. **P. Euphrática Olivier.** Northern Africa, east to Thibet and southern Siberia. Garab tree of the Arabs. The "willow" of Scripture (Ps. 137).
- i. **P. tremuloídes Michx.** British America, south to Kentucky, New Mexico and California. American Aspen (Asp, Aps, Espen, Haspen), Mountain Asp, Quaking Asp, Auld-wife's-tongues, Trembling Poplar, Quiver-leaf, White or American Poplar. The Aspen of Europe, to which most of the above names were originally applied, is (j) **P. trémula L.** The Great Aspen or Large-toothed Aspen of the eastern U. S. is (k) **P. grandidentáta Michx.**
- l. **P. nígra L.** (including *P. dilatata* Ait.). Europe. Black Poplar (Pipple, Popillary, Pepillary), Cat-foot Poplar, Old English or Willow Poplar, Cotton-tree. The variety **Italica Du Roi** (*P. fastigiata* Desf.) is the well-known Lombardy Poplar, called also Black-lady or Water Poplar.

1653. PORLIÉRIA, R. & Pav. (Porliera). **Zygophyllaceae.**

Named in honor of a Spanish botanist. Syn. *Guaiacum*, in part. Shrubs or trees with pinnate leaves. Two species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **P. angustifólia (Engelm.).** Texas to Mexico. *Wood* has properties of *Guaiacum* q. v.

1654. POROPHYLLUM, Vaill. *Porophyllum*. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "pore leaved", the leaves having pellucid dots. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1655. PORTERÁNTHUS, Britton, 1894. **Rosaceae.**

Named for Prof. T. C. Porter of Lafayette College. Syn. *Gillenia*, Moench 1802, not *Gillenia*, Adans. 1763; *Spiraea*, in part. Perennial herbs with rather large white or pinkish flowers. Two species, both in U. S.

- a. **P. stipulátus** (Muhl.) Brit. (*S. stipulata* Muhl., *G. stipulacea* Nutt.). New York to Louisiana and Indian Territory. American *Ipecac*, Indian *Physic*, with other synonyms of (b).
- b. **P. trifoliátus** (L.) Brit. (*S. trifoliata* L., *G. trifoliata* Moench). New York to Georgia, west to Missouri. Indian *Physic*, Bowman's-root, Indian *Hippo*, False *Ipecac*, Western *Dropwort*, Meadow-sweet*. *Root* emetic, expectorant.

1656. PORTULÁCA, L. *Portulaca*, Purslane. **Portulacaceae.**

The Latin name, Fleshy herbs, blossoming in bright sunshine. About 30 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.

- a. **P. grandiflóra** Hook. South America, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Garden *Portulaca*, Sun plant, Showy *Portulaca*, French or Garden *Purslane*, Wax Pink, Mexican *Rose*, *Rose Moss*, Kentucky *Moss*.
- b. **P. olerácea** L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Purslane, Purslain, (*Pursley*, *Pussley*). Used as a pot herb. Reputed vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

1657. POTAMOGEÉTON, L. Pondweed. **Naidaceae.**

The Greek name of a pond weed, "river inhabitant". Aquatic plants with leaves either floating or submerged. About 60 well-defined species, temperate regions; 38 in U. S. The species are called also *Water-spike* and *Pickerel-weed**

- a. **P. náfans** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Floating Pondweed, Devil's-spoons, Batter-dock, Flatter-dock, Fish-leaves, Tench-weed. (b) **P. crispus** L. is called Curly-leaved Pondweed, Water Caltrops†, Muckweed; (c) **P. lucens** L., Cornstalk-weed, Shining Pondweed; (d) **P. pectinátus** L., Fennel-leaved Pond-weed, Pond-grass.

1658. POTENTÍLLA, L. Barren Strawberry, etc. **Rosaceae.**

Latin, diminutive of *potens*, "powerful" (medicinally). Syn. *Tormentilla*, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 150 species, nearly all of north temperate zone; 90 in U. S.

- a. **P. Anserína** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Silverweed, Silver-feather, Wild *Agrimony*†, Buttercup*, Camoroche, Wild Tansy, Goose Tansy, Goose-grass, Dog's Tansy (Scotland), Argentina; Ger. *Gänserich*, Silberkraut; Fr. *Argentine* (Codex) *Anserine*. *Plant* astringent, tonic.
- b. **P. argénteá** L. Europe, Asia, Canada and northeastern U. S. Silvery Cinquefoil, Hoary Cinquefoil. Included in the *Argentine* of the French Codex.

- c. **P. Canadensis** L. (includes *P. simplex* Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Five-finger, Common Cinquefoil (of America), Sinkfield†, Star-flower, Running Buttercup. Resembles (f) and used in its place.
- d. **P. fruticosa** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota, Arizona and California. Shrubby Cinquefoil, Hardhack, Prairie-weed.
- e. **P. Monepeliensis** L. (*P. Norvegica* L. (Kew), *P. hirsuta* Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Rough Cinquefoil, Barren Strawberry.
- f. **P. réptans** L. (*T. reptans* Stokes, not L.). Europe and Asia. Creeping Cinquefoil (Sinkfield), European Five-finger, Golden-blossom; Ger. Fünffingerkraut; Fr. Potentille rampante, Quintefeuille. *Plant* astringent, febrifuge.
- g. **P. Tormentilla** Neck. (*T. erecta* L., *T. officinalis* Curt., *P. officinalis* S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Tormentilla (Tormentil, Thormantle), Septfoil (Setfoil), Blood-root*, Ewe Daisy, Shepherd's-knot, Sheep's-knapperty (Ireland). *Rhizome*, Rad. Tormentillæ; Ger. Tormentillwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Heideckerwurzel, Blutwurzel; Fr. Tormentille; astringent, febrifuge.

1659. PRÉMNA, L. *Premna*. **Verbenaceae.**
From Greek, "stump". Shrubs and trees. About 45 species, warmer regions of Old World.

- a. **P. Taitensis** DC. Tahiti to Fiji. Yaro. *Bark* one of the constituents of *Tonga*, a Fiji remedy for neuralgia, etc.

1660. PRÍMULA, L. *Primrose*. **Primulaceae.**
The Latin name, "early" blooming. Perennial scapose herbs. About 150 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

- a. **P. Aurícula** L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Auricula (i. e. *ursi auricula*), Yellow Auricula (of Alps), Bear's-ear, (Bezor), French or Mountain Cowslip, Dusty-miller, Primmily†, Tanner's-apron.
- b. **P. elátior** Hill. (*P. veris* L. in part). Europe. Oxlip, Great Cowslip, Cow-sinkin, Pagle (Paigle, Peagle).
- c. **P. farinosa** L. (*P. Auricula* Hill., not L.). Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Michigan. Mealy Primrose, Bird's-eye Primrose, Scotch Primrose, Bonny-bird-eeen, Powdered-beau.
- d. **P. officinális** Jacq. (*P. vulgaris* Hill, not Huds., *P. veris* L., in part). Europe. Cowslip, English Cowslip, Cowslip Primrose, Culverkeys, Lady's-keys, Herb Peter, St. Peter's-wort*, Pagle (Paigle, Pagil), Pretty Mullen (Mullein), Palsywort, Polyanthus (Polander†), the last a cultivated variety; Ger. Primel, Peterschlüssel, Himmelschlüssel; Fr. *Primavère* *Root* Rad. paralyseos, Rad. arthritica, expectorant, antispasmodic. *Flowers* nervine.

- 1661. PRIONÓPSIS**, Nutt. *Prionopsis*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "saw like", alluding to leaf margins. Syn. *Donia*, *Aplopappus* (Kew), in part. Herb with large heads of yellow flowers. One species, Kansas to Texas.
- 1662. PRÍYA**, Adans. *Priva*. **Verbenaceae**.
Perennial herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) *P. echináta* Juss., Brazil to Florida, Styptic-bur, Velvet-bur.
- 1663. PROSERPINÁCA**, L. Mermaid-weed. **Haloragidaceae**.
From Latin, "forward creeping". Aquatic herbs. Two species, both of eastern U. S. to West Indies.
- 1664. PROSÓPIS**, L. *Mesquit*. **Mimosaceae**.
Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a "face". Syn. *Algarobia*, Benth.; *Acacia*, *Mimosa*, in part. Trees or shrubs, usually thorny. About 20 species, warm or tropical regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. *P. juliflora* (Swz.) DC. (*M. juliflora* Swz., *Acacia juliflora* Willd. Alg. *juliflora* Heyne; includes *P. glandulosa* Tor.). Southern U. S. to Mexico and West Indies. *Mesquit* (*Mesquite*, *Mezquite*, *Meskit*), *Honey Mesquit*, *Honey-pod*, *Honey Locust**, *Locust Mesquit*, *Cashaw*, *July-flower* (Jamaica), *Algaroba* (*Algarroba*). *Saccharine pods* (*algarobo*, i. e. *carob*) used for fodder. See *Ceratonia*. *Flowers* yield abundant honey. *Gummy exudate*, Texas *Mesquit gum*. The bark of the South American *Algaroba*, (b) *P. dulcis* Kunth (Alg. *dulcis* Benth.), *Algarobilla bark*, is used for tanning.
- c. *P. odoráta* Tor. & Frem. (*P. pubescens* Benth.). Mexico to California. *Screw Bean*, *Screw-pod Mesquit*, *Tornillo*.
- 1665. PRÓTEA**, L. *Cape Honeysuckle*, etc. **Proteaceae**.
Named from Proteus of ancient mythology. Shrubs with flowers in dense cone-like heads. About 80 species, mostly of S. Africa. (a.) *P. mellifera* Thunb. *Cape Honeysuckle*, *Honey-flower*, *Sugar-bush*. The *nectar* used for coughs.
- 1666. PRÓTIUM**, Burm. 1768. *Caranna*, etc. **Burseraceae**.
Syn. *Icica*, Aubl. 1775, *Dammara*, Gaertn. 1791, not Lam. 1786; *Amyris*, in part. *Balsamic trees*. About 50 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.
- a. *P. Carána* (H. B. K.) March (I. *Carana* H. B. K., I. *Caranna* Auct.). Brazil. *Caranna tree*. *Oleoresin* from this and other species is called *Caranna*.
- b. *P. heptaphýllum* (Aubl.) March (I. *heptaphylla* Aubl., I. *Tacamahaca* H. B. K.). Northern S. America. *Hyawa tree*, *Incense-wood*. *Resinous exudate*, *Tacamahac*; Fr. *Tacamahaca* (Ré sine), *Tacamaque terreuse* (Codex). Used like *Burgundy pitch*.
- c. *P. Icicariba* (DC.) March (I. *Icicariba* DC.). Brazil. Source of Brazilian *Elemi*.
- 1667. PRUNÉLLA**, L. (*Brunella*). *Self-heal*. **Labiatae**.
From Latin, "quinsywort". Herbs. About 5 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. vulgaris** L. (*P. Canadensis* Mill., *P. officinalis* Cranz). Europe, Asia and N. America. Heal-all, Self-heal, Slough-heal, All-heal, Hook-heal, Carpenter's-herb, Hook-weed, Sick-le-heal, Sick-le-weed, Sick-lewort, Blue-curl, Brownwort, Heart-of-the-earth, Pimpernel*, Thimble-flower; Ger. Braunelle, Braunheil; Fr. Paquerette. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.

1668. PRÚNUS, L. Plum, Cherry, etc. **Drupaceae.**

The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Armeniaca*, *Cerasus*, in part. Shrubs or trees, mostly with edible fruit. About 90 species, north temperate zone, also tropical America and Asia; 35 in U. S.

- a. **P. Americana** Marsh. New York to Florida, west to Colorado and Montana; varieties cult. Wild Yellow or Red Plum, Goose Plum, Horse Plum, Hog Plum, Native Plum, Plum-granite†. *Fruit* esculent.
- b. **P. angustifolia** Marsh. (*P. Chicasa* Michx.). New Jersey to Florida, west to the Rocky Mountains; varieties cult. Chickasaw Plum. *Fruit* edible, but small.
- c. **P. Armeniaca** L. (*A. vulgaris* Lam.). Eastern Asia, now widely cult. Apricot; Ger. Aprikose; Fr. Abricotier. *Fruit* esculent. Nearly allied to this is (d) **P. Sibírica** L. (*A. Sibirica* Pers.), the Siberian Apricot.
- e. **P. Ávium** L. (*C. Avium* Moench). Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Crab Cherry, Gaskins, Gean, Hawk-berry, Mazard, Merry, Black Merry, Marasca (a variety), Sweet Cherry; Ger. Susskirsche; Fr. Cerisier. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are Black-heart, Bigareau, etc. From the fruit are prepared Kirschwasser, also Maraschino, Ratafia and other liqueurs.
- f. **P. Caroliniána** (Mill.) Ait. (*L. Caroliniana* Roem.). South-eastern U. S. Carolina or American Cherry-laurel, Mock Orange, Wild Orange*, Wild Peach, Winter Laurel. Properties of (i.)
- g. **P. Cérasus** L. (*C. vulgaris* Mill.). Western Asia; early introduced into Europe, now widely cult. Cherry, Agriot, Egriot, Griotte, Sour Cherry, Pie Cherry. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are May Duke, Morello, etc.
- h. **P. doméstica** L. Asia, now widely cult. Plum, Horse Plum, Horse-gogs, Horse-jag, Horse-jug, Green Gage (brought to England by a Mr. Gage). Var. **Damascena** is the Damson (i. e. *Damascene* or *Damascus* Plum), Damasin (Damas, Damselt); Ger. Pflaume, Zwetsche; Fr. Prunier commun (Codex); Sp. Ciruela. *Dried fruit*, Prune; **Frunum**, U. S. P., Br.; esculent, acidulous, laxative.
- i. **P. Lauro-cérasus** L. (*C. Laurocerasus* Lois., *L. vulgaris* Car., *L. officinalis* M. Roem.). Western Asia to southern Europe. Cherry Laurel, Cherry Bay; Ger. Kirschlorbeer; Fr. Laurier-cerise (Codex); Sp. Laurel-cerezo. *Leaves*, *Laurocerasi Folia*, Br., bitter, sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid.

- j. **P. Mahaleb** L. (C. Mahaleb Mill.). Southern Europe. Mahaleb Cherry; Ger. Weichselkirsche. Used as a stock for grafting.
- k. **P. maritima** Wang. (P. sphærocarpa Michx.). Atlantic coast, Virginia and northward. Beach Plum, Sand Plum. *Fruit* esculent.
- l. **P. nigra** Ait. (P. mollis Tor., C. nigra Loisel, P. Americana T. & Gr., not Marsh.). Canada and northeastern U. S.; varieties cult. Canada Plum, Horse Plum, Red Plum, Wild Plum, Pomegranate*. *Fruit* esculent.
- m. **P. Pádus** L. (C. Padus Delarb.). Europe. Bird Cherry, Hag Cherry, Hag-berry, (Egg-berry, Eck-berry, Hack-berry, Heck-berry, Hic-berry), Fowl Cherry, Cluster Cherry, Cherry Bay; Ger. Faulbaum. *Fruit* scarcely edible.
- n. **P. Pennsylvánica** L. f. (C. Pennsylvanica Loisel., P. lanceolata Willd., C. borealis Michx., P. persicifolia Desf.). Canada and eastern U. S. Pin Cherry, Bird Cherry, Fire Cherry, Pigeon Cherry, Red Cherry. *Fruit* small and sour.
- o. **P. púmila** L. (C. pumila Michx.). New Jersey and northward on Atlantic coast, also near the great lakes. Dwarf Cherry, Sand Cherry, Beach Plum*. *Fruit* acid.
- p. **P. serótina** Ehrh. (C. serotina Loisel., P. Virginiana Mill., not L.). Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Dakota. Wild Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry, Choke Cherry*, Black-choke, Rum Cherry, Whiskey Cherry, Wild Cherry; Ger. Amerikanischer Zierstrauch; Fr. Cerisier de Virginie. *Bark*, Wild Cherry bark; *Prunus Virginiana*, U. S. P. (a misnomer that ought to be corrected); Ger. Wildkirschenrinde; tonic, sedative. *Fruit* small, edible but harsh.
- q. **P. spinósa** L. Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Sloe (Slea, Sloo, Slon), Sloe-thorn, Black-thorn, Buck-thorn*, Black-berry*, Hedge-picks, Stone-bloom, Snag-bush, Wild Plum; Ger. Schwarzdorn, Schlehe. A variety, P. spinosa insititia (L.) A. Gray, is the Bullace; Ger. Haferschlehe, Kriechenpflaume, perhaps the original of (h).
- r. **P. Virginiana** L. (C. Virginiana Loisel.). British America, south to Georgia and Colorado. Choke Cherry, Wild Cherry. *Fruit* very astringent. (s) **P. ilicifolia** (Nutt.) Walp. (C. ilicifolia Nutt.) of California is called Islay, Holly Laurel and Evergreen Cherry; (t) **P. subcordata** Benth., Oregon to California, is the Wild Plum of the Pacific coast; (u) **P. umbellata** Ell., southeastern U. S., is the American Black Sloe.

1669. PSACÁLIUM, Greene. Psacalium. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, a minute "drop", or "grain". Syn. Luina, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1670. PSATHYRÓTES, Gray (Psathyrotus). **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "brittle", of the branches. Syn. Tetradyxia, Polydyxia, Bulbostylis, in part. Low winter annuals. Four species, Arizona to Nebraska.

- 1671. PSEUDOCYMÓPTERUS**, Coult. & Rose. *Umbelliferae*.
From Greek, "false Cymopterus". Herbs. Three species, of western U. S.
- 1672. PSEUDOMAGÉNNETUS**, Rusch. *Asclepiadaceae*.
Shrubby climber, perhaps referable to some other genus.
(a) *P. Equatoriensis*, Rusch. Peru to Ecuador. Cundurango blanco, Mata perro. *Bark* alterative.
- 1673. PSEUDOPHOÉNIX**, Wendl. *Sabalaceae*.
From Greek, "false Date". A small palm with pinnate leaves. One species, West Indies to Florida.
- 1674. PSEUDOTSÚGA**, Carr. False Hemlock-Spruce. *Pinaceae*.
From Greek, "false Tsuga". Syn. *Pinus*, in part. Trees resembling Hemlock Spruce. Two species, both of western U. S.
- a. *P. taxifolia* (Lamb.) Brit. (*Pin. taxifolia* Lamb., Ps. Douglasii Car. (Kew), *B. mucronata* (Raf.) Sudw.). Puget Sound to California. Douglas Spruce, Douglas Fir, Yellow or Red Fir, Oregon Pine. *Timber* valuable, especially for ship's masts.
(b) *P. macrocarpa* (Torr.) Lemmon, Big-cone Spruce, is the Hemlock tree of southern California.
- 1675. PSÍDIUM**, L. Guava. *Myrtaceae*.
From Greek, "pulpy", the name originally of the pomegranate. Syn. *Guaiava*, Adans. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical America; 2 nat. in U. S.
- a. *P. Cattleianum* Sabine. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Purple Guava, Strawberry Guava. *Fruit* esculent, agreeably acid.
- b. *P. Guajáva* L. (*G. pyriformis* Gaertn., including *P. pomiferum* L. and *P. pyriferum* L.). Tropical America, widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Guava, Common Guava, Bay Plum; Sp. Guayaba. *Fruit* esculent, yielding a delicious jelly. Other species also produce esculent fruits.
- 1676. PSILÁCTIS**, Gray. Psilactis. *Compositae*.
From Greek, "naked ray", the ray florets having no pappus. Annual herbs. Two species, Texas to California.
- 1677. PSILOCÁRPHUS**, Nutt. Psilocarphus. *Compositae*.
From Greek, "bare chaff". Syn. *Benzanilla*, Micropus, in part. Woolly annuals. About 8 species, all American; 5 in U. S. (Pacific border).
- 1678. PSILÓSTROPHE**, DC. 1838. Psilostrophe. *Compositae*.
Syn. *Riddellia*, Nutt. 1841. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (yellow). Three species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1679. PSORÁLEA**, L. Psoralea. *Papilionaceae*.
From Greek. "scurfy". Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with flowers in racemes, spikes or heads. About 110 species. 37 in U. S.

- a. **P. corylifolia** L. Arabia to India. Bauchee seed, Bawchang seed, Malay Tea. *Herb and seeds* tonic, alterative.
- b. **P. esculenta** Pursh. Manitoba to Texas. Indian or Missouri Bread-root, Prairie Apple, Cree Potato, Cree Turnip, Dakota Turnip, Tipsin, Tipsinna; Fr. Pomme blanche, Pomme de prairie. *Tubers* esculent, as are the smaller ones of (c) **P. hypogaea** Nutt., Nebraska to New Mexico, Smaller Indian Bread-root.
- d. **P. glandulosa** L. (*P. lutea* Mol.). Chili. Jesuit's Tea*, Mexican Tea. *Leaves* used to prepare a beverage.
- e. **P. pedunculata** (Mill.) Vail. (*P. melilotoides* Michx. (Kew), *H. pedunculatum* Mill.). Southeastern U. S. Samson's Snakeroot, Bab's-root, Congo-root. *Plant* aromatic, bitter, tonic.

Other indigenous species are (f) **P. floribunda** Nutt. and (g) **P. tenuiflora** Pursh, both called Scurfy Pea; (h) **P. lanceolata** Pursh, Tumble-weed; (i) **P. Onobrychis** Nutt, Sanfoin Psoralea%, French-grass.

1680. PSYCHOTRIA, L. 1759. Striated Ipecac. **Rubiaceae**. From Greek, "vivifying". Syn. Psychotrophum, P. Br. 1756; Ronabea, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 425 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. emetica** Mutis (*R. emetica* Rich.). New Granada and Peru. *Root*, Striated Ipecac, Peruvian or Black Ipecac; emetic. See Uragoga.

1681. PTÉLEA, L. - Hop-tree. - **Rutaceae**. The Greek name of the Elm. Shrubs or small trees, fruit a nearly orbicular samara. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **P. trifoliata** L. Ontario to northern Mexico, through eastern U. S. Three-leaved Hop-tree, Wafer Ash, Shrubby Trefoil, Ague-bark, Pickaway Anise, Prairie-grub, Quinine-tree, Sang-tree, Stinking Ash, Stinking Prairie-bush, Swamp Dogwood, Wing-seed; Ger. Hopfenbaum, Kleebaum; Fr. Orme à trois feuilles. *Leaves* anthelmintic; *Bark of root* tonic, febrifuge, stomachic; *fruit* a substitute for hops.

1682. PTEROCÁRPUS, L. 1763, not L. 1747. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "wing fruit". Syn. **Lingoum**, Adans. 1763. Trees. About 20 species, Asia, Africa and America.

- a. **P. Dráco** L. West Indies. Yields a variety of Dragon's-blood.
- b. **P. erinaceus** Poir. Western Africa. Molompi, Cornwood, African Rosewood. *Inspissated sap* is African or Gambia Kino.
- c. **P. Marsúpium** Roxb. (*L. Marsupium* (Roxb.) O. Kze.). India. Kino tree, Amboyna Kino tree, Bastard Teak, Bija. *Inspissated sap*, **Kino**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi Kino; Fr. Kino de l'Inde; Sp. Goma quino; vernacular Vengay; A powerful astringent.

- d. **P. santalinus** L. f. (*L. santalinum* (L. f.) O. Kze.). India. The wood is Red Sandalwood, Red Saunders, Red Santal, Red-wood*, Ruby-wood; **Santalum rubrum**, U. S. P., *Pterocarpi Lignum* Br., *Lignum santalinum rubrum*; Ger. Rothes Sandelholz; Fr. Santal rouge (Codex); Sp. Sandalo rojo. Yields a red dye.

1688. PTEROCAÚLON, Ell. Indian Black-root. **Compositae**.

From Greek, "wing stem". Syn. *Conyza*, *Chænobolus*, *Gnaphalium*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 10 species, America and Australia; 3 in southeastern U. S.

- a. **P. pschnostachyum** Ell. (*C. pschnostachya* Michx., *G. undulatum* Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Indian Black-root. Root alterative, narcotic. (b) **P. virgatum** DC. Texas, Mexico and West Indies. Jamaica Golden-locks, Golden-tuft, Golden Cudweed.

1684. PTERÓSPORA, Nutt. Pine Drops, etc. **Monotropaceae**.

From Greek, "wing seeded". Syn. *Monotropa*, in part. Leafless saprophyte. One species, U. S.

- a. **P. Andromedea** Nutt. 1818. (*M. procera* Torr. 1818). British America, south to Pennsylvania, Arizona and California. Pine-drops, Albany Beech-drops, Giant Bird's-nest, False Crawley, Gall-of-the-earth.

1685. PTEROSTÉGIA, Fisch & Mey. *Pterostegia*. **Polygonaceae**.

From Greek, "wing" and "covering". Herb. A single species, California.

1686. PTILÍMNIUM, Raf. 1825. Mock Bishop-weed. **Umbelliferae**.

Syn. *Discopleura*, DC. 1829; *Ammi*, *Peucedanum*, in part. Annual herbs. About 4 species, America and East Indies; 3 in U. S.

- a. **P. capillaceum** (Michx.) Hollick (*A. capillaceum* Michx., *D. capillacea* DC.). Atlantic and Gulf border of U. S. Mock Bishop-weed, Bolewort, Bullwort, Herb William, Woodnep.

1687. PTILOCALÁIS, Greene. *Ptilocalais*. **Cichoriaceae**.

Syn. *Microseris*, in part. Herbs. Three species, western U. S.

1688. PTILONÉLLA, Nutt. *Ptilonella*. **Compositae**.

Syn. *Blepharipappus*, in part. Herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1689. PTILÓRIA, Raf. 1832. *Ptiloria*. **Cichoriaceae**.

Syn. *Stephanomeria*, Nutt. 1841, also *Lygodesmia*, in part. Herbs with small heads of pink flowers. About 20 species, western and central N. America; 18 in U. S.

1690. PTYCHÓTIS, Koch. Bishop's-weed. **Umbelliferae**.

Syn. *Carum* (Kew), *Ammi*, in part. Herbs related to *Carum*. A few species. Mediterranean region to India.

- a. **P. Coptica** (L.) Lyons (A. Copticum L., C. Copticum Benth. (Kew), C. Ajowan Bentley, P. Ajowan DC.). Hindustan. Ajowan, Ajouan, Ajava, Javane; Fr. Ammi officinal (Codex). *Fruit* aromatic, antispasmodic, used like caraway seed; contains thymol.

1691. PULICARIA, Gaertn. Fleawort. **Compositae**. Latin, "fleawort". Syn. Inula, in part. Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.

- a. **P. dysentérica** (L.) Gaertn. (I. dysenterica L.). Southern Europe. Fleawort, Fleabane, Fleabane-mullet, Cammock*, Herb Christopher*; Ger. Flohkrant; Fr. Pulicaire. *Herb* insecticide.

1692. PULMONARIA, L. Lungwort. **Boraginaceae**. Latin, "lungwort". Hispid perennial herbs. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **P. officinális** L. Europe. Lungwort, Jerusalem Cowslip, Bugloss or Bedlam Cowslip, Spotted Lungwort. Spotted Comfrey, Spotted-Mary, Beggar's-basket, Joseph-and-Mary, Sage of Bethlem, Sage of Jerusalem; Ger. Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire officinale (Codex). *Herb* demulcent.

1693. PULSATILLA, Adans. Pasque-flower. **Ranunculaceae**. Name unexplained. Syn. Anemone (Kew), Clematis, in part. Perennial scapose herbs. About 18 species, north temperate zone and northward; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. hirsutissima** (Pursh) Brit. (C. hirsutissima Pursh., A. patens (Kew), var. Nuttalliana A. Gray, A. Nuttalliana DC.). Texas to Nebraska and British Columbia. American Pulsatilla, American or Nuttall's Pasque-flower, April-fool, Badger-weed, Easter-flower, Gosling, Hartshorn plant, Headache plant, May-flower, Prairie Anemone, Prairie or Wild Crocus. Properties of (b).
- b. **P. pratensis** (L.) Mill. (A. pratensis L.) and (c) **P. Pulsatilla** (L.) Lyons (A. Pulsatilla L., P. vulgaris Mill.). Europe and northern Asia. Pulsatilla, European Pulsatilla or Pasque-flower, Dane's-blood, Easter-flower; Ger. Kuchenschelle, Pulsatille; Fr. Anemone Pulsatille, Coquelourd (Codex), Sp. Pulsatila. *The flowering herb* of both species, **Pulsatilla**, U. S. P.; alterative, antispasmodic.

1694. PUNICA, L. 1753. Pomegranate. **Punicaceae**. The Latin name, "Carthaginian" fruit. Syn. Granatum, St. Lag. 1880. Shrub. One species, northern Africa and western Asia.

- a. **P. Granátum** L. (G. Punicum St. Lag.). Pomegranate, Carthægnian or Punic Apple, Garnet Apple, Balausta, Balaustine; Ger. Granatbaum; Fr. Grénadier (Codex), Balustier; Sp. Granado. *Bark* of stem and root, **Granatum**, U. S. P., **Granati Radicis Cortex**, Br., **Cortex Granati** P. G., Tonicide, containing the alkaloid pelletierine. *Rind of fruit* Cortex psidii, Cort. malicorium; astringent, used in tanning morocco leather. *Flowers*, Flores balaustii, Balaustia, astringent. *Fruit* acidulous, esculent.

- 1695. PÚYA**, Mol. (Puja). *Puya*. **Bromeliaceae**.
From vernacular (Chili). Syn. *Pourretia*, R. & Pav.
Shrubby or arborescent plants. About 5 species, Chili and Peru.
- a. *P. lanuginósa* Schult. (*Pourretia lanuginosa* R. & P.). Chili.
Source of Chagual gum.
- 1696. PÝROLA**, L. Wintergreen, Shin-leaf, etc. **Pyrolaceae**.
Latin from *pyrus* (Pear), from similarity of leaves. Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 11 in U. S.
- a. *P. elliptica* Nutt. British America, south to Maryland, Illinois and New Mexico. Shin-leaf, Wild Lily of-the-valley. (b) *P. chlorántha* Swz. and (c) *P. minor* L. are also called Shin-leaf.
- d. *P. rotundifólia* L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Round-leaved Wintergreen, False Wintergreen, Larger Wintergreen, Pear leaved Wintergreen, Canker Lettuce, Wild* or Indian Lettuce, Consumption-weed, Copper-leaf, Dollar-leaf, Liverwort Lettuce; Ger. Waldmangold; Fr. Pyrole. *Leaves* astringent, diuretic. The other species have similar properties.
- 1697. PYRÓCOMA**, Hook. *Pyrocoma*. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Aplopappus* (Kew), in part. Rigid perennial herbs; 26 species in U. S., Pacific border.
- 1698. PYRULÁRIA**, Michx. Buffalo-nut, etc. **Santalaceae**.
Latin, "pear like". Syn. *Hamiltonia*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, one in Asia, one in U. S.
- a. *P. púbera* Michx. (*P. oleifera* A. Gray, *H. oleifera* Muhl.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Oil-nut, Buffalo-nut, Elk-nut. *Seeds* rich in oil.
- 1699. PÝRUS**, L. (*Pirus*). - Pear. **Pomaceae**.
Latin name of the Pear. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Old World. See *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Mespilus* and *Sorbus*.
- a. *P. communis* L. Europe and central Asia, and widely cult. Pear. In the wild state called Choke Pear; Ger. Birnbaum; Fr. Poirier. *Fruit* esculent.
- 1700. PYXIDANTHÉRA**, Michx. Pyxie, etc. **Diapensiaceae**.
From Greek, "box anther". Syn. *Diapensia*, in part. Dwarf evergreen shrub. One species; (a) *P. barbuláta* Michx. (*D. barbulata* Ell.). New Jersey to N. Carolina. Flowering Moss, Pyxie, Pyxie Moss, Pine-barren Beauty.
- 1701. QUAMÁSIA**, Raf. 1818. (*Quamassia*). **Liliaceae**.
From vernacular Indian name. Syn. *Camassia* (Kew), Lindl. 1832; *Lemotrys*, *Scilla*, in part. Scapose herbs from membranous-coated bulbs. About 5 species, all of U. S.

- a. **Q. esculénta** (Ker.) Coville (*C. esculenta* Lind. (Kew), *L. hyacintha* Raf., *S. Fraseri* Gray, *C. Fraseri* Torr.). Pennsylvania to Minnesota, south to Texas. Eastern Quamash or Camass, Wild Hyacinth. *Bulb* esculent.

1702. QUÁMOCLIT. Moench. Cypress vine. **Convolvulaceae.**

Syn. *Quamoclit*; *Ipomœa*, in part. Herbaceous twiners. About 10 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S. viz. (a) **Q. coccínea** (L.) Moench, Small Red Morning-glory, American Jasmine; (b) **Q. Quamoclit** (L.) Brit. (*Q. vulgaris* Choisy), Cypress vine, American Red Bell-flower, Indian Pink, Red Jasmine, Sweet-William (Barbados).

1703. QUÁSSIA, L. - Quassia. - **Simarubaceae.**

Named for Quassi (or Choisi), a negro of Surinam. Trees with bitter bark and wood. Two species, one in Africa, one in tropical America.

- a. **Q. amára** L. Surinam. Surinam Quassia. *Wood*, *Lignum* Quassia *P. G.*, in part (See *Picrasma excel-a*), *Lig. quassia surinamensis*; Ger. Quassienholz, Bitterholz, Fliegenholz; Fr. Quassie amère, Bois amer de Surinam (Codex); bitter, tonic.

1704. QUÉRCUS, L. Oak. - **Fagaceae.**

The ancient Latin name, of Celtic origin. Trees or shrubs, fruit an acorn. About 200 species, northern hemisphere; 66 in U. S.; Ger. Eiche; Fr. Chêne; Sp. Encina.

- a. **Q. acumináta** (Michx) Sarg. (*Q. Muhlenbergii* Engelm.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Chestnut Oak. Chinkapin (Chinquapin) Oak. Yellow Chestnut Oak; Yellow, Pin, Scrub or Shrub Oak. *Acorns* edible, as are those of (b) **Q. Michauxii** Lieb., Cow Oak, Basket Oak and (c) **Q. prinóides** Willd., Scrub Chestnut Oak, also called Chinkapin Oak. See (m), (o) and (p).
- d. **Q. aégilops** L. South Europe to Syria. *Acorn cups*, Valonia (Vallonea); Fr. Vallone, Gallon, also *unripe acorns*, Camata, Camatena, used in dyeing and tanning.
- e. **Q. agrifólia** Nee. California and Mexico. Encino, Live Oak (of California), this name applying also to (f) **Q. chrysólepis** Liebm., a smaller tree, Maul Oak, Valparaiso Oak, and to (g) **Q. oblongifólia** Torr., of southern California. See (v).
- h. **Q. álba** L. Canada and eastern U. S. White Oak, Stone Oak. *Bark*; *Quercus Alba*, U. S. P., *Cortex quercus*, a powerful astringent. *Timber* strong and durable. Closely allied to this are (i) **Q. minor** (Marsh.) Sarg. (*Q. albus minor* Marsh., *Q. obtusiloba*, Michx.), eastern U. S., Post Oak, Iron Oak, Brash Oak, Box White Oak, Rough White Oak, Turkey Oak, White Oak, and (j) **Q. macrocárpa** Michx. 1810 (*Q. olivæformis* Michx. 1812), Canada to Texas, Mossy-cup Oak, Bur Oak, Blue Oak, Over-cup Oak, Scrub Oak. The Over-cup Oak or Post Oak of the southeastern U. S. is (k) **Q. lyráta** Walt., called also Water White Oak and Swamp Post Oak.

- l. **Q. coccifera** L. Mediterranean region. Kermes Oak, Cochineal Oak. The food plant of the European cochineal or kermes insect. [The historic oak of David or Abraham's oak is of this species].
- m. **Q. ilex** L. Southern Europe. Holly Oak, Evergreen Oak; Fr. *Chêne vert* (Codex). *Acorns*, Chestnut acorns, Ballota, edible.
- n. **Q. Lusitánica** Lam. (*Q. infectoria* Oliv.). Mediterranean region. Gall Oak. *Excrescences* caused by an insect, Nutgalls, Galls, Oak-apples, Oak-warts; **Galla**, U. S. P., Br., *Galla halepense*, *Galla turcica* v. *levantica* v. *tinctoria* v. *quercina*; Ger. Galläpfel, Gallen; Fr. *Galle de chêne d'Alep*, *Noix de galle d'Alep* (Codex); Sp. *Agallas de levante*; varieties are Aleppo, Smyrna and Sorian galls; astringent, source of tannin. See (o) and (w).
- o. **Q. lobata** Nee. California. Sacramento White Oak. *Excrescences*, Oak-balls, are California Nutgalls. *Acorns* once the chief food of the aborigines.
- p. **Q. Prinus** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rock Chestnut Oak, Swamp or White Chestnut Oak, Mountain or Rock Oak, Tan-bark Oak. *Bark* much used in tanning. *Acorns* edible.
- q. **Q. Robur** L. (*Q. pedunculata* Ehrh.). Europe and western Asia. European White Oak (Woke, Wuk, Yak), British Oak, English Oak; Ger. *Steineiche*, *Sommereiche*; Fr. *Chêne blanc* (Codex). *Bark* official in British, German and French pharmacopoeias. See (h). *Acorns* (*Yackrons*) of this and other species, Jove's Nuts, *Glandes quercus* (*tostae*), a substitute for Coffee (*Eichelkaffee*). *Timber* used for ship-building, etc. Allied to this is (r) **Q. sessiliflora** Martyn (*Q. Robur* Willd.). Durmast Oak, Bay or Marden Oak.
- s. **Q. Súber** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Cork Oak, Cork-tree, European Alcornoque. *Outer bark*, corkwood, is common cork. Cork is procured also from (t) **Q. occidentális** Gay and from (u) **Q. Pseudo-súber** Santi (*Q. suber* Kotschy).
- v. **Q. Virginiana** Mill. (*Q. virens* Ait.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico and Cuba. Live Oak. *Timber* used in ship building.
- w. **Q. velutina** Lam. 1783 (*Q. tinctoria* Bartr. 1791, *Q. coccinea* var. *tinctoria* A. Gray). Canada and eastern U. S. Black Oak, Dyer's Oak, Quercitron Oak, Female or Spotted Oak, Yellow-bark Oak. *Bark* yields the yellow dye *quercitron* (i. e. oak yellow). *Galls* called Oak-plums.

Other notable species of eastern U. S. are (x) **Q. coccinea** Wang., Scarlet Oak; Red, Black or Spanish Oak; (y) **Q. Marylandica** Moench (*Q. nigra* var. b, L.), Black-Jack, Jack Oak, Barren or Iron Oak; (z) **Q. nána** (Marsh.) Sarg. (*Q. ilicifolia* Wang.), Bear Oak, Scrub Oak, Bitter or Barren Oak, Bitter-bush, Holly Oak, Dwarf Black Oak; (aa) **Q. nigra** L.

(*Q. aquatica* Walt.), Water Oak, Black-Jack*; Barren, Duck, Possum, Punk or Spotted Oak; (bb) *Q. Phellos* L., Willow Oak, Peach Oak, Sand Jack Oak, and (cc) *Q. rubra* L., Red Oak, Black Oak*, Champion or Spanish Oak.

1705. QUILLÁJA, Mol. (*Quillaia*). Soap bark. **Rosaceae.**

From vernacular *Quillai*, Chili. Evergreen trees with thick veiny leaves. About 4 species, South America.

- a. *Q. Saponária* Mol. (*Q. Molinæ* DC.). Chili to Peru. Soap-bark tree, Soap tree, Quillaya (*Quillai*, Cullay). *Bark*, Soap-bark, *Quillaja*, U. S. P.; Ger. Seifenrinde, Panamarinde; detergent, an emulsifier; contains saponin. (b) *Q. smegmadermos* DC. also yields Soap-bark.

1706. QUÍNCULA, Raf. Quincula. **Solanaceae.**

Syn. *Physalis* (Kew), in part. Perennial scurfy herb. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1707. RAFFLESIA, R. Br. *Rafflesia*. **Rafflesiaceae.**

Named for Sir Stamford Raffles, its discoverer. Leafless and stemless parasites, the plant consisting practically of a single flower. About 8 species, Sumatra and Java. The flower of (a) *R. Arnóldi* R. Br. (*R. Titan* Jack.) is a meter in diameter.

1708. RAILARDÉLLA, Gray. *Railardella*. **Compositae.**

Diminutive of *Railardia*. Stemless perennial herbs. About 4 species, California.

1709. RAMÓNA, Greene. - *Ramona*. - **Labiatae.**

Syn. *Audibertia*, Benth., in part. Shrubs or undershrubs, closely allied to *Salvia*. About 10 species, all of California.

1710. RÁNDIA, L. - *Randia*. - **Rubiaceae.**

Named for Isaac Rand, botanist of London, 18th Century. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical regions, especially of Asia and Africa; 1 in U. S.

- a. *R. aculeáta* L. West Indies to Florida. Indigo-berry, Ink-berry. *Fruit* yields a blue dye.

- b. *R. dumetórum* Lam. Africa to Java. Malabar Ipecac. *Fruit* emetic, used to stupefy fish.

1711. RANÚNCULUS L. Crowfoot, etc. **Ranunculaceae.**

Latin diminutive, "froglet", some species being paludal. Acid herbs. About 200 species, temperate and cooler regions of both hemispheres; 41 in U. S. Synonyms are Buttercup, Creesy, Gildeups, Golland.

- a. *R. abortívus* L. Canada and eastern U. S. to Colorado. Chicken Pepper, Kidney-leaved Crowfoot?

- b. *R. aconitifólius* L. Europe, cult. in gardens. Garden Buttercup. The double white variety is called White Bachelor's-buttons (Fr. Boutons d'argent), Fair-maids-of-France, Fair-maids-of-Kent.

- c. **R. ácris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Tall or Meadow Buttercup, Field Buttercup, Buttercup, Goldcup, Gold-knops, Golden-knop, Guilty-cup, King-cup, Blister-flower, Blister-weed, Butter Cress, Butter Daisy, Crazy, Cuckoo-buds, Horse-gold, Mary-buds (Shakespeare), Paigle*, Yellow-caul, Yellow Cress, Yellow Gowan (Scotland); the double variety, Yellow Bachelor's-buttons; Ger. Hahnenfuss; Fr. Renoncule. *Plant*, as in most species, acrid, rubefacient, counter-irritant.
- d. **R. arvensis** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Corn Crowfoot, Hunger-weed, Devil's-claws, Gold-weed, Hell-weed, Horse-gold. This species and (e) **R. auricomus** L., the European Goldlocks, are but slightly acrid.
- f. **R. bulbósus** L. Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Bulbous Buttercup, Frogwort, Frostwort, Gill-cup, Meadow-bloom. Pale-wort, Pissabed, St. Anthony's Rape, St. Anthony's Turnip (i. e. Hog's Turnip), with most of the synonyms of (c).
- g. **R. delphinifólius** Torr. (*R. lacustris* Beck. & Tracy, *R. multifidus* Pursh, not Forsk.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Yellow Water-crowfoot, Water Buttercup.
- h. **R. répens** L. Europe, nat., perhaps also indigenous, in U. S. Creeping Buttercup‡, Meadow or Spotted-leaf Buttercup, Devil's-guts, Granny-threads, Hod-the-rake, Lantern-leaves, Meg-many-feet, Ram's-claws, Sitfast, Setsicker, Tether-toad, with most of the synonyms of (c). Indigenous Buttercups are (i) **R. fasciculáris** Muhl., Canada and northern U. S., Early, Dwarf, Low or Tutted Buttercup, Cowslip* and (j) **R. septentrionális** Poir., Marsh, Swamp or Early Buttercup.
- k. **R. scelerátus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, in swamps and ditches. Cursed Crowfoot; Celery-leaved, Marsh or Ditch Crowfoot, Water Celery‡, Blisterwort, Biting Crowfoot, Ache*.

1712. RÁPHANUS, L. - Radish. - **Cruciferae.**
From Greek. Herbs, mostly biennial with showy flowers.
About 6 species, Europe and temperate Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **R. Raphanístрум** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Wild Radish, Jointed Charlock, White Charlock, Cadlock, Skedlock, Curlock, Warlock, Krantweed, Black Mustard*, Rape*. *Seeds* pungent like those of mustard.
- b. **R. satívus** L. Asia, widely cult. Radish, Common or Garden Radish (Rabone, Rawbone, Reefort). *Root* antiscorbutic, esculent. *Pods* of some varieties used as salad.

1713. RATÍBIDA, Raf. 1818. Cone-flower. **Compositae.**
Name unexplained. Syn. *Lepachys* (Kew), Raf. 1819; *Rudbeckia*, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower-heads, rays yellow. About 4 species, all of U. S. (a) **R. columnáris** (Sims) D. Don, Long-headed or Prairie Cone-flower, is also called Brush.

1714. RAVENÁLA, Adans. 1763. (Ravanella). **Musaceae.**
Syn. *Urania*, Schreb. 1789. Arborescent plants with huge

leaves of firm texture. Two species, S. America and Madagascar. (a) **R. Madagascariensis** Sonner. (*U. speciosa* Willd., *U. Ravenalia* Rich.), is the Traveler's tree of Madagascar.

1715. RAZOUMÓFSKYA, Hoffm. 1808. **Loranthaceae.**

Named for Alexis Razoumofski, Russian botanist. Syn. *Arceuthobium*, Bieb. 1819. Small or minute parasites on coniferous trees. About 12 species, all but two of N. America; 9 in U. S.

1716. REMÍGIA, DC. Cuprea bark. **Rubiaceae.**

Named for Dr. Remijo who first used the bark in place of Cinchona. Syn. *Cinchona*, in part. Trees. About 15 species, S. America.

- a. **R. pedunculáta** Flueck (*C. pedunculata* Karst.) and (b) **R. Purdieána** Wedd. Colombia. Bark of both called Cuprea bark; contains quinine.

1717. RESÉDA, L. Mignonette. **Resedaceae.**

The ancient Latin name, "avaunt", a word used in incantations. Herbs. About 55 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

- a. **R. Lutéola** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Dyer's Rocket, Ash-of-Jerusalem, Dyer's-weed, Dyer's Mignonette, Italian or Yellow Rocket, Yellow-weed, Weld, Wild Woad, Wild-wood; Ger. Gelbkraut, Wau, Waid. *Plant* diaphoretic, diuretic. Yields a yellow dye, *gaude*, also a pigment called Dutch pink.

- b. **R. odoráta** L. North Africa to Syria, cult. in gardens. Mignonette, Garden or Common Mignonette.

1718. REVERCHÓNIA, Gray. *Reverchonnia*. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Annual herb. One species, Texas.

1719. REYNÓSIA, Griseb. Darling Plum, etc. **Rhamnaceae.**

Named for Prof. Alvaro Reynoso, chemist of Havana. A shrub producing an edible fruit. One species. (a) **R. latifolia** Griseb., Florida and West Indies, Darling Plum, Red Ironwood, Bullet tree.

1720. RHAMNÍDIUM, Reiss. Black Ironwood. **Rhamnaceae.**

From Greek, "Rhamnus-like". Syn. *Condalia*, *Rhamnus*, *Scutia*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 7 species; warmer regions of America; 1 in southern Florida, viz. (a) **R. férreum** (Vahl.) Sarg. (*C. ferrea* Griseb.), Black Ironwood.

1721. RHÁMNUS, L. Buckthorn. **Rhamnaceae.**

From the ancient Greek name. *Rhamnus* is now made uniformly feminine by botanists. Syn. *Alaternus*, *Cervispina*, *Frangula*, in part. Shrubs. About 75 species, temperate and warm regions; 15 in U. S.

- a. **R. Alatérnus** L. (*A. Phyllica* Mill.). Europe, cult. in U. S. Evergreen Privet, *Alaternus*. Leaves suppress secretion of milk.

- b. **R. Caroliniána** Walt. (*F. Caroliniana* A. Gray, *F. fragilis* Raf.). Southeastern U. S. Southern or Carolina Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn, Bog Birch, Indian Cherry. *Bark laxative.* (c) **R. alnifolia** L'Her., northern U. S. and northward, Alder-leaved Buckthorn, is called Dwarf Alder.
- d. **R. cathártica** L. (*C. cathartica* Moench). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. Buckthorn, Purging Buckthorn, Hart's-thorn, Rhineberry, Rain-berry Thorn, Way-thorn; Ger. Kreuzdorn, Hirschdorn; Fr. Neprun purgatif (Codex); Sp. Ramno caartico, Espina cervical. *Fruit*, Fructus rhamni cathartici, Baccæ spinæ cervinæ, Baccæ domesticæ, hydragogue cathartic; source of *sup green* and *bladder green*, used in dyeing. (Lokao or Chinese green indigo is a similar product obtained from (e) **R. tinctoria** Waldst. & Kit. (*R. chlorophora* Decne.) and (f) **R. Dahúrica** Pal. (*R. utilis* Decne.).
- g. **R. Frángula** L. (*F. vulgaris* Reich., *F. Alnus* Mill.). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Alder Buckthorn, Black Alder*, European Black Alder, Berry Alder, Arrow-wood, Butcher's-prick tree, Alder Dogwood, Black Dogwood; Ger. Faulbaum, Glatter Wegedorn, Pulverholz; Fr. Bourdaine, Bourgène. *Bark* (at least one year old); **Frangula**, U. S. P., Rhamni Frangulæ Cortex, Br.; laxative. Charcoal from the *wood* is used for gunpowder.
- h. **R. infectória** L. (*R. tinctoria* Mutel.). Mediterranean region. *Fruit* French berries, Yellow berries; Ger. Gelbbeeren; Fr. Graines d'Avignon; yield a green dye. The similar Persian berries and Turkish berries are from (i) **R. oleoides** L. (*R. amygdalina* Desf.), and (j) **R. saxatilis** L., also perhaps other species.
- k. **R. Purshiana** DC. Northern California, northward. Bearberry tree, Bearwood, Shittim-wood, Cascara Sagrada tree. *Bark*, Chittam or Chittim bark, Cascara Sagrada, Sacred bark, Purshiana bark, Persian bark, Wahoo*; **Rhamnus Purshiana**, U. S. P.; laxative. The bark of (l) **R. Californica** Esch., the California Coffee-tree, is also gathered as Cascara Sagrada. *Berries* of this have been used as a substitute for Coffee. (m) **R. Wightii** W. & A. of the East Indies yields also a laxative bark.

1722. **RHAPHIDOPHYLLA**, Wend. & Drude. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "Rhaphis-leaved". Syn. *Chamerops*, in part. A low fan-palm. One species, (a) **R. hystrix** (Fraser) W. & D., Florida to S. Carolina; Blue Palmetto.

1723. **RHEUM**, L. Rhubarb. ; **Polygonaceae.**
The Greek name, perhaps from *Rha* the ancient name of the Volga. Stout herbs from thick rootstocks. About 20 species, Asia.

- a. **R. australe** D. Don (*R. Emodi* Wall., *R. Webbianum* Royle). Himalayan region. Yields medicinal rhubarb.
- b. **R. hybridum** Murray. Central Asia. This species may be one of those yielding commercial rhubarb.

- e. **R. officinale** Baill. Central Asia. Chinese Rhubarb plant. Believed to be the source of the best Chinese rhubarb. *Root* Rhubarb; **Rheum**, U. S. P., Rhei Radix, Br.; Ger. Rhabarber, Echthe Rhabarber; Fr. Rhubarbe de Chine (Codex); Sp. Rulbarbo. Laxative, cathartic, but also astringent.
 - d. **R. palmatum** L. Central Asia, cult. in Europe. Rhubarb plant. Source of the Russian rhubarb formerly highly valued and of some of the European rhubarb; Fr. Rhubarbe de Moscovie (Codex). Properties of (c).
 - e. **R. Rhaponticum** L. Eastern Europe and central Asia. Rhapontic Rhubarb, Pie-plant, Wine Rhubarb; Ger. Rhapontik-rhabarber, Inländische Rhabarber, Fr. Rhapontic (Codex, employed only in veterinary medicine). *Root*, Radix rhei indigeni v. nostratis. *Roots* constitute French, English and Hungarian rhubarb which are inferior to Chinese rhubarb. *Leaf stalks* esculent. Some other species, as (f) **R. undulatum** L. and (g) **R. Tatáricum** L. fil. are used in a similar manner.
- 1724. RHÉXIA**, K. Meadow-Beauty. **Melastomaceae**.
A Greek plant name, meaning "brittle". Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 10 species, all in U. S.
- a. **R. virginica** L. Eastern U. S. Meadow-beauty, Deer-grass, Handsome-Harry.
- 1725. RHINACANTHUS**, Nees. Rhinacanthus. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "nose Acanthus", alluding to shape of flower. Shrubs. About 6 species, natives of India.
- a. **R. communis** Nees. (*Justicia nasuta* L.). India to China. Ringworm-root. *Leaves* and *root*, containing rhinacanthin, used for cure of ringworm.
- 1726. RHINANTHUS**, L. Rattle-box, etc. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "nose flower". Herbs. About 3 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- a. **R. Crista-Galli** L. [*R. minor* Erhr. (Kew)]. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Rattle, Rattle-box, Yellow or Penny Rattle, Penny-grass, Rattle-bags, Money-grass, Yellow Cockscomb. *Plant* insecticide.
- 1727. RHIZÓPHORA**, L. Mangrove. **Rhizophoraceae**.
From Greek, "root bearing". Trees with aerial roots. About 3 species, tropical coasts and river margins; 1 in U. S.
- a. **R. Mangle** L. (*R. racemosa* Meyer, *R. Americana* Nutt.). Florida, and on tropical shores generally. Mangrove, Mangue, Red Mangrove (a variety); Fr. Manglier. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge, used in dyeing and tanning.
- 1728. RHODODÉNDRON**, L. Rose-Bay, etc. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "rose tree", name originally applied to the Oleander. Evergreen shrubs, with showy flowers. About 100 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Asia; 10 in U. S.
- a. **R. Catawbiense** Michx. Virginia to Georgia. Mountain Rose-bay, Catawba or Carolina Rhododendron. Highly ornamental.

- b. **R. chrysanthemum** Pall. Sibefia. Yellow Rhododendron, Siberian Rose, Snow Rose; Ger. Sibirische Alpenrose. *Leaves* diuretic, narcotic. (c) **R. ferrugineum** L., Europe, Dwarf Rose-bay, has similar properties.
- d. **R. maximum** L. Canada to Georgia. Great Laurel, Rose-bay, Wild Rose-bay, Rose Laurel, Big Laurel, Big-leaf Laurel, Deer Laurel, Horse or Mountain Laurel, Cow-plant, Spoon-hutch. Properties of (b). *Wood* used for engraving.
- 1729. RHODÓRA**, L. Rhodora, Lamb-kill. **Ericaceae**. From Greek *rhodon*, a "rose". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. A shrub with deciduous leaves. One species. (a) **R. Canadensis** L. (Rhododendron Rhodora J. F. Gmel.). Canada and northeastern U. S.
- 1730. RHÚS**, L. 1753. Sumac (Sumach), etc. **Anacardiaceae**. The ancient Greek name. Syn. Toxicodendron, Mill. 1759; Metopium, Styphonia, in part. Shrubs or trees with odd-pinnate or trifoliate leaves, many poisonous. About 120 species, warmer regions, especially of S. Africa; 19 in U. S.
- a. **R. aromática** Ait. (T. crenatum Mill., R. Canadensis Marsh, not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. Fragrant Sumac, Sweet-scented Sumac. *Root bark* astringent, a remedy in neuerosis.
- b. **R. Coriária** L. Europe. European Sumac, Tanner's Sumac; Ger. Sumach, Schmach.
- c. **R. glábra** L. (T. glabra Mill.). British America, south to Florida and Arizona. Smooth Sumac, Mountain or Upland Sumac, Scarlet or Sleek Sumac, Pennsylvania or White Sumac, Senhalanac, Sumach, Shoe-make†, Vinegar tree. *Fruit*; **Rhus glabra**, U. S. P., astringent, acidulous.
- d. **R. hirta** (L.) Sudw. (Datisca hirta L. 1753, R. typhina L. 1760). Canada and eastern U. S. Staghorn Sumac, Staghorn, American or Hairy Sumac, Virginia or Velvet Sumac, Vinegar tree. Properties of (c). The smaller (e) **R. copallína** L. of the eastern U. S. is called Dwarf, Black, Upland or Mountain Sumac. The Californian (f) **R. integrifolia** B. & H. (S. integrifolia Nutt.) is called Mahogany*. *Leaves and bark* of most species of Rhus are used in tanning.
- g. **R. Metópium** L. (M. Linnaea Engelm., R. oxymetopium Griseb.). Florida to West Indies and S. America. Mountain Manchineel, Coral Sumac, Bum-wood. Poison-wood. Properties of (h). *Gummy exudate*, hog gum, doctor's gum, emeto-cathartic.
- h. **R. rádicans** L. (R. Toxicodendron Auct. (Kew), not L., T. vulgare Mill.). British America south to Florida, Arkansas and Utah. Poison Ivy, Climbing or Three-leaved Ivy, Climath, Climbing or Trailing Sumac, Black Mercury, Markery†, Markweed, Piery, Poison Oak, Poison-vine; Ger. Giftsumac, Giftbaum; Fr. Sumach vénéneux; Sp. Zumaque venenoso. *Fresh leaves*; **Rhus Toxicodendron**, U. S. P., Folia toxicodendri; diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant to nervous system. The Poison

- Oak of California, called also *Yeara*, is (i) **R. diversiloba** T. & Gr. (*R. lobata* Hook., not Poir.). The Poison Oak of the southern States is the more shrubby (j) **R. Toxicodendron** L. (*T. magnum* Sneud.), the three species active skin poisons.
- k. **R. semialata** Murr. China, Japan, nat. in Hawaiian Islands—Chinese Sumac. Excrescences on the leaves are the Chinese Nut-galls. The Japanese nutgalls are a similar product from (l) **R. Japonica** Sieb.
- m. **R. succedanea** L. Japan. Japanese Wax-tree. *Fruit*, source of Japan vegetable wax. (n) **R. Chinensis** Mill. in China furnishes a similar wax.
- o. **R. vernicifera** DC. (*R. Vernix* Thunb. not L.). Japan. Japanese Varnish tree, Lacquer tree. *Erudate* constitutes Japanese lacquer.
- p. **R. Vénix** L. (*R. venenata* DC. (Kew), *T. pinnatum* Mill.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Poison Sumac, Swamp Sumac, Poison tree, Poison Elder, Poison Ash, Poison Dogwood, Swamp Dogwood. Properties of (h).

1731. RHYNCHOSIA, Lour. 1790. Red-bead vine. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "snout", alluding to keel of corolla. Syn. *Dolicholus*, Medic. 1787; *Glycine*, *Trifolium*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 100 species, warmer regions; 14 in U. S. (a) **R. phaseoloides** DC. (*R. precatória* DC.) of tropical America is the Mexican Rosary plant or Red-bead vine.

1732. RÍBES, L. (*Ribesium*). Currant, etc. **Grossulariaceae.**

Name of uncertain origin. Syn. *Grossularia*, Adans. Shrubs producing berries generally edible. About 60 species, north temperate zone, especially of New World and S. America; 47 in U. S.

- a. **R. aureum** Pursh. U. S. west of the Mississippi. Buffalo Currant, Flowering Currant, Clove Currant, Golden or Missouri Currant.
- b. **R. Cynosbati** L. (*G. Cynosbati* Mill.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Missouri and Manitoba. Wild Gooseberry, Prickly Wild Gooseberry, Dogberry. *Fruit* esculent. The Northern Gooseberry is (c) **R. oxycanthoides** L. (*R. hirtellum* Michx.), British America, south to Ohio and Colorado; Smooth Wild Gooseberry, Hawthorn Gooseberry. The Eastern Wild Gooseberry or Smooth Gooseberry is (d) **R. rotundifolium** Michx., Massachusetts to N. Carolina.
- e. **R. nigrum** L. (*G. nigra* Mill.). Europe. European Black Currant, Blackberry*, Quinsy-berry; Ger. Gichtbeere, Ald-beere; Fr. Cassis (Codex). *Leaves* diuretic. *Fruit* antiscorbutic. The American Wild Black Currant is (f) **R. flóridum** L'Her. (*R. Pennsylvanicum* Lam.), Canada to Kentucky, west to Nebraska. The Northern Wild Black Currant is (g) **R. Hudsonianum** Richards, British America to Colorado.

h. R. rubrum L. (*R. albinervum* Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Red Currant, Garnet-berry, Raspberry†, Wine-berry, Raisin tree, Rizzles, Rizzer-berry, Garden Currant; a cultivated variety is White Currant [The name Currant (i. e. Corinthian) was first applied to the seedless grape. See *Vitis*]; Ger. Johannisbeere; Fr. Groseille rouge (Codex). *Fruit*, Ribia rubra, Ribesia rubra, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.

i. R. Uva-crispa L. (*R. Grossularia* L. (Kew), *G. Uva-crispa* Mill.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Garden Gooseberry, Feaberry (i. e. Feverberry), Fayberry, Feabes, Fabes, Fapes, Grozet or Groserts (Scotland) Gozelle, Goggles, Gaskins, Goose gogs, Carberry, Cat-berry, Day-berry, Eat-berry, Wine-berry, Honey-blob, Tea-berry, Berry tree; Ger. Krauselbeere, Stachelbeere; Fr. Groseille. *Fruit* esculent.

1733. RICHÁRDIA, L. not Kunth. (*Ricardia*). **Rubiaceae.** Syn. *Richardsonia* (Kew), Kunth 1818. Herbs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S. See *Zantedeschia*.

a. R. scábra L. (*R. pilosa* R. & P., *Richardsonia pilosa* H. B. K. (Kew), *Richardsonia scabra* St Hil.). Brazil, nat. in southern U. S. Mexican Clover, Spanish or Florida Clover, Water Parsley*. *Root*, Undulated or Farinaceous Ipecacuanha, emetic. *Plant* valued for pasture and fodder. Another Ipecacuanha (small striated) is believed to be derived from a *Richardia*.

1734. RICINÉLLA, C. & F. *Ricinella*. **Euphorbiaceae.** Latin, diminutive from "*Ricinus*". One species in western U. S.

1735. RÍCINUS, L. Castor Bean **Euphorbiaceae.** Latin, from ancient Greek name of the plant, the name being applied also to an insect (tick) which resembles the seeds of this plant. Syn. *Cataputia*, Ludw. 1760. Herbaceous shrub, in warm climates even arbore-cent. One exceedingly variable species, Africa and Asia.

a. R. comúnis L. (*R. vulgaris* Mill., *R. medicus* Forsk., *C. minor* Ludw.). Southern Asia, nat. in all tropical countries, as in the southern U. S. Castor-oil plant, Palma Christi, Mexico seed, Man's-mother-wort, Oil-seed, Oil-nut, Stedfast; Ger. Wunderbaum; Fr. Ricin (Codex); Oil from the seeds, Castor oil; *Oleum ricini*, U. S. P., *Oleum palmæ Christi*, *Oleum castoris*; cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue.

1736. RIGIOPÁPPUS, Gray. *Rigiopappus*. **Compositae.** From Greek, "stiff pappus". Slender annual with yellow flowers. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

1737. RIVÍNA, L. (*Rivinia*). Hoop-withe. **Phytolaccaceae.** Named for A. Q. Rivinus, German botanist d. 1723. Herbs, somewhat shrubby. About 10 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

a. R. húmilis L. W. Indies and southeastern U. S. Blood-berry, Rouge-berry, Rouge plant.

- 1738. ROBÍNIA, L.** Locust tree. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for Jean and Vespasien Robin, royal gardeners, Paris, 17th Century. Syn. Pseudo-Acacia, Medic. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers in racemes. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **R. Pseudacácia L.** (*P. vulgaris* Medic., *P. odorata* Moench.). Southeastern U. S. and much planted as a shade and timber tree. Locust tree, Yellow Locust, Black or Common Locust, Post or White Locust, Honey Locust*, North American Locust tree, Pea-flower Locust, Bastard or False Acacia, Silver-chain?, White Laburnum, Whya tree; Ger. Falsche Acazie; Fr. Robinnier. *Bark* of root tonic, emetic, narcotic. *Timber* strong and durable.

Other indigenous species are (b) **R. hispida L.** (*P. hispida* Moench), Rose Acacia, Moss Locust, Bristly Locust, and (c) **R. viscosa Vent.**, Clammy Locust, Red-flowering or Rose-flowering Locust, Rose Acacia*.

- 1739. ROCÉLLA, DC.** Archil, etc. **Parmeliaceae.**
Probably from the Italian, Orcella. Lichens.

- a. **R. tinctoria Ach.** Mediterranean region, Canary Islands, Azores, etc. Archil Lichen, Orchil, Orchella, Canary Moss, Dyer's Moss, Cape-weed. From this and (b) **R. fusiformis Ach.**, Angola-weed, Mauritius-weed, Flat Archil or Orchil, is obtained litmus. See Lecanora.

- 1740. ROMANZÓFFIA, Cham.** (*Romanzovia*). **Hydrophyllaceae.**
Named for Count Nicholas Romanzoff. Delicate pale herbs. Two known species, Alaska to California.

- 1741. ROMNEYA, Harv.** Romneya. **Papaveraceae.**
Glaucous herb. One species, California.

- 1742. RORÍPA, Scop.** 1760 (originally *Rorippa*). **Cruciferae.**
Syn. *Nasturtium*, R. Br. 1812; *Armoracia* *Sisymbrium*, *Cochlearia*, *Neobeckia*, in part. Herbs, more or less pungent. About 25 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

- a. **R. Armoracia (L.) A. S.** Hitchcock (*C. Armoracia* L. (Kew), *N. Armoracia* Fries., *A. sativa* Bernh.). Europe, cult. and nat. in U. S. Horseradish; Ger. Meerrettig; Fr. Raifort. *Crane* de Bretagne, Moutarde des moines; Sp. Rabano rusciano. *Fresh root* pungent, diuretic, condiment.
- b. **R. Nasturtium (L.) Rusby** (*S. Nasturtium* L., *N. officinale* R. Br.). Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Water-cress, Common or True Water-cress (Crashes, Carsous, Kars, Karse), Brown Cress, Water-grass (Ireland), Water-kers, Well-grass, Brook-lime, Eker, Teigtongues; Ger. Brunnenkresse; Fr. Cresson de fontaine (Codex); Sp. Berro. *Fresh plant* antiscorbutic, used for salad.
- c. **R. palustris (L.) Bess.** (*S. amphibium* var. *palustre* L., *N. palustre* DC. (Kew), *N. terrestre* R. Br.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or Yellow Water-cress, Yellow Wood-cress, Bell-ragges. This and other species have properties of (b).

1743. RÓSA, L. - **Rose.** - **Rosaceae.**

The ancient Latin name from the Greek. Erect or climbing shrubs. A large genus. Northern hemisphere, 23 in U. S.

- a. **R. canína** L. Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Dog Rose, Canker Rose, Canker blooms (Shakespeare), Wild Brier, Bird Brier, Cat-whin, Hip Brier, Breere Rose, Bramble Rose, Horse Bramble, Hip-tree, Hedge-peak, Lawyers, Soldiers, Bedeguar Rose; Ger. Hundrose; Fr. Rosier sauvage, Églantier sauvage (Codex). *Fruit* (of this and allied species), Hips, Rose-hips; Rosæ Caninæ Fructus Br., Cynosbata, Fructus cynosbati, Cynorrhoda; Ger. Hagebutten, Hahnebutten, Hainbutten; Fr. Cynorrhodon (Codex); astringent, refrigerant. *Excrescence* from puncture of insect, Rose-gall, Bedeguar, Gallæ rosæ, Fungus cynosbati, astringent.
- b. **R. centifólia** L. Western Asia, widely cult. Hundred-leaved Rose, Cabbage Rose, Provence Rose, etc.; Ger. Centifolienrose; Fr. Rose à cent feuilles, Rose pâle (Codex). *Petals*, Rose-leaves; **Rosa Centifolia**, U. S. P., Rosæ Centifoliae Petala, Br., Flores rosæ P. G., Flores rosæ pallidæ v. incarnatæ. Source of oil of rose, which is prepared also from petals of (c) and (e).
- c. **R. Damascéna** Mill. [Perhaps not distinct from (b)]. Orient. Damascus or Damask Rose; Fr. Rose de Damas, Rose des quatre saisons, Rose de Puteaux (Codex).
- d. **R. Gállica** L. Southern Europe and the Levant, also cult. in gardens. French Rose, Dutch Rose, Red Rose; Ger. Essigrose, Sammtrose, Zuckerrose; Fr. Rose rouge, Rose de Provins (Codex). *Petals* (or unexpanded flower buds), Red-rose leaves; **Rosa Gallica**, U. S. P., Rosæ Gallicæ Petala, Br., Flores rosæ rubræ v. domesticæ; astringent.
- e. **R. moscháta** Mill. North Africa and south Asia, largely grown at Kesanlik. Musk Rose, source of the Kesanlik (Kisanlik) attar of rose.
- f. **R. rubiginósa** L. (*R. micrantha* Bor., *R. Eglanteria* Mill. not L.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Sweet Brier (Breer), Eglantine (Shakespeare and Spenser), Eglantine Rose, Eglantere, Hip Brier, Kitchen Rose. *Foliage* fragrant.

The more important of our indigenous species (Wild Rose) are, (g) **R. Carolina** L., Swamp Rose, Hip tree; (h) **R. húmilis** Marsh (*R. parviflora* Ehrh.), Pasture Rose, Dwarf or Low Wild Rose, the common Wild Rose of eastern U. S.; (i) **R. blánda** Ait., Pale, Smooth or Meadow Rose; (j) **R. nitída** Willd., Shining or Northeastern Rose; (k) **R. setigera** Michx., Prairie Rose, Michigan Rose (although rare in Michigan), Climbing Wild Rose. Naturalized from China in southeastern U. S. is (l) **R. laevigáta** Michx (*R. Sinica* Ait.), Cherokee Rose, Jamaica Buckthorn.

1744. ROSMARÍNUS, L. **Rosemary.** **Labiatae.**

The Latin name, meaning "sea dew". Shrub. One species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **R. officinális** L. Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Rosemary, Garden Rosemary, Old-man; Ger. Rosmarin, Meerthau; Fr. Romarin (Codex); Sp. Romero. Leaves; **rosmarinus**, U. S. P., Folia rosmarini, Fol. roris marini, Fol. anthos; diaphoretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Rosemary.

1745. **ROTÁLA**, L. - Rotala. - **Lythraceae**.
From Latin, "wheel", alluding to whorled leaves of some species. Syn. *Aumannia*, *Boykinia*, in part. Low annuals. About 30 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S.

1746. **ROTHRÓCKIA**, Gray. Rothrockia. **Asclepiadaceae**.
One species in western U. S.

1747. **ROUBIÉVA**, Moq. Cut-leaved Goose-foot. **Cheopodiaceae**.
Named for G. J. Robieu, French botanist. Syn. *Chenopodium*, in part. A strong-scented herb. One species, tropical America, adv. in U. S.

1748. **ROULÍNIA**, Decne., not Brogn. Roulinia. **Asclepiadaceae**.
Twining herbs. About 12 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1749. **RÚBIA**, L. Madder plant. **Rubiaceae**.
The Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Perennial herbs from thickened roots. About 40 species, temperate and warm regions, both hemispheres.

- a. **R. tinctorum** L. Mediterranean region. Madder plant, War-ence; Ger. Krapp, Färberröthe; Fr. Garance (Codex); Sp. Granza. Root, Dyer's Madder, yields a red dye, as does that of (b) **R. cordifolia** L. (*R. Mungista* Roxb.), of eastern Asia and Japan, Munjeet.

1750. **RÚBUS**, L. Blackberry, etc. **Rosaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Herbs, shrubs or trailing vines, generally prickly. About 250 species, widely distributed; 31 in U. S.

- a. **R. Americanus** (Pers.) Brit. (*R. saxatilis* var. *Canadensis* Michx., *R. triflorus* Rich.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Dwarf Raspberry, Dewberry, Mulberry*, Pigeon-berry, Running Raspberry, Swamp-berry.

- b. **R. Canadensis** L. Canada to Virginia, Louisiana and Indian Territory. Low Running Blackberry, Dewberry (of eastern U. S.), Creeping Blackberry. See (p). The Dewberry of the southern U. S. is (c) **R. trivialis** Michx., called also Low-bush Blackberry. Similar to these is (d) **R. cuneifolius** Pursh, Southeastern U. S., Sand Blackberry, Low or Knee-high Blackberry. The Dewberry of Europe is (e) **R. caesius** L., called also Blackberry-token and Blue Bramble.

- f. **R. Chamaemorus** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Hampshire, Cloud-berry, Averin, Knot-berry, Knout-berry, Dwarf Mulberry, Mountain Bramble, Mountain Raspberry, Baked-apple-berry.

- g. *R. fruticosus* L. Europe, north Africa to central and northern Asia. Common Bramble (Bramble, Brimble, Brumble, Brummel) or Blackberry of the Old World, Black-boyd or Black-bide (Scotland), Bumble-berry, Ever-bramble, Gait-berry, Lady's-garters, Mulberry Bramble, Scald-berry, Theve Thorn, Theif; Ger. Brombeere; Fr. Ronce sauvage (Codex), Ronce noir; Sp. Zarzamora. See (p).
- h. *R. Idaeus* L. Europe, west to Japan. European Raspberry, Aruberry, Hainberry, Hindberry, Sivven; Ger. Himbeere; Fr. Framboise (Codex); Sp. Frambuesa, Sanguesa. *Fruit*; *Rubus* *Idaeus*. U. S. P. Allied to this is the American (i) *R. occidentalis* L. (*R. Idaeus* var. *Americanus* Torr.), Black Raspberry, Black-cap, Wild Purple Raspberry, Blackberry*, the original of the cultivated Gregg and Hilborn raspberries. The California Raspberry is (j) *R. leucodermis* Dougl. See (n).
- k. *R. odoratus* L. Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering Raspberry, Purple or Rose Flowering-raspberry, Thimbleberry, Mulberry*, in England called Virginia Raspberry. Similar to this are (l) *R. parviflorus* Nutt. (*R. Nutkanus* Mocino), British America and northern U. S., Salmon-berry, Thimble-berry, White Flowering-raspberry, and (m) *R. spectabilis* Pursh, the Salmon-berry of California.
- n. *R. strigosus* Michx. (*R. Idaeus* var. *strigosus* Maxim.). British America, south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. Wild Red Raspberry. American Red Raspberry, the original of the cultivated Cuthbert and Hansall raspberries. The Purple Wild Raspberry of northeastern U. S. is (o) *R. neglectus* Peck, whence the cultivated Carolina and Gladstone raspberries.
- p. *R. villosus* Ait. Eastern U. S. American Blackberry or Bramble High-bush Blackberry, Finger-berry, Thimble-berry*, Cloud-berry*, Sow-tit. *Fruit* esculent. *Bark* of root of this, also (b) and (c), Blackberry root; *Rubus*, U. S. P., astringent. The Mountain Blackberry of the northeastern U. S., with larger fruit, is (q) *R. Alleghaniensis* Porter (*R. villosus* var. *montanus* Porter, not *R. montanus* Ort.). The California Blackberry is (r) *R. ursinus* Cham. & Sch. See (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g).

1751. RUDBECKIA, L. Cone-flower. **Compositae.**
 Named for Olaus Rudbeck, founder of botanic garden at Upsala d. 1702. Coarse herbs with showy yellow-rayed flowers. About 27 species, N. America; 22 in U. S., especially southwestern.

- a. *R. hirta* L. Western prairies, nat. in eastern U. S. Black-eyed-Susan, Brown-eyed Susan, Yellow Daisy, Brown-Daisy, Nigger Daisy, Ox-eye Daisy*, Golden-Jerusalem, Nigger-head, Brown-Betty, English Bull's-eye.
- b. *R. laciniata* L. Canada and eastern U. S. Thimble-weed, Tall or Green-headed Cone-flower, Cone-disk Sunflower; Double variety in cultivation, Golden-glow. *Plant* diuretic, tonic.
- c. *R. triloba* L. New Jersey to Georgia, west to Missouri. Thin-leaved Cone-flower. Brown-eyed Susan

1752. RUÉLLIA, L. Ruellia. Acanthaceae.

Named for Jean Ruel, French herbalist, d. 1537. Syn. *Dipteracanthus*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with showy flowers. About 200 species, tropical, mainly of New World; 9 in U. S.

1753. RÚMEX, L. Dock, etc. Polygonaceae.

The ancient Latin name, "lance", from form of leaf. Syn. *Acetosella*, *Acetosa*, in part. Robust herbs, some shrubby. About 130 species; 28 in U. S., including naturalized species.

a. **R. Acetósa** L. (*Acetosa magna* Gilib., *A. officinalis* Gueld., *A. pratensis* Mill.). Europe, Asia, British America, nat. in U. S. Sorrel, Cock Sorrel. English (Cock Sorrel, Green or Meadow Sorrel, Bread-and-Cheese, Donkey's-oats, Kitchen Sorrel, Ginger-sauce, Ginger Sorrel, Redshank, Sharp Dock, French Surock (Sourack, Sarock, Sooracks, Sorrow), Sour-grass, Sour-sauce (Sour-sabs, Sour-suds); Ger. Sauerampfer; Fr. Oseille commune (Codex); Sp. Acedera. Root astringent. Leaves acidulous, refrigerant, used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **R. luxúrians** L. in Africa.

c. **R. Acetosélla** L. (*Acetosella vulgaris* Four., *Acetosa Acetosella* Mill.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheep Sorrel, Field Sorrel, Horse or Cow Sorrel. Common or Gentleman's Sorrel, Mountain or Red-top Sorrel, Toad's Sorrel, Ranty-tanty, Sour Dock, Sour grass, Sour Leek, Green-sauce, Red-weed. Properties of (a). French Sorrel is the allied (d) **R. scutátus** L. (*Acetosa scutata* Mill.).

e. **R. crispus** L. British America and U. S. throughout. Yellow Dock, Curled Dock, Narrow Dock, Sour Dock*. Root "of this and other species, notably (g) and (h)"; **Rumex**, U. S. P., Rad. rumicis, Rad. lapathi a-uti v. oxylapathi v. hydrolapathi; Fr. Grindwurz, Wassermangoldwurz; Fr. Patience (Codex); astringent, alterative, laxative, resembling rhubarb.

f. **R. hymenosépalus** Torr. Texas to Arizona and Mexico, now extensively cult. Canaigre, Wild Pie-plant. Roots used for tanning, astringent.

g. **R. obtusifólius** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Dock, Common Dock (of England) Broad-leaved or Blunt-leaved Dock, Butter Dock (leaves formerly used for wrapping butter), (clery-seed†. Properties of (e), the species most used in Europe. (h) **R. sanguineus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bloody Dock, Bloodwort, Red-veined Dock, Olcott-root, is also used, and in Europe (i) **R. aquáticus** L. and (j) **R. Hydrolápathum** Huds.

k. **R. Patiéntia** L. Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Patience Dock, Passions†, Garden Patience, Monk's Rhubarb. The latter name is given in Scotland to (l) **R. alpinus** L., called also Mountain Rhubarb.

1754. RÚPIA, L. Ditch-grass, etc. Naiadaceae.

Named for H. B. Rupp, German botanist, 18th Century. Slender-stemmed aquatic plants. About 4 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

- a. **R. marítima** L. (*R. spiralis* L., *R. rostellata* K. B.). Brackish and salt water, widely distributed. Ditch-grass, Tassel-grass, Tassel Pond-grass, Tassel Pondweed, Sea-grass. *Plant* reputed vulnerary.
- 1755. RÚSCUS**, L. Butcher's Broom. **Liliaceae.**
The ancient Latin name of (a). Evergreen plants, but without true leaves. About 5 species, Europe and northern Africa.
- a. **R. aculeátus** L. (*R. flexuosus* Mill.). Mediterranean region to middle Europe. Butcher's Broom, Sweet Broom, Box Holly, Knee Holly, Knee Holm or Hulver, Bruscus, Horse-tongue, Pettigree, Prickly Box, Shepherd's Myrtle, Wild or Jew's Myrtle; Ger. Mausedorn; Fr. Petit Houx, Fragon épineux (Codex). *Root* diuretic. *Shoots* eaten like asparagus.
- 1756. RÚTA**, L. - - - Rue. - - - **Rutaceae.**
Latin, from Greek name of (a). Heavy-scented perennial herbs. About 50 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.
- a. **R. gravéolens** L. Southern Europe to the Orient. Rue, Garden Rue, Herb-of-grace (Shakespeare), Ave-grace, Hêrb-of-repentance, Countryman's Treacle; Ger. Raute, Gartenraute; Fr. Rue (Codex); Sp. Ruda, *Leaves* antispasmodic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.
- 1757. SÁBAL**, Adans. Palmetto. **Sabalaceae.**
From vernacular, Mexico or S. America. Syn. *Chamaerops*, *Corypha*, in part. Fan Palms. About 7 species, New World; 4 in U. S.
- a. **S. Palmétto** (Walt.) R. & S. (Cor. Palmetto Walt., Cham. Palmetto Michx.). N. Carolina to Florida and Bermuda Islands. Cabbage Palmetto, Palmetto.
- b. **S. Mexicánium** Mart. (*S. umbraculiferum* Hort., not Mart.). Texas to Mexico and West Indies. Texas Palmetto, Royal Palmetto, Big-thatch, Bull-thatch. Our largest species.
- 1758. SABBÁTIA**, Adans. Marsh Pink, etc. **Gentianaceae.**
Named for L. Sabbati, Italian botanist. Syn. *Chironia*, *Gentiana*, *Swertia*, in part. Annual or biennial herbs with pink, red or white flowers, some highly ornamental. About 14 species, all in southern U. S. and Mexico.
- a. **S. angularis** (L.) Pursh (*C. angularis* L.). Eastern U. S. American Centaury, American Red Centaury, Bitter-bloom, Bitter Clover, Rose Pink, Pink-bloom, Square-stemmed Sabbatia?; Ger. Sabbatie; Fr. Centaurée américaine. *Herb* bitter tonic. Similar properties belong to other species, notably (b). **S. Elliottii** Steud. (*Swertia difformis* L., *Sab. paniculata* Ell., not Pursh). Quinine-flower, Quinine-plant, Quinine-herb.
- 1759. SÁCCHARUM**, L. (*Saccharifera*). **Gramineae.**
Latin word for sugar, from the Sanskrit. Compare *jaggery*, the palm sugar of Hindustan. Robust grasses with solid culms. About 12 species, Old World.

- a. **S. officinarum** L. (*S. officinale* Salisb., *Saccharifera officinalis* Stokes). Southern Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Sugar Cane. The most important of sugar-yielding plants.

1760. SAGERÉtia, Brong. Tia. **Rhamnaceae.**

Named for Augustin Sageret, d. 1852. Shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions of Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

- a. **S. thézans** Brongn. China. Tia. *Leaves* used by poorer classes for tea.

1761. SAGÍna, L. Pearlwort, Pearl-weed. **Caryophyllaceae.**

The ancient name of Spurry. Syn. *Spergula*, in part. Low herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S.; Ger. Vierling; Fr. Sagine.

- a. **S. procumbens** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Procumbent Pearlwort, Bird's-eye, Break-stone, Make-beggar, Poverty.

1762. SAGITTÁRIA, L. Arrow-head. **"Alismaceae.**

From Latin, "arrow" leaf. Syn. *Alisma*, in part. Scapose aquatic or paludal herbs. About 80 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S. Typical species are, in America, (a) *S. latifolia* Willd. (*S. variabilis* Engelm.) and in Europe, (b) *S. sagittifolia* L. The names Water-archer and Adder's-tongue are applied to some species. In California the tubers of (a) or a kindred species were formerly used as food by the aborigines under the name of Wappate or Wapato, called also Tule root.

1763. SALICÓRNIA, L. Glasswort, Saltwort. **Chenopodiaceae.**

From Latin, "salt horn", the plant growing in a saline habitat and having horn-like branches. Fleahy plants, practically leafless. About 10 species; 3 in U. S.; Ger. Glasschmalz; Fr. Salicorne.

- a. **S. herbácea** L. Saline soil throughout U. S. as in Europe and Asia. Common Glasswort (the *ash*, *barilla*, formerly used in the manufacture of glass), Marsh samphire (*Sampion*), Slender or Jointed Glasswort, Chicken's-toes, Crab-grass, Frog-grass, Marsh Tea, Pickle-plant, Saltwort, Sea-grass, English Sea-grape, Swy. *Stems* used for pickles.

1764. SÁLIX, L. - Willow. - **Salicaceae.**

The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs, mostly with narrow leaves. About 160 species, mostly of north temperate and arctic regions; 75 in U. S. Synonyms are *Sally* (i. e. *Salix*), *Sallow*, *Salghe*, *Selly*, *Seel*, *Saugh*, *Soafs*, *Saff*, *Wiley*, *Wilf*, *Wiffs*, *Widdy*, *Withy*, *Wythy*; Ger. *Weide*; Fr. *Saule*; Sp. *Sauce*, *Sauz*.

- a. **S. alba** L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. White Willow, Common European Willow, Duck Willow, Huntington Willow. Variety *vitelina* (L.) Koch is Golden Osier, Cane Withy, Yellow Willow. *Bark*, **Salix**, U. S. P., *Cortex salicis*; Ger. *Weidenrinde*; Fr. *Saule blanc* (Codex). Medicinal willow bark is obtained also from (g) and (l), likewise from (b) **S. pentándra** L., (c) **S. rúbra** L., and from other species; bitter, tonic; active constituent Salicin.

- d. *S. Babylónica* L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Weeping Willow, Drooping or Ring Willow, Garb.
- e. *S. discolor* Muhl. Canada and northeastern U. S. Glaucous Willow, Pussy Willow, Bog, Swamp or Silver Willow. *Catkins* of this and some other species called Pussy-cats, in England Geslings, Lamb's-tails, Pawms (i. e. palms), etc.
- f. *S. fluviatilis* Nutt. (*S. longifolia* Muhl.). British America to Kentucky and New Mexico. Sand-bar Willow, River-bank Willow, Long-leaf or Narrow-leaved Willow, Osier or Red Willow, Shrub or White Willow.
- g. *S. fragilis* L. Southwestern Asia, Europe, nat. in U. S. Crack Willow, Brittle Willow, Snap or Redwood Willow, Varnished Willow. *Bark* very rich in salicin.
- h. *S. nigra* Marsh. (*S. Purshiana* Spreng). Canada to Florida and California. Black Willow, Pussy Willow, Swamp Willow. *Bark* and "*buds*" bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac. Other indigenous species called Black Willow are (i) *S. laevigata* Bebb. (j) *S. lasiandra* Benth. and (k) *S. Wardii* Bebb.
- l. *S. purpurea* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Willow, Basket Willow, Purple Willow, Rose or Whipcord Willow, Osier. See (a).
- m. *S. viminalis* L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Osier Willow, Osier (*Ausier*, *Auger*), Common or Velvet Osier, Basket Willow, Twig-withy, Withy-twig, Wilgers. *Twigs* (*osiers*) used for baskets, etc. Other Osier Willows are (a), (b), (l), also (n) *S. amygdalina* L. and (o) *S. rubra* Hudson.

1765. **SALAZÁRIA**, Tor. (Salizaria). Labiatae.
 Named for Don José Salazar y Larrequi, Mexican Commissioner of Boundary Survey. Shrubby plant. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

1766. **SALPICHRÓA**, Miers 1845. (*Salpichroma*). Solanaceae.
 From Greek, "colored trumpet", alluding to the corolla. Syn. *Busbeckia*, Mart. 1829. Herba. About 10 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in Arizona.

1767. **SÁLSOLA**, L. Saltwort, Glasswort. Chenopodiaceae.
 The Latin name, "salt soil". Syn. *Kali*, Adans., Soda, in part. Herbs with aculeate-pointed leaves. About 50 species, saline districts; 2 in U. S.

- a. *S. Kali* L. (*K. Soda* Moench, *K. Tragus* Scop.). Europe, Asia and Atlantic coast of U. S. Prickly Saltwort, Saltwort (*Sowdwort*), Salt-grape, Sea-grape, Sea-thrift, Eestrige, Kelpwort, Prickly Glasswort, Sparrow's-dung. *Ash* of the plant (*barilla*), as also that of (b) *S. Soda* L. (*K. Soda* Scop., *Soda inermis* Four.), Glasswort, of Mediterranean region, formerly a source of soda.
- c. *S. Trágus* L. (*S. Kali* var. *Tragus* Moq.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Russian Thistle, Russian Cactus.

1768. SALVADÓRA, L. *Salvadora.* **Salvadoraceae.**
Named for J. Salvador, Spanish botanist. Shrubs or trees.
About 3 species, southern Asia and northern Africa.

- a. **S. Pérsica L.** Asia. Tooth-brush tree. Believed to be the Mustard-tree of Scripture. *Seeds* yield Kikuel oil.

1769. SÁLVIA, L. *Salvia, Sage.* **Labiatae.**
The Latin name, "healing". Herbs, some shrubs, with flowers often showy. About 500 species, temperate and tropical regions; 33 in U. S.

- a. **S. axilláris Sesse.** Mexico. Mexican Hyssop.

- b. **S. officinális L.** Europe, widely cult. and nat. Garden Sage, Sage, Save; Ger. Salbei; Fr. Sauge officinale (Codex); Sp. Salvia. Leaves; **Salvia**, U. S. P., Folia salviæ; stimulant, tonic, astringent. The Meadow Sage of Europe, (c) **S. praténsis L.**; Ger. Wiesensalbei, has similar properties.

- d. **S. Sclárea L.** Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Clary, Clear-eye, God's-eye, Oculus Christi, See-bright, Scallowort; Ger. Muscatellersalbei. The mucilaginous *seeds* used to clear the eye of foreign particles. Other species having mucilaginous *seeds* are, (e) **S. Columbárie Benth.**, southwestern U. S.; (f) **S. polystáchya Ortega** (S. Chian LaLlave), Mexico; (g) **S. Horminum L.**; (h) **S. verbenáca L.**, and (i) **S. verticilláta L.**, the three latter of Europe. The *seeds* of (e) and (f) are called Chia seed, used for their demulcent action.

1770. SAMÁNDURA, L. 1747. *Samadera.* **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. *Samadera* (Kew), Gaertn. 1791, Niota, Lam., not Adans. Trees with showy flowers. Two species, East Indies and Madagascar.

- a. **S. Índica (Gaertn.) Lyons** (*Samadera Indica* Gaertn., *S. pentapetala* G. Don, *N. pentapetala* Lam., *N. Commersoni* Pers.). Hindustan. *Bark*, Niepa bark, Niota bark, *Samadera* bark; bitter, tonic. *Seeds* yield fixed oil used in rheumatism.

1771. SAMBÚCUS, L. *Elder.* **Caprifoliaceae.**
The classical name. Syn. *Ebulum*, Garcke. Shrubs or trees, some herbs. About 20 species; 8 in U. S.

- a. **S. Canadénsis L.** Canada to Florida, west to Arizona and Manitoba. American Elder, Elder, Sweet Elder. *Flowers*, Elder-blows, Elder-flowers; **Sambucus**, U. S. P., diuretic, diaphoretic, emollient. *Bark* cathartic, emetic. The Mexican (b) **S. Mexicána Presl** has similar properties.

- c. **S. Ébulus L. (E. humile Garcke).** Europe. Dwarf Elder, European Dwarf Elder, Blood Elder (Hilder), Bloodwort, Danewort, Deadwort, Lithewort, Walewort, Wallwort; Ger. Attich; Fr. Hièble (Codex) Yéble; Sp. Yezgo. *Fruit* laxative.

- d. **S. gláuca Nutt. (S. cœrulea Raf., S. Californica Koch.).** California. California Elder. *Fruit* blue.

- e. **S. nígra** L. Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. European Elder (Ellar, Ellen, Ellarne, Alderne, Ellet, Elnorne, Elren, Hilder, Hillerne, Hylder), Common Elder (of Europe), German or Parsley Elder, Black-berried Elder, Boor-tree, Bore-tree, Bur-tree, Bone-tree, Rountry, Boutry), Ellanwood, Ellhorn, Judas tree*, Skaw, Winlin-berry, Whist-aller; Ger. Flieder, Hollunder; Fr. Sureau (Codex); Sp. Sahuco. *Flowers*, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient. *Fruit*, Fructus v. *Baccæ* sambuci, Grana actes; Ger. Fliederbeeren, Hüttscheln; aperient, diuretic. *Juice of fruit*, Elder-roob, Elder-rob, Succus sambuci inspissatus, Rob sambuci; Ger. Fliedermus; Fr. Rob de sureau; aperient, diuretic, deobstruent.

- f. **S. púbens** Michx. British America south to Georgia, Colorado and California. Red-berried Elder, Mountain Elder, Red Elder, Poison Elder.

1772. SÁMOLUS, L. Water Pimpernel, Brookweed. **Primulaceae**. Name of Celtic origin. Small marsh plants. About 10 species, most common in S. Africa and Australasia; 4 in U. S. (a) **S. floribúndus** H. B. K. is the common species of the eastern U. S.; (b) **S. valerandi** L. that of Europe.

1773. SANGUINÁRIA, L. Bloodroot. **Papaveraceae**. From Latin, "bloody", alluding to the red juice. Perennial herb from a fleshy rhizome. One species only, N. America (U. S.).

- a. **S. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Arkansas and Nebraska. Blood-root, Red Puccoon, Red Indian Paint, Red-root, Puccoon-root, Coon-root, White Puccoon, Pauson, Snakebite, Sweet-slumber, Tetterwort, Turmeric*; Ger. Blutkraut, Blutwurz; Fr. Sanguinaire. *Rhizome*; *Sanguinaria*, U. S. P., emetic, expectorant, sialagogue, emmenagogue.

1774. SANGUISÓRBA, L. Burnet. **Rosaceae**. From Latin, "blood staunching". Syn. *Poterium* (Kew), in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 4 in U. S.

- a. **S. Canadénsis** L. (*P. Canadense* A. Gray). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. American Great Burnet, Canada Burnet.
- b. **S. officínalis** L. (*P. officinale* A. Gray). Europe. Garden Burnet, Italian Burnet, Burnet Blood-wort, Italian Pimpernel, Bipennula, Pimpinall, Sol begrella. *Plant* astringent, tonic.
- c. **S. Sanguisórba** (L.) Brit. (*P. Sanguisorba* L. (Kew), *S. Poterium* Wigg., *S. minor* Scop. S., *media* L.). Europe and northern Africa, adv. in U. S. Salad Burnet, Burnet, Commou or Garden Burnet, Bloodwort, Pimprenelle, Toper's plant Small Bibernel; Ger. Bibernell. *Plant* used as salad.

1775. SANÍCULA, L. Snake-root, Sanicle. **Umbelliferae**. From Latin, "healing". Biennial or perennial herbs, the umbellets capitate. About 20 species, temperate regions; 15 in U. S.

- a. **S. Europaëa** L. Europe. European Sanicle (Sinicle), Wood Sanicle, Wood March, Self-heal; Ger. Sanikel, Scherneckelkraut, Brachkraut, Heil-aller-Schaden; Fr. Sanicle (Codex). *Plant*, *Herba saniculæ*, *Herba diapiensiae*; astringent, vulnerary.

- b. **S. Marylândica** L. Canada to Georgia. Black Snake-root, Sanicle, American Sanicle, Black Sanicle, Pool-root. *Root* astringent, antispasmodic, antiperiodic. (c) **S. Canadênsis** L. (*S. Marylandica* var. *Canadensis* Torr.), Short-styled Snake-root, is also called Black Snake-root, and used indiscriminately with the foregoing as are probably other species.

1776. SÂNTALUM, L. Sandal-wood. **Santalaceæ.**
Trees with fragrant wood. About 16 species, East Indies, Australia and Oceanica.

- a. **S. album** L. India. Sandalwood, White Sandal-wood, Yellow Sandal-wood, White Saunders; Probably the Almug of Scripture; Ger. Gelber Sandel; Fr. Santal citrin (Codex). *Wood* *Lignum santali album* v. *citrium*, fragrant. Source of oil of Sandal-wood. Other species yielding fragrant Sandal-wood are (b) **S. Cygnórum** Miq. (*Fusanus spicatus* R. Br.), Australia; (c) **S. Freycenetianum** Gaud., Hawaiian Islands; (d) **S. Austro-Caledonicum** Vieil., New Caledonia, and (d) **S. Yási** Seem., Fiji.

1777. SANTOLÍNA, L. Lavender Cotton. **Compositæ.**
From Latin, "sacred flax". Aromatic under-shrubs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region. (a) **S. Chamaecyparissus** L. (*C. villosa* Mill.) is Lavender Cotton, reputed anthelmintic, insecticide.

1778. SANVITÁLIA, Lam. Thirst-plant. **Compositæ.**
Named for the Sanvitali family of Parma. Herbs. About 8 species, Texas and Mexico; 2 in U. S.

1779. SAPÍNDUS, L. Soap-berry. **Sapindaceæ.**
From Latin, "Indian soap". Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Asia and America; 3 in U. S.

- a. **S. marginátus** Willd. (*S. acuminatus* Raf.). Florida to Arizona and Mexico. Soap-berry, Wild China-tree. *Fruit* detergent, containing saponin. (b) **S. Saponária** L. of Mexico and southwestern U. S. has the same synonyms and uses. (c) **S. trifoliátus** L. (*S. laurifolius* Vahl.) of India, Indian Filbert, yields a similar fruit.

1780. SÁPIUM, P. Br. Tallow-tree. **Euphorbiaceæ.**
Syn. *Excecaria*, *Croton*, *Stillingia*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

- a. **S. sebíferum** (L.) Roxb. (*C. sebiferus* L., *E. sebifera* Muell. Arg., *Stillingia sebifera* Michx.). China to India and Japan. Chinese Tallow-tree. *Fruit*, source of vegetable tallow, used for candles, etc. *Wood* used for engraving.

1781. SAPONÁRIA, L. Soapwort. **Caryophyllaceæ.**
From Latin, "Soapwort". Herbs with showy flowers. About 35 species, Old World.

- a. **S. officinális**, L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. Bouncing-Bet, Common Soapwort, Soaproot, Bruisewort, Buryt, Boston Pink, Chimney Pink, Crow-soap, Hedge Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Fuller's-herb, Lady-by-the-gate, London-pride, Latherwort, Mock Gilliflower, Saponary, Scourwort, Sheep-weed, Sweet-Betty Wild Sweet William, Woods Phlox, World's-wonder; Ger. Seifenwurz, Waschwurzel; Fr. Savonnière; Sp. Saponaria. *Root*, *Radix saponariæ rubra*, detergent, discutient, alterative.
- 1782. SÁRACA**, L. 1767 (not Saracha R. & P.). **Caesalpinaceae**.
Syn. *Jonesia*, Roxb. 1795. Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Asia. (a) *S. Índica* L. (*J. Asoca* Roxb., *J. pinnata* Willd., *S. arborescens* Burm) of Hindustan yields a bark which is astringent and a uterine tonic.
- 1783. SARCÓBATUS**, Nees. Grease-wood. **Chenopodiaceae**.
From Greek, "flesh" and "thorn". Syn. *Batis*, in part. Thorny shrub with fleshy leaves. One species, Nebraska to Nevada.
- 1784. SARCOCÉPHALUS**, Afz. Guinea Peach, etc. **Rubiaceae**.
From Greek, "fleshy head". Syn. *Cephalina*. Shrubs or trees with fleshy fruit. About 10 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **S. esculéntus** Afzel. (*C. esculenta* Schum. & Thonn.). West Africa. Guinea Peach, Country Fig, Negro or Sierra Leone Peach. *Bark*, Doundake bark, African Cinchona; astringent, febrifuge. *Fruit* has emetic properties.
- 1785. SARCÓDES**, Torr. Snow-plant. **Monotropaceae**.
From Greek, "flesh like", alluding to succulent red stem. A leafless saprophyte with red stem and flowers. One species, (a) *S. sanguinea* Torr., the Snow-plant of mountains of California.
- 1786. SARÓTHRA**, L. Orange-grass. **Hypericaceae**.
From Greek, "broom". Syn. *Hypericum*, in part. Low annual herb. One species, eastern U. S.
- a. **S. gentianoides** L. (*H. Sarothra* Michx., *H. nudicaule* Walt., *S. hypericoides* Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Orange-grass, Pine-weed, Ground Pine*, Nit-weed, False Johnswort. *Plant* aperient, alterative.
- 1787. SARRACÉNIA**, L. (*Sarracena*). **Sarraceniaceae**.
Named for Dr. J. A. Sarrazin of Quebec. Perennial marsh or bog herbs with trumpet shaped leaves. About 8 species, N. America; 7 in U. S. Syn. Pitcher-plant, Trumpet-leaf, Indian-cup.
- a. **S. fláva** L. Southeastern U. S., Trumpet-plant, Yellow Trumpet leaf, Trumpets, Yellow Trumpets, Huntsman's-horn, Biscuits, Dumb watches, Water-cup, Eve's-cup, Fly-trap, Yellow-flowered Water-cup or Side-saddle plant. *Plant* astringent, tonic stomachic

b. **S. purpúrea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Pitcher-plant, Side-saddle Flower, Fly-trap, Fox-glove*, Eve's-cup, Fore-father's-cup, Huntsman's-cup, Indian-pitcher, Indian-cup, Dumb-watches, Saddle-plant, Purple-flowered Pitcher-plant (although in one variety the flowers are yellow), Small-pox plant*, Whippoorwill-boots, Whippoorwill-shoe*, Skunk Cabbage*; Ger. Wasserkrug, Jägermütze, Trompetenblatt; Fr. Sarracénie. *Plant tonic, anodyne, astringent.*

c. **S. varioláris** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Small-pox plant, Spotted Pitcher-plant or Trumpet-leaf, with many of the synonyms of the foregoing. *Properties of (a).*

1788. SÁSSAFRAS, Nees & Eberm. **Sassafras**. **Lauraceae**. The Spanish popular name. Syn. *Laurus*, in part. An aromatic tree. One species, eastern N. America.

a. **S. Sassafras** (L.) Karst. (*L. Sassafras* L., *S. officinale* Nees, not Sieb., *S. variifolia* (Salisb.) O. Kze., *L. variifolius* Salisb.). Ontario and eastern U. S. **Sassafras**, **Saxifrax**, **Ague-tree**, **Cinnamon-wood**, **Saloo**, **Smelling-stick**; Ger. Fenchelholz, Panameholz, Fr. Sassafras (Codex); Sp. Sasafras. *Bark of root; Sassafras*, U. S. P., *Cortex sassafras*; stimulant, aromatic, alterative, owing its virtues to the volatile oil. *Root, Sassafras Radix* Br., *Lignum Sassafras* P. G. *Lignumpavanum*. *Pith; Sassafras medulla*, U. S. P., mucilaginous, demulcent.

1789. SATURÉIA, L. **Savory**. **Labiatae**. The Latin name, whence is derived the English. Syn. *Micromeria*, in part. Aromatic herbs or shrubs. About 18 species, mostly of Mediterranean region, 1 native in U. S.

a. **S. horténsis** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Summer Savory; Ger. Saturei, Pfefferkraut, Bohnenkraut, Wurstkraut; Fr. Sarriette (Codex). *Herb diaphoretic, carminative; used chiefly as a condiment.*

b. **S. montána** L. (*M. montana* Reich.). Southern Europe. Winter Savory. *Properties of (a).*

1790. SAURÚRUS, L. **Lizard's-tail**. **Saururaceae**. From Greek, "Lizard's tail", alluding to the inflorescence. Marsh herbs. Two known species, one of Asia, one of eastern U. S.

a. **S. cérrnuus** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. **Lizard's-tail**, **Breast-weed**. *Root emollient, discutient.*

1791. SAUSSÚREA, DC. **Saw-wort**, etc. **Compositae**. Named for H. B. and Theodora de Sassure, Swiss botanists, 18th and 19th Centuries. Syn. *Aplotaxis*, *Aucklandia*, in part. Perennial herbs with purple or blue flowers. About 70 species, north temperate zone; 2 or 3 in U. S.

a. **S. Lappa** C. B. Clarke (Ap. *Lappa* Decaisne, Auck. *Costus* Falconer). Cashmere. *Costus root*, *Koot* (Cashmere), *Putchuk* (Bengal), *Koost* (Arabic). *Root*, believed to be the *costus* of the ancients; pungent, aphrodisiac.

1792. SAXÍFRAGA, L. Saxifrage. Saxifragaceae.

The Latin name, "stone breaking". Perennial herbs, generally with tufted basal leaves. About 210 species, north temperate zone; 59 in U. S.

- a. **S. sarmentósa** L. China and Japan, cult. as a house plant. Beefsteak or Strawberry Geranium, Aaron's-beard, Chinese Saxifrage, Creeping-sailor, Humility, Mother-of-thousands, Old-man's-beard, Pedlar's-basket, Poor-man's Geranium, Roving-Jenny, Spider plant, Strawberry plant, Thread-of-life, Wandering Jew.
- b. **S. Virginíensis** Michx. Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Early Saxifrage, Spring Saxifrage, Everlasting, Sweet-Wilson.

1793. SAXIFRAGÓPSIS, G. Small. Saxifragaceae.

Greek, "Saxifrage like". Perennial with woody caudex. One species, California.

1794. SCABIÓSA, L. Scabious, Pincushion-flower. Dipsacaceae.

The Latin name, the plant reputed to cure "scaly" eruptions. Syn. *Knautia*, *Succisa*, in part. Unarmed herbs, the flower-heads resembling those of a Composite plant. About 100 species, Old World; 3 nat in U. S.

- a. **S. arvensis** L. (*K. arvensis* Coult.) Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Field Scabious, Blue-buttons, Blue-caps, Easteningwort, Gipsy Rose, Egyptian Rose, Pin-cushion. *Leaves* expectorant, demulcent.
- b. **S. atropurpúrea** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mourning-bride, Mourning-widow, Sweet Scabious or Scabish, Egyptian Rose*.
- c. **S. succísa** L. (*Succisa pratensis* Moc.). Europe. Devil's-bit, Devil's-root, Blue Scabious, Wood Scabious.

1795. SCAÉVOLA, L. Scaevola. Goodeniaceae.

Named for M. Scaevola, in allusion to the one-sided flowers. Herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, Australia and Oceanica, 1 cosmopolitan species in U. S.

1796. SCÁNDIX, L. Venus' Comb, etc. Umbelliferae.

The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. *Pecten*. Annual herbs, with dissected leaves. About 10 species, Old World.

- a. **S. Pécten-Véneris** L. (*Pecten Veneris* Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Venus'-comb, Lady's-comb; Shepherd's-needle, Adam's-needles, Beggar's needles, Crane-needles, Crow-needles, Devil's-darningneedle, Needle Chervil, Pink-needles, Pucker-needle, Puck-needle (*Poukenel*), Shepherd's-needles, Hedge-hog. *Shoots* eaten as salad.

1797. SCHAEFFÉRIA, Jacq. (Scheffera, Schaefera). Celastraceae.

Named for J. C. Schaeffer, German naturalist, d. 1790. Shrubs with small coriaceous leaves. About 6 species, warmer regions of N. America, 2 in U. S. (a) **S. frutésceus** Jacq. (*S. buxifolia* Nutt., *S. completa* Swz.). Florida to Mexico and West Indies. Yellow-wood, Box-wood.

- 1798. SCHEUCHZÉRIA**, L. Scheuchzeria. **Scheuchzeriaceae.**
Named for the brothers Scheuchzer, Swiss naturalists, 18th Century. Rush-like bog perennial herb. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

- 1799. SCHÍNUS**, L. Pepper-tree. **Anacardiaceae.**
The Greek name of the mastic tree, from its "fissured" bark. Syn. Molle, Adans. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 12 species, warmer S. America and Australia.

- a. **S. Mólle** L. South America, cult. in California and elsewhere as an ornamental tree. Pepper-tree, Chili Pepper* (California), Peruvian Mastic-tree, Pepper shrub. *Fruit* pungent, used in Chili to prepare a wine.

- 1800. SCHIZAÉA**, J. E. Smith. Curly-grass. **Schizaceaeae.**
From Greek, "cleft". Ferns, with slender linear fronds, the fertile ones in our species terminating in a tuft-like expansion. About 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S. Sometimes called Curly-grass.

- 1801. SCHIZÁNDRA**, Michx. 1803. Schizandra. **Magnoliaceae.**
Syn. Stellandria, Brickell 1803. Climbing shrubs with red, white or yellowish flowers. About 10 species, mostly of warmer Asia and East Indies; 1 in U. S.

- 1802. SCHIZONOTUS**, Gray 1876 (not Lind. 1830). **Asclepiadaceae.**
Syn. Solanóa, Greene; Gomphocarpus, in part. Small perennial herb. One species, California.

- 1803. SCHKÚHRIA**, Roth. Schkuhria. **Compositae.**
Named for Ch. Schkuhr, German botanist. Syn. Achyrotopus, Hopkirkia. Annual herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in southern U. S.

- 1804. SCHLEÍCHERA**, Willd. Lac tree, etc. **Sapindaceae.**
Named for J. G. Schleicher, Swiss botanist, early in 19th Century. Syn. Cussambium, Rumph. Trees. Three species, Tropical Asia.

- a. **S. trijuga** Willd. (*C. spinosum* Buch Ham.). India to Burma. Lac tree, Koosumbia. Yields lac. See Croton (a).

- 1805. SHOENOCRÁMBE**, Greene. *Schoenocrambe*. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "rush Crambe". Syn. Sisymbrium, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

- 1806. SHOÉPFIA**, Schreber. Schœpfia. **Olacaceae.**
Named for J. D. Schœpf, botanical explorer, d. 1800. Shrubs or small trees. About 16 species, tropical Asia and America; 1 in U. S.

- 1807. SCHWÁLBEA**, L. Chaff-seed. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Named for C. G. Schwalbe of Holland, 18th Century. Perennial herb with yellowish-purple flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

- 1808. SCÍLLA**, L. Squill, Cape Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.**
The ancient Greek name of the medicinal squill. See Urginea. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 80 species, Old World, a single species in Chili.

- a. *S. festalis* Salisb. (*S. nutans* Sm.). Europe. Bluebell (England), Harebell (Scotland), Bell-bottle, Crow-bells, Crow Leek. See *Campanula* (b).

1809. SCIRPUS, L. Rush. Cyperaceae.

Latin name of Bulrush, of Celtic origin. Syn. *Elytrospermum*, in part. Annual or perennial sedges, some almost leafless, others leafy. About 200 species; 35 in U. S.

- a. *S. lacustris* L. (Includes the American *S. validus* Vahl.). Widely distributed. Great Bulrush, Bulrush, Bass, Bent, Black Rush, Bolder, Bumble, Club Rush, Frail Rush, Mat Rush, Panier Rush, Pole Rush, Spurt-grass. Probably a distinct species is (b) *S. Californicus* (C. A. Meyer) Brit. (*E. Californicum* C. A. Meyer, *S. riparius* J. & C. Presl. (Kew), *S. Tatora* Kunth, *S. lacustris* var. *occidentalis* S. Wats.). Florida to California. California Bulrush, Tule, Tule Rush.

1810. SCLERANTHUS, L. Knawel, etc. Caryophyllaceae.

From Greek, "hard flower". Low herbs. About 10 species, Old World. (a) *S. annuus* L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Knawel, German Knotgrass, Gravel Chickweed; Ger. Wilde Knauel; Fr. Gnauelle.

1811. SCLEROCARPUS, Jacq. Sclerocarpus. Compositae.

From Greek, "hard fruit", alluding to indurated enclosing bracts. Syn. *Aldama*, *Gymnopsis*, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers. About 8 species, Africa and Mexico; 1 in Texas.

1812. SCLEROLEPIS, Cass. Sclerolepis. Compositae.

From Greek, "hard scale", descriptive of pappus. Syn. *Aethulia*, *Sparganophorus*, in part. A slender aquatic herb with whorled leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

1813. SCOLIOPUS, Tor. Scoliopus. Liliaceae.

Herbs related to *Clintonia*. Two species, western U. S.

1814. SCOLOPÉNDRIUM, Adans. Polypodiaceae.

From Greek, "centipede", alluding to sori. Syn. *Asplenium*, *Phyllitis*, in part. Ferns with entire fronds. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

- a. *S. Scolopendrium* (L.) Karst. (*A. Scolopendrium* L., *S. vulgare* J. E. Sm., *P. Scolopendrium* (L.) Greene, *S. officinarum* Swz., *S. officinale* DC.). Widely distributed in Old World, rare in U. S. Hart's-tongue, Seaweed Fern, Snake Fern, Snake-leaves, Caterpillar Fern, Adder's-tongue*, Fox-tongue, Button-hole, La nb's-tongue, Finger Fern; Ger. Hirschzunge. *Fronds*, *Folia scolopendrii*, *Fol. linguae cervinae*, *Fol. phyllitidis*; diuretic, expectorant.

1815. SCÓLYMUS, L. Spanish Oyster-plant. Compositae.

Thistle-like plants. About 4 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S. (a) *S. Hispanicus* L., Spanish Oyster-plant, Golden Thistle.

1816. SCOPÁRIA, L. Broom-weed. Scrophulariaceae.

From Latin *scopa*, a "broom". Herbs or shrubs. About 6 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S. (a) *S.*

dúleis L. (*S. procumbens* Jacq., *S. ternata* Forsk.). Southern U. S. and southward. Sweet Broom-weed, Licorice-weed (West Indies).

1817. SCOPÓLA, Jacq. (*Scopolia*). *Scopola*. **Solanaceae**.

Named for Scopoli, Austrian naturalist, 18th Century. Syn. *Hyoscyamus*, in part. Narcotic herbs. About 5 species, mostly of eastern Asia.

- a. **S. Japónica** Maximowicz. Japan. Japanese Belladonna. Properties of Belladonna, as in the European (b) **S. Carniólica** Jacq. (*H. Scopolia* L.).

1818. SCORZONÉLLA, Nutt. *Scorzonella*. **Cichoriaceae**.

Diminutive from *Scorzonera*. Syn. *Anacalais*, *Calais*, *Microseris*, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 12 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1819. SCORZONÉRA, L. *Winter Asparagus*. **Compositae**.

Latin from the Spanish name, meaning "snake weed". Herbs, mostly perennial with large heads of yellow flowers. About 120 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

- a. **S. Hispánica** L. Europe and western Asia, extensively cult. Viper's-grass, Winter Asparagus, Black Salsify. Root esculent, with alleged medicinal properties like those of dandelion. Other species have esculent roots, rotably (b) **S. deliciosa** Guasson, of Sicily and (c) **S. tuberosa** Pallas, Turkestan.

1820. SCROPHULÁRIA, L. *Figwort*. **Scrophulariaceae**.

From Latin, "scrofula plant". Perennial ill-smelling herbs, some shrubby. About 120 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Europe; 4 in U. S.

- a. **S. aquática** L. Europe. Water Figwort, Water Betony, Bullwort, Bishop's-leaves, Brownwort; Fr. *Scrophulaire* (Codex), in part. See (b).
- b. **S. nodosa** L. Europe. Figwort, Common or Water Figwort, Knotty-rooted Figwort, Brownwort, Carpenter's-square, Square-stalk, Heal-all, Kernelwort, Pilewort, Scrofula-plant, Throatwort; Ger. *Kropfwurzkraut*, *Knotenwurz*; Fr. *Scrophulaire* (Codex), in part; Sp. *Escrofularia*. Herb vulnerary, alterative, emmenagogue. The same synonyms and properties belong to the indigenous (c) **S. Marylandica** L. (*S. nodosa*, var. *Marylandica* Gray). American or Maryland Figwort, Holmes'-weed.

1821. SCUTELLÁRIA, L. *Skullcap*, *Helmet flower*. **Labiatae**.

From Latin, "dish", in allusion to calyx. Bitter herbs, some shrubby, flowers blue or violet, rarely white. About 100 species; 26 in U. S.; Ger. *Helmkraut*, *Schildkraut*; Fr. *Scutellaire*.

- a. **S. galericuláta** L. Europe, Asia and northern America, south to N. Carolina and Arizona. European Skullcap, Marsh Skullcap, Hooded Willow-herb.
- b. **S. integrifolia** (*S. hyssopifolia* L.). Eastern U. S. Hyssop Skullcap, Larger Skullcap.

- c. **S. lateriflora** L. British America, south to Florida, New Mexico and Washington. Mad-dog Skullcap, (Scullycap), Hoodwort, Mad-weed, Side-flowering Skullcap?, American Skullcap, Blue Pimpernel, Hooded Willow-herb. *Herb* bitter, tonic, nervine, the same properties being attributed to the foregoing and other species.

1822. SEBASTIÁNIA, Sprengel. (Sebastiana). **Euphorbiaceae.**

Named for Antonio Sebastiani, early part of 19th Century. Shrubs, allied to *Stillingia*. About 40 species, mostly of Brazil, two in Old World; 1 in West Indies and Florida.

1823. SECÁLE, L. Rye. **Gramineae.**

Latin name, a grain which is "reaped". Grasses related to *Triticum*. Five species (perhaps only two) are known, of western and central Asia.

- a. **S. cereále** L. Central Asia, much cult. in colder climates. Rye; Ger. Roggen; Fr. Seigle (Codex); Sp. Centeno. *Grain* esculent. See *Claviceps*.

1824. SÉDUM, L. Stonecrop, etc. **Crassulaceae.**

Latin name, alluding to the lowly habit of the plants. *Rhodiola*, in part. Fleshy herbs. About 150 species, cooler regions, mostly of northern hemisphere; 28 in U. S., including some naturalized.

- a. **S. acre** L. Europe and northern Asia, locally nat. in U. S. Wall-pepper, Mossy or Biting Stonecrop, Bird's-bread, Creeping-Charlie, Creeping-Jack, Crowdy, Ginger*, Gold-chain, Golden Moss, Jack-of-the-buttery, Kit-of-the-wall, Love-entangle, Mountain Moss, Pepper-crop, Poor-man's-pepper, Prick-madam, Pricket, Rock-plant, Stonnard, Tangle-tail, Treasure-of-love, Trip-madam, Wall Moss, Wallwort; Ger. Mauerpfeffer, Steinkraut, Katzentraublein; Fr. Joubarbe acre, Poivre des murailles; Sp. Siempreviva menor. *Herb*; *Herba sedi minoris*, *H. illecebræ vermicularis*; acrid, vesicant, emeto-cathartic, alterative.

- b. **S. refléxum** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Reflexed Stonecrop?, Dwarf House-leek, Creeping-Jenny, Indian-fog, Love-in-a-chain, Prick-madam, Trick-madam, Trip-madam.

- c. **S. Téléphium** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Orpine, Garden Orpine, Orpies†, Orphan-John†, Live-forever, Live-long, Aaron's-rod, Arpent-weed, Bag-leaves, Everlasting, Evergreen, Frog's-bladder, Frog's-mouth, Frog-plant, Life-of-man, Midsummer-men, Witches'-moneybags, Solomon's-puzzles; Ger. Fetthenne, Fette Henne; Fr. Joubarbe des vignes, Grasette. *Herb*; *Herba telephii*, *H. crassulæ majoris*, *H. fabariæ*; refrigérant, febrifuge, antispasmodic.

- d. **S. telephioides** Michx. Pennsylvania to Georgia. American Orpine, Wild Live-forever, Sweet-heart. Other notable species are (e) **S. álbum** L., Europe, White Stonecrop, Prick-madam, Worm-grass; (f) **S. Anacámpseros** L., Europe, Herb-of-friendship; (g) **S. pulchéllum** Michx., southeastern U. S., Widow's-cross, Flowering Moss, Rock Moss; (h) **S. róseum** (L.) Scop. (*S. Rhodiola* DC., *R. rosea* L.), North

circumpolar region, Rosewort, Rose-root, Snowdon Rose, Heal-all*; (i) *S. rupéstre* L., Europe, Jealousy, (j) *S. Sieböldii* Auct., Japan, Constancy; (k) *S. ternatum* Michx., New York to Georgia, Wild Stonecrop, Three-leaved Stonecrop?, Iceland Moss*.

1825. SELAGINÉLLA, Beauv. *Selaginella*. **Selaginellaceae.**

Diminutive of *Selago*, an ancient name of a Ground-pine. Plants resembling *Lycopodium*, generally small. About 335 species, widely distributed; 9 in U. S.

- a. *S. lepidophylla* Spring. Arizona to southern California. Resurrection-plant, Rock-lily, Rock-rose, Hollyhock-rose. Plant when dry curls up and remains dormant indefinitely, reviving again when water is supplied.
- b. *S. rupéstris* (L.) Spring. Throughout northern hemisphere and in Africa. Rock *Selaginella*, Christmas Evergreen*, Festoon Pine; Dwarf Club-moss.
- c. *S. selaginóides* (L.) Link. (*Lycopodium selaginoides* L., *S. spinosa* Beauv.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Michigan and Colorado. Low *Selaginella*, Prickly Club-moss, Mountain Moss.

1826. SELÉNIA, Nutt. *Selenia*. **Cruciferae.**

From Greek, "Moonwort", the species resembling *Lunaria*. Tufted herbs. Two or three species, northern Mexico and southern U. S.

1827. SELINOCÁRPUS, Gray. *Selinocarpus*. **Nyctaginaceae.**

From Greek, "parsley fruited". Herbs. Three species, Mexican border.

1828. SELÍNUM, L. *Selinum*. **Umbelliferae.**

The Greek name of Parsley, whence our word *celery*. Tall perennial herbs. About 25 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 8 in western U. S. See *Peucedanum*.

1829. SEMECÁRPUS, L. fil. *Cashew-nut*. **Anacardiaceae.**

From Greek, "marking fruit". Syn. *Anacardium*, in part. Trees with coriaceous leaves. About 40 species, East Indies. See *Anacardium*.

- a. *S. Anacárdium* L. fil. (*A. officinarum* Gaertn., *A. orientale* Auct., *A. latifolium* Lam., *A. solitarium* Stokes). India. Oriental Cashew-nut (Cashew), Malacca-nut, Marany-nut, Marking-nut, Marsh-nut, Malacca Bean, Acajou-nut, Mangle; Ger. Elephantenlause. Nuts edible, but the husk is acrid and almost caustic. Juice produces an indelible stain.

1830. SEMPERVÍVUM, L. *House-leek*. **Crassulaceae.**

From Latin, "ever living". Fleshy perennial herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

- a. *S. tectórum* L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. House-leek, Homewort, Bullock's-eye, Fon, Fone (Scotland), Healing-blade, Hen-and-chickens, Hockerie-topner, Imbreke, Jupiter's-

beard, Jobarbei, Jubard†, Sengreen, Thunder-plant (formerly believed to ward off lightning); Ger. Hauslauch, Hauswurz, Dachlauch. Donnerkraut, Fr. Grande joubarbe; Sp. Siempreviva major. *Herb*, *Herba sedi majoris*, *H. sempervivi*; refrigerant, astringent, antispasmodic, detergent. See *Sedum*.

1831. SENECIO, L. Groundsel, Squaw-weed, etc. **Compositae**.

From Latin *senex*, "old man". Syn. *Cineraria*, in part. Herbs or occasionally shrubs, many with rather large showy flower-heads. About 1000 species, widely distributed; 109 in U. S.

- a. *S. aureus* L. (including *S. gracilis* Pursh, now called *S. aureus gracilis* (Pursh) Britton). Canada and eastern U. S. Life-root, Golden Ragwort, Swamp Squaw-weed, Cocash-weed, Cough-weed, Female-regulator, Fireweed*, Golden Senecio, Grundy-swallow†, Mequot, Nunqua, Nutqua, Uncum, Unkum, Ragwort, Snakeroot*, Squaw-weed, False Valerian. *Herb* emollient, anodyne, reputed emmenagogue. (b) *S. obovatus* Muhl. (*S. Elliottii* T. & Gr.), and some other indigenous species are also employed, and similar properties are attributed to (c) *S. Balsamitae* Muhl. (*S. aureus* (Kew.), var. *Balsamitae* T. & G.), British America and northern U. S. Balsam Groundsel, Groundsel Balsam.
- d. *S. Cineraria* DC. (*C. maritima* L.). Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Dusty-miller. The name *Cineraria* among florists is applied to hybrid varieties of (e) *S. cruentus* DC. and other species from the Canary Islands.
- f. *S. Jacobaea* L. Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Tansy Ragwort, Staggerwort, Ban-weed, Cammock, Cheadle Dock, Cushag, Fairies'-horse, Felon-weed, Kettle Dock, Kadle Dock. Ragweed*, Saracen's Comfrey, St. James'-wort, Staverwort, Stinking-Alexander (Elshinder), Stinking-Willie, Tansy*, Weeby. Properties of (a).
- g. *S. vulgaris* L. Europe, locally nat. in U. S. Groundsel, (Grinsel), Common Groundsel, Birdseed, Chicken-weed, Chincane, Fleawort, Groundie-swallow†, Sencion, Simson†, Swichen†; Ger. Kreuzkraut, Jacobskraut; Fr. Seneçon (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary, discutient.
- h. *S. lobatus* Pers. (*S. lyratus* Michx., not L.), of southeastern U. S. and Mexico, is Butter-weed or Cress-leaved Groundsel; (i) *S. mikanoides* Otto (*S. scandens* DC.), of southern Africa, cult. in gardens and greenhouses, is German Ivy or Cape Ivy; (j) *S. palustris* (L.) Hook. (*C. palustris* L.), circumpolar (northern U. S.), is Marsh Fleawort, Marsh Groundsel, Pale Ragwort; (k) *S. tomentosus* Michx., southeastern U. S., is Woolly Rag-weed, Rag-woolwort, Ash-wort.

1832. SEQUOIA, Endl. Redwood, etc. **Pinaceae**.

Named for Se-quo Yah (George Guess), d. 1843. Syn. *Condylcarpus*, Salisb. 1823, not Hoffm. 1816, *Gigantabies*, Sen., Washingtonia, Winslow 1854, Wellingtonia, Lindl. 1853, not Miers 1840; *Taxodium*, in part. The noblest of conifers. Two species, western U. S.

- a. **S. sempervirens** (Lamb.) Endl. (*T. sempervirens* Lamb., *T. giganteum* Kell. & Behr., *C. sempervirens* Salisb., *S. gigantea* Endl., *G. taxifolia* Sen.). California and northward. Redwood, Bastard Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar. The most valuable timber tree of the West Coast.

- b. **S. Wellingtónia** (Winsl.) Seem. (Wash. *Wellingtonia* Winsl., *G. Wellingtoniana* (Nelson) Sen., Wash. *Californica* Winsl., Wash. *Americana* Hort., *Well. gigantea* Lindl., *S. gigantea* Lindl. & Gord. (Kew), not Endl.). California. Washington Cedar, California Big-tree, Mammoth tree, Giant tree of California. The largest of trees.

- 1833. SERENÓA**, Hook. f. Saw Palmetto, etc. **Sabalaceae**.
Named for Prof. Sereno Watson of Harvard University. Syn. *Serenæa*, *Brahea*; *Chamaerops*, *Sabal*, in part. A dwarf fan-palm. One species, southern U. S.

- a. **S. serruláta** (R. & S.) Hook. f. (*Sabal serrulatum* R. & S., *B. serrulata* H. Wendl. (Kew), *C. serrulata* Pursh). *S. Carolina* to Florida and West Indies. Saw Palmetto. *Fruit* tonic, alterative, expectorant, reputed aphrodisiac.

- 1834. SERICOCÁRPUS**, Nees. White-topped Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "silky fruit". Syn. *Conyza*, *Aster*, in part. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (rays white). About 5 species, all in U. S.

- 1835. SERÍNIA**, Raf. 1817. *Serinia*. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek name of Chicory. Syn. *Apogon*, Ell. 1824, also *Krigia*, in part. Small annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, all in U. S.

- 1836. SERJÁNIA**, Plum. L. (*Seriania*). **Sapindaceae**.
Named for Paul Serjeant, French botanist. Climbing shrubs. About 155 species, S. America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S. The plants are narcotic poisons. In Brazil; (a) *S. lethális* A. St. Hil. is used as a fish poison under the name of Timboe. Honey collected by wasps from the flowers is violently intoxicating.

- 1837. SÉSAMUM**, L. *Sesame*. **Pedaliaceae**.
Latin from ancient Greek name, whence also the English *sesame*. Herbs. About 10 species, nearly all of Africa.

- a. **S. Índicum** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries, nat. in southern U. S. Benne, Sesame, Oily-grain, Oily Bean, Oil plant, Gingili, Teel, Til; Ger. Sesam; Fr. Sésame; Sp. Ajonjolí. *Leaves* demulcent, emollient. *Seeds* esculent; source of Benne oil, Gingili or Teel oil; *Oleum Sesami*, U. S. P., having properties of olive oil.

- 1838. SÉSBAN**, Adans. 1763 (*Sesbana*). **Papilionaceae**.
The ancient name, of Arabic or Persian origin. Syn. *Sesbania*, Scop. 1777; *Agati*, Adans 1763, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

- a. **S. macrocarpa** Muhl. Florida to Colorado and Central America. Long-podded Sesban, Pea-tree, Colorado Hemp. One of several species which yield a strong fibre for cordage.

- 1839. SESÚVIUM, L.** Sea Purslane. **Aizoaceae.**
Syn. Pharnaceum, in part. Low fleshy herbs. About 4 species, sea coasts and saline regions; 2 in U. S.
- 1840. SHERÁRDIA, L.** Herb Sherard, etc. **Rubiaceae.**
Named for Dr. Wm. Sherard, English botanist, d. 1728. Herb with whorled, spiny-pointed leaves. One species, Old World.
- a. S. arvénis L.** Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Field Madder, Blue Field Madder, Spurwort, Herb Sherard.
- 1841. SHÓREA, Roxb.** Sál tree. **Dipteraceae.**
Named for John Shore, Baron Teignmouth, Governor general of India, d. 1834. Large resinous trees. About 25 species, tropical Asia.
- a. S. robústa Gaertn.** India. Sál-tree, Saul-tree, Indian Sal. Timber exceedingly heavy, hard and durable. Leaves the food of the Tussock silkworm. *Exudate* a kind of dammar.
- b. S. Tálura Roxb. (S. laccifera Heyne).** East Indies. The tree yields a kind of dammar, also lac.
- 1842. SHÓRTIA, Tor. & Gr.** Shortia. **Diapensiaceae.**
Named for Charles W. Short, American botanist, d. 1863. Perennial stemless plants. Two species, one in Japan, the other (rare) in N. Carolina.
- 1843. SIBARA, Greene.** Sibara. **Cruciferae.**
Herb. One species, western U. S.
- 1844. SIBBÁLDIA, L.** Sibbaldia. **Rosaceae.**
Named for Robert Sibbald, Scotch physician, d. 1712. Syn. Potentilla (Kew), in part. Small shrubby plants of alpine regions. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- 1845. SÍCYOS, L. (Sycios).** One-seeded Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Greek name of a Cucumber or Gourd. Syn. Sicyoides, in part. Annual vines, climbing by tendrils. About 35 species, America and Australasia; 3 in U. S.
- a. S. angulátus L. (Sicyoides angulata Medic.).** Canada and eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Star-cucumber, Bur-cucumber, One-seeded Bur-cucumber, Wild Cucumber, Nimble-Kate. Root and seeds bitter, diuretic.
- 1846. SICYOSPÉRMA, Gray.** Sicyosperma. **Cucurbitaceae.**
From Greek, "Sicyos-seeded". A herbaceous vine closely related to Sicyos. One species, New Mexico.
- 1847. SÍDA, L.** Sida, Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
An ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 75 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 22 in U. S. See Abutilon. (a.) **S. rhombifólia Canariensis** (Willd.) Griseb. (S. Canariensis Willd.). Canary Islands, nat. in southern U. S. Canary-island Tea-plant, Queensland Hemp. Leaves demulcent. Inner bark yields a strong fibre.

1848. SIDÁLCEA, Gray. Globe Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
Name combined from "Sida" and "Alcea". Herbs. 27
species, California and Mexican border.

1849. SIDERÓXYLON, L. Sideroxylon. **Sapotaceae.**
From Greek, "iron wood". Syn. *Bumelia*, *Sapota*, in part.
Trees or shrubs. About 70 species, mostly tropical regions of
southern hemisphere; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **S. mastichodén-**
dron Jacq., not Balb. (*B. mastichodendron* R. & S., *B. pallida*
Swz.). Florida to West Indies. Mastic tree.

b. **S. dulcíficum** A. DC. of western Africa is called Miraculous-
berry (fruit exceedingly sweet); (c) **S. obovátum** Gaertn.
(*B. cuneata* Swz.), West Indies, is called Downward Plum,
Saffron Plum, Ant's-wood; (d) **S. rugósum** R. & S. (*Sap.*
rugosa Griseb.), Brazil and West Indies, is called in Jamaica
Beef Apple, or Bull Apple.

1850. SÍLAUS, Bernh. Meadow Saxitrage. **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of some umbelliferous plant. Perennial herbs,
natives of Europe and Asia. (a) **S. flavéscens** Bernh. (*S.*
pratensis Bess., *Sium Silaus* Roth.). Europe. Meadow Saxi-
trage.

1851. SILÉNE, L. Catchfly, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "saliva", alluding to the sticky secretion. Syn.
Cucubalus, *Behen*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs.
About 250 species, widely distributed; 62 in U. S., including
nat. species.

a. **S. Arméria** L. Europe, cult in gardens and nat. in U. S.
Sweet William Catchfly, Garden or Lobel's Catchfly, Dwarf
French Pink, Mice Pink, Limewort Catchfly, None-so-pretty,
Old-maid's Pink, Pretty-Nancy, Sweet-Susan, Wax-plant.

b. **S. vulgáris** (Moench) Garcke (*C. Behen* L. not *S. Behen* L.,
B. vulgaris Moench, *S. Cucubalus* Wibel, *S. inflata* J. E. Sm.).
Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Bladder Campion,
Behen, Bull-rattle, Cow-bell, Devil's-rattlebox, Knap-bottle*,
Maiden's-tears, Rattle-bags, Sea Pink, Snappers, Spatling
Poppy, Frothy Poppy, White Ben.

Other notable species are (c) **S. acaúlis** L., Arctic and
Alpine Europe, Asia and N. America; Moss Campion, Moss
Pink, Cushion Pink; (d) **S. álba** Muhl. (*C. niveus* Nutt., *S.*
nivea Otth.), Pennsylvania to Iowa, Western White Camp-
ion, Snowy Campion; (e) **S. nútans** L., Europe, adv. in U. S.
Nodding Catchfly, Dover or Nottingham Catchfly; (f) **S. régia**
Sims., southeastern U. S., Royal Catchfly, Pixie, Piskies, Wild
Pink.

1852. SÍLPHIUM, L. (Silphion). Rosin-weed, etc. **Compositae.**
Greek name of some resinous plant. Robust herbs with
coarse foliage. About 13 species, all of U. S.

a. **S. laciniátum** L. (*S. gummiferum* Ell.). Ohio to Alabama,
west to Texas and S. Dakota. Rosin-weed, Compass-plant.
Pilot-weed, Polar-plant. *Herb* resinous, somewhat aromatic.

- b. *S. perfoliatum* L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Cup-plant, Indian-cup, Ragged-cup.
- c. *S. terebinthinaceum* Jacq. Ohio to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Prairie Dock, Prairie Burdock, Rosin-plant, Rosin-weed, Turpentine Sunflower. Properties of (a).
1853. *SIMÁBA*, Aublet. Cedron. **Simaroubaceae.**
From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. Quassia, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 15 species, tropical South America.
- a. *S. Cédon* (R. Br.) Planch. (*Q. Cedron* R. Br.), Columbia and (b) *S. ferruginea* St. Hil., Brazil. Cedron. *Seeds*, Cedron seed, Rattlesnake's-beans, Semen simabæ s. cedronis; Ger. Cedronbohne, Cedronsamen; Fr. Cotylédon de cédon (*Codex*). Bitter, antidote to venom of serpents.
1854. *SIMARÚBA*, Aubl. (Simarouba). **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular name of (a), Guiana. Trees with bitter bark and wood. About 4 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. See *Picrasma*.
- a. *S. amara* Aubl. (*S. officinalis* DC., *Q. Simaruba* L. f.). Guiana to Brazil. Mountain Damson, Bitter Damson, Paradise tree, Paraiba; in Guiana called Simaruba, in Martinique, Bois blanc. *Bark of the root*, Simaruba bark; Ger. Simarubarinde, Ruhrrinde; bitter, tonic.
- b. *S. glauca* DC. (*Q. glauca* Spreng, *S. officinalis* Macf. not DC., *S. medicinalis* Endl.). West Indies and Central America. Paradise tree; Fr. Simarouba (*Codex*). Properties of (a).
1855. *SIMMÓNSIA*, Nutt. 1844. Simmondsia. **Buxaceae.**
Named for T. W. Simmonds, English naturalist. Syn. Brochia, Mauri 1845. Evergreen shrub with acorn-like nuts. One species, California.
1856. *SINÁPIS*, L. (originally Sinapi). Mustard. **Cruciferae.**
The Greek name, from Celtic. Syn. Brassica, Leucosinapis, in part. Herbs of rank growth. About 5 species, southern Europe.
- a. *S. álba* L. (*L. alba* Spach., *B. alba* Boiss.). Europe and western Asia, adv. in U. S. White Mustard, Charlock, Kedlock, Senvre; Ger. Weisser Senf, Gelber Senf; Fr. Moutarde blanche (*Codex*); Sp. Mostaza blanco. *Seeds*, White or Yellow Mustard-seed; *Sinapis Alba*, U. S. P., Sem. erucæ; laxative. *Seed-leaves* used as salad.
1857. *SIPHONOGLOSSA*, Oersted. Siphonoglossa. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, "tube tongue". Suffrutescent plants. About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.
1858. *SIPHONYCHIA*, T. & Gr. Siphonychia. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Annual herbs. About 4 species, western N. America; 3 in

- 1859. SÍSON, L.** Honewort. **Umbelliferae.**
Ancient Greek name. A slender herb. One species, (a) **S. Amómum L.**, Europe to Asia Minor; Honewort, Bastard Stone-parsley. *Seeds* aromatic, used as a condiment.

- 1860. SISÝMBRIUM, L.** (Sysimbrium). **Cruciferae.**
Ancient Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. Erysimum, Adans.; Arabis, Braya, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 50 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

- a. **S. officinále (L.) Scop.** (*E. officinale L.*). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Mustard, Bank Cress, Hedge-weed, California Mustard (locally), Lucifer-matches, Scrambling Rocket; Ger. Wilder Senf, Hederich; Fr. Erysimum, Vélar, Tortelle, Herbe aux chantes (Codex); Sp. Erésimo. *Plant* antiscorbutic, lithontriptic. *Seeds* pungent.

- 1861. SISYRÍNCIUM, L.** 1753. Blue-eyed Grass. **Iridaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name. Syn. Bermudiana, Adans. 1763. Perennial scapose herbs with grass-like leaves. About 70 species, New World; 10 in U. S.

- a. **S. angustifólium Mill.** (*S. anceps Cav.*, *S. mucronatum Michx.* *B. graminifolia Medic.* This with some other species has been erroneously referred to *S. Bermudiana L.*). British America, south to Virginia, Kansas and Colorado. Common Blue-eyed Grass, Pointed Blue-eyed Grass, Blue-grass*, Blue-eyed Lily, Blue-eyed Mary, Grass-flower, Pig-root, Rush Lily, Star-eyed Grass. *Root* acrid, cathartic.

- 1862. SITÍLIAS, Raf.** 1836. False Dandelion. **Cichoriaceae.**
Name unexplained. Syn. Pyrrhopappus (Kew), DC. 1838; Leontodon, Barkhausia, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. Six known species, North America; 4 in U. S.

- 1863. SÍUM, L.** Water Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name of a marsh plant, perhaps of Celtic origin. Perennial marsh herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Africa; 3 in U. S. See *Berula* and *Oxypolis*.

- a. **S. cicutafólium Gmel.** (*S. lineare Michx.*, *S. latifolium* of American authors, not of Lin.). British America, south to Florida, Louisiana and California. American Water Parsnip, Wild Parsnip. The plant is said to have poisonous properties.
- b. **S. latifólium L.** Europe. European Water Parsnip, *Root*, *Radix sili palustris*, *R. pastinacæ aquaticæ*; poisonous.
- c. **S. Sisárum L.** Japan, China and Siberia, also cult. Skirret (Skeryth, Skyryth, Skywort), Crummock; Ger. Zuckerwurz; Fr. Sucrerot. *Root* esculent.

- 1864. SMELÓWSKIA, C. A. Meyer.** Smelowskia. **Cruciferae.**
White-woolly alpine perennials. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 3 in western U. S.

1865. **SMILAX**, L. Sarsaparilla, etc. **Smilacaceae.**

Greek name of Yew, also of an Oak. Syn. *Coprosmanthus*, in part. Perennial climbers, commonly shrubby. About 195 species, most abundant in tropical America and Asia; 18 in U. S.

- a. **S. áspera** L. Mediterranean region to India. Italian Sarsaparilla, Rough Bindweed. Properties of (e).
- b. **S. China** L. Japan and eastern Asia. *Rhizome*, China-root, *Radix* (*Rhizoma* s. *Tuber*) *Chinae*; Ger. Chinawurzel, Pockenwurz, Chinaknolle; Fr. Squine (Codex); alterative.
- c. **S. glycyphýlla** Smith. Australia. Botany Bay Tea, Sweet Tea. *Leaves* used instead of tea. *Root* alterative.
- d. **S. herbácea** L. (C. herbaceus Kunth, S. pulverulenta Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Carrion-flower, American Jacob's-ladder.
- e. **S. médica** Sch. & Cham. Mexico. Mexican Sarsaparilla. Source of the Vera Cruz and Tampico Sarsaparilla. The word Sarsaparilla is from the Spanish, meaning "bramble-vine". *Root* [of this and (f)]; **Sarsaparilla**, U. S. P., *Sarsæ Radix* Br., *Radix sarsaparillae* s. *sarsæ*; Ger. Sarsaparille, Sassa-parille, Stechwindenwurzel, Sarsa; Fr. Salsepareille du Mexique (Codex); Sp. Zarzaparilla; alterative.
- f. **S. officinális** Humb. & Kunth. New Granada. Source of Jamaica Sarsaparilla (the only variety recognized in the British Pharmacopoeia), Red Sarsaparilla, Bearded Sarsaparilla. See (e).
- g. **S. papyrácea** Duham. Guiana to Brazil. This species yields a portion of the Brazilian Sarsaparilla (Rio Negro, Para or Lisbon Sarsaparilla), the exact botanical source of the several varieties being not yet ascertained. Other species which furnish medicinal sarsaparilla are (h) **S. cordato-ováta** Richard, (i) **S. eucalyptifolia** Kunth.; (j) **S. ornáta** Hook. f.; (k) **S. scabrióscula** Kunth, and (l) **S. syphilitica** Kunth.
- m. **S. Pseudo-China** L. Southeastern U. S. Bamboo Brier, American China-root, False or Bastard China-root, Long-stalked Green-brier, Bull-brier. *Rhizome* alterative. The rhizome of (n) **S. Bóna-nóx** L. (*S. hastata* Willd., *S. tamnoides* A. Gray, not L.), Bristly or Fiddle-shaped Green-brier, is also used.
- n. **S. rotundifolia** L. (*S. caduca* L., *S. quadrangularis* Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Green-brier, Cat-brier, Horse-brier, Bamboo-brier, Biscuit-leaves, Bread-and-butter, Devil's Hopvine, Hungry-vine, Nigger-head, Wait-a-bit. *Rhizome* alterative; largely used for making brier-wood pipes.

1866. **SMYRNIUM**, L. Alexanders. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek name of Myrrh. Herbs. About 8 species, middle and eastern Europe. (a) **S. Olusatrum** L. Alexanders, Alisander (Alshinder, Elshinder), Horse Parsley, Wild Celery, Wild or Macedonian Parsley, Meg-weed, Stan-march. *Leafstalks* used like celery.

1867. SOLÁNUM, L. Potato, etc. **Solanaceae.**

Latin name of Nightshade from *solamen*, "quieting". Syn. *Cyphomandra*, *Dulcamara*, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 900 species, most abundant in tropical America; 23 in U. S.

- a. **S. aculeatissimum** Jacq. Asia and tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. Apple-of-Sodom, a name given also to other species having bright colored dry fruits.
- b. **S. Aethiopicum** L. Tropical Africa, cult. in China and elsewhere. *Fruit* esculent, as is that of (c) **S. betaceum** Cav. [C. *betacea* Sendt (Kew)]; (d) **S. edule** Schum. & Thou. [Index Kew. makes this a syn. of (k)], Guinea; (e) **S. Gilo** Raddi, tropical America; (f) **S. torvum** Swz., tropical America; (g) **S. Upóru** Dunal, Oceanica; (h) **S. vésicum** F. Muell., the Gunyang of Australia. See also (k), (l), (m).
- i. **S. Carolinense** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Horse-nettle, Apple-of-Sodom, Bull-nettle, Radical-weed. *Berries* and *root*, anodyne, antispasmodic, diuretic.
- j. **S. Dulcamára** L. (*D. flexuosa* Moench). Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, nat. or possibly indigenous in U. S. Bittersweet, Nightshade, Climbing or Woody Nightshade, Amara-dulcis, Blue Bindweed, Dwale, Felonwort, Fever-twig, Morrel, Poisop-berry, Pushion-berry†, Poison-flower, Scarlet-berry, Skaw-coo, Snake-berry, Tether-devil, Terriddle†, Violet-bloom, Wolf-grape; Ger. Bittersüss, Hindischkraut; Fr. Morelle grim-pante; Sp. Dulcamara, Gloria. *Young branches*; **Dulcamara**, U. S. P., *Stipites dulcamaræ*, mildly narcotic, sedative.
- k. **S. Melóngena** L., not Wall. (including *S. esculentum* Dun, the commonly cultivated variety). Tropical Asia, now widely cult. Egg-plant. *Fruit*, Egg Apple, Jew's Apple, Mad Apple, Vegetable Egg, Brinjal (East Indies), Aubergine (France), Begoon, Guinea Squash; esculent. The Peruvian (l) **S. muricátum** Ait., Pepino, Melon shrub, is also cultivated for its melon-like fruit. The fruit of (m) **S. Quitoense** Lam., Quito Orange, resembles an orange in size, color and taste.
- n. **S. tuberósum** L. South America, now widely cult. in many varieties. Potato, Common or Irish Potato; Ger. Kartoffle; Fr. Pomme de terre; Sp. Patata. *Tubers*, locally called spuds, esculent, source of potato starch. Some other species produce similar starchy tubers.
- o. **S. nígrum** L. A cosmopolitan weed, with numerous botanical synonyms. Black Nightshade, Common or Garden Nightshade, Duscle, Hound's-berry, Petty-morel; Ger. Schwartzer Nachtschatten; Fr. Morelle (Codex). *Herb* vulnerary, perhaps feebly narcotic, but used as a pot herb. *Berries* edible.

Other species of interest are (p) **S. elaeagnifólium** Cav., Kansas to Arizona, Silver-leaved Nightshade, Trompillo; (q) **S. indigóferum** St. Hil., Brazil, a source of indigo; (r) **S. paniculátum** L., Brazil, Jerubeba, used as a tonic; (s) **S. Pseudo-Cápsicum** L., Maderia, Jerusalem Cherry, Winter

Cherry, cult. for ornament, as is the Brazilian (t) *S. capsicastrum* Link., Star Capsicum, Dwarf Cherry; (u) *S. Pseudoquina* St. Hil., Brazil, Quina, which is bitter and febrifuge; (v) *S. rostratum* Dun. (*S. heterandrum* Pursh), Nebraska to Mexico, Sand-bur, Buffalo-bur, Beaked Nightshade, the original food-plant of the Colorado beetle.

1868. SOLENOSTÉMA, Hayne. Arghel. Asclepiadaceae.

From Greek, "tube garland", Syn. *Cynanchum*, *Gomphocarpus*, in part. A hoary undershrub. One species, northern Africa. (a) *S. Argel* (Delile) Hayne (*C. Argel* Del., *C. oleæfolium* Nect., *C. fruticosa* R. Br.). Egypt to Syria. Arghel, Argel. *Leaves* found as an adulterant of Alexandria senna.

1869. SOLIDÁGO, L. Golden-rod. Compositae.

From Greek, "healing". Syn. *Doria*, *Adans*. Perennial herbs with small heads of yellow (or yellowish) flowers, generally in a terminal panicle or thyrus. About 90 species, mostly of N. America; 83 in U. S. Flower-of-gold, Yellow-top. Proposed as the national flower of our country.

- a. *S. odóra* Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Sweet Golden-rod, Anise-scented or True Golden-rod, Blue Mountain Tea. *Leaves* anise-scented; astringent, diaphoretic, carminative.

- b. *S. Virgaúrea* L. (*D. Virgaurea* Scop.). Europe, also north-eastern U. S. European Golden-rod, Aaron's-rod, Woundwort; Ger. Goldrute, Heidnisch-Wundkraut, Gulden-Wundkraut; Fr. Verge d'or; Sp. Vara de oro. *Herb*, *H. virgaurea*, *H. consolidæ saracenica*; diuretic, lithontriptic, vulnerary.

Note-worthy indigenous species are (c) *S. bicolor* L., White or Pale Golden-rod, Silver-rod, Silver-weed, Bellyache-weed; (d) *S. Canadensis* L. (*S. altissima* L.), one of the most common species, Canada Golden-rod, High or Double Golden-rod, Yellow-weed; (e) *S. Junceá* Ait. (*S. arguta* T. & Gr.), Early Golden-rod, Sharp-toothed or Pyramid Golden-rod, Plume Golden-rod; (f) *S. nemoralis* Ait., Gray or Field Golden-rod, Dwarf Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed; (g) *S. rugósa* Mill. (*S. altissima* Ait., not L.), Wrinkle-leaved Golden-rod, Tall Hairy Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed, Bitter-weed, Pyramid Golden-rod, a name applied to several of the more showy species.

1870. SOLIVA, Ruiz. & Pav. Soliva. Compositae.

Perhaps a play on "Salvia". Low herbs. About 15 species, mostly in warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1871. SÓNCHUS, L. Sow Thistle. Cichoriaceae.

The ancient Greek name. Succulent herbs with rather small heads of yellow flowers. About 45 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S.

- a. *S. arvensis* L., Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Corn Sow-thistle, Milk Thistle, Swine Thistle, Tree Sow-thistle, Dindle, Gut-weed, Rose-may.

- b. **S. oleráceus** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Sow Thistle, Annual or Common Sow-thistle, Hare's Lettuce, Hare's Colewort, Hare's-palace, Hare's Thistle, Milk Thistle (Dashed), Milkweed*, Milky-dickles, Milky-tas-sels, Sow-dindle, Sow-dingle, St. Mary's-seed, Swinies; Ger. Gänsedistel, Saudistel; Fr. Laiteron. *Leaves* bitter, used as a pot herb. The similar (c) **S. áspera** L. is popularly known by the same names.

1872. SÓNNEA, Greene. Sonnea. **Boraginaceae.**
Syn. Plagiobothrys, in part. Herbs. Six species in west-
ern U. S.

1873. SÓPHIA, Adans. 1763. Tansy-mustard. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "wise". Syn. Descurainia, Webb & Barth.
1836; Erysimum and Sisymbrium (Kew), in part. Hoary-
pubescent herbs, some shrubby. About 12 species, mostly of
north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

- a. **S. Sópia** (L.) Brit. (Sis. Sophia L., Sophia vulgaris Fourr.,
D. Sophia Webb.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Flix-
weed, Herb Sophia, Fine-leaved Hedge-mustard. *Plant* astrin-
gent, vulnerary.

1874. SÓPHÓRA, L. Sophora. **Papilionaceae.**
From Arabic, *sofara*, a yellow plant; whence our word *safran*.
Syn. Astragalus, in part. Perennial herbs, shrubs or even
trees. About 25 species, warmer regions; 6 in U. S.

- a. **S. Japónica** L. Japan and China. Pagoda-tree, Yen-ju.
Buds, called Waifa or Chinese-berries, yield a yellow dye. *Bark*,
flowers, etc. purgative.

- b. **S. secundiflora** (Cav.) DC. (*S. speciosa* Benth.). Texas.
Coral-bean, Frigolito. *Seeds* narcotic, containing an alkaloid,
sophorine. Similar properties belong to (c) **S. sericea** Nutt.
(*A. carnosus* Pursh), Prairies, Nebraska to Arizona; Silky
Sophora.

1875. SÓRBUS, L. Mountain Ash. **Pomaceae.**
The ancient Latin name of (e), whence English *sorb* and
service. Syn. Aria, Pyrus (Kew); Mespilus, in part. Trees or
shrubs with pinnate leaves and berry-like fruit. About 7 spe-
cies, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

- a. **S. Americana** Marsh. (*S. microcarpa* Pursh, *P. Americana*
DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. American Mountain-
Ash, Dogberry, American Service-tree, Indian Mozemize, Mis-
sey-moosey, Moose-misse, Life-of-man, American Rowan-tree,
Round-tree, Round-wood, Mountain Sumac, Quick-beam, Wild
Ash, Wine-tree, Witch-wood. In the West this is replaced by
the very similar (b) **S. sambucifolia** (C. & S.) Roem.

- c. **S. Aria** Cranz. (*A. Graeca* Roem., *M. Aria* Scop., *P. Aria* (L.)
Ehrh.). Europe and northern Asia. White-beam, Chess Ap-
ple, Hen Apple, Hoar Withy, Lot-tree, Mulberry*, Sea Euler,
Service-berry (Scotland), Whip-beam, Widdin Pear-tree; Ger.
Mehlbeerbaum; Fr. Alisier.

- d. **S. Aucupária** L. (*M. Aucuparia* Scop., *P. Aucuparia* Gaertn.). Europe and western Asia. European Mountain-Ash, Rowan tree (Roan, Royne, Rawn, Roddin), Round-tree, Service-tree*, Quick-beam, Whistle-wood, Wicky, Wicken tree (Wiggen, Wiggin), Wild Ash, Witchen, Wychen, Witch-wood, Witch Hazel*, Witty tree; Ger. Eberesche, Vogelbeere; Fr. Sorbes. *Unripe fruit and bark astringent.*

- e. **S. domestica** L. (*P. domestica* Sm. (Kew), *P. Sorbus* Gaertn.). Europe. Sorb Apple, Sorb, Service-berry, Corne, Checker (i. e. choker) tree, Whitty Pear, Whitten Pear. *Fruit astringent, antiscorbutic.*

- 1876. SÓRGHUM**, Pers. Sorghum, etc. **Gramineae.**
From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. Andropogon, Holcus, in part. Robust grasses. About 13 species, warmer regions.

- a. **S. Halepénse** (L.) Pers. (*H. Halepensis* L., *A. Halepense* Brot.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Possibly the original of (b). Johnson Grass, Means Grass (Southern States), Egyptian Grass, Egyptian Millet, Cuba or Guinea Grass, Australian or Morocco Millet, Maiden Cane.

- b. **S. vulgare** Pers. (*A. Sorghum* Brot., *A. sativus* Hakk.). Africa or India, now cult. widely in numerous varieties. Indian, Pearl or Black Millet. Var. **cérnuum** (Willd.) Gray (*A. cernuum* Roxb., *S. cernuum* Willd.) is Guinea Corn; var. **Dúrra** is the prolific Durra or Doura of India, and perhaps includes the African Millet or Kafir Corn, in U. S. called Guinea Corn, Coffee Corn, Chocolate Corn (used as substitute for coffee); var. **téchnicum** is Broom Corn; var. **saccharátum** (L.) Gray (*H. saccharatus* L., *A. saccharatus* Roxb.) is Chinese Sugar-cane, Sorghum, Imphee, cult. for fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.

- 1877. SORINDÉIA**, Thou. Sorindeia. **Anacardiaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Africa and Madagascar. (a) **S. Madagascarensis** DC., Madagascar, cult. in India, produces in profusion a delicious fruit.

- 1878. SOULÁMEA**, Lam. Bitter-king. **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular, Moluccas, "king of bitters". Shrubs. About 8 species, East Indies. (a) **S. amára** Lam. (*Cardiopus amarus* Reinw., *Cardiophora Hindsii* Benth.). Molucca Islands. Bitter-king. Bitter tonic, febrifuge.

- 1879. SÓYMIDA**, Juss. Bastard Cedar. **Meliaceae.**
From vernacular, Telugu. Syn. Swietenia, in part. Tree with bitter bark and hard wood. Two species, tropical Africa and East Indies.

- a. **S. febrífuga** (Willd.) Juss. (*S. febrifuga* Willd.). East Indies. Rohan, Rohun, Rohuna, Bastard Cedar, Indian Red-wood, Red Cedar*, East Indian Mahogany, Juribali*. *Bark astringent, tonic.*

- 1880. SPARATTOSPÉRMA**, Mart. Caroba*. **Bignoniaceae.**
Syn. Jacaranda, Tecoma, in part. Trees. Two species, Brazil. (a) **S. lithontripticum** Mart., is one of the plants known in Brazil as Caroba, called also Jacaranda branca.

1881. SPARGÁNIUM, L. Bur-reed, Levers. **Sparganiaceae.**

Ancient Greek name, from ribbon-like leaves. Aquatic or paludal plants with globose flower-heads. About 12 species, cooler regions; 6 in U. S. Synonyms are Bur-flag, Bede-sedge (-segg, -seggin), Knop-sedge, Reed-grass.

1882. SPÁRTIUM, L. Spanish Broom. **Papilionaceae.**

Latin from the Greek name, signifying "cordage". Syn. Genista, Spartianthus, in part. Shrub, nearly leafless, with fragrant yellow blossoms. One species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **S. júnceum** L. (*S. junceus* Link, *G. Hispanica* Lam.). Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. Spanish Broom. Twigs and seeds bitter, diuretic, emeto-cathartic.

1883. SPATHYÉMA, Raf. 1808. Skunk Cabbage. **Araceae.**

From Greek, referring to the spathe. Syn. *Symplocarpus*, *Salisb.* 1818, *Ictodes*, *Bigel.* 1819; *Pothos*, *Dracontium*, in part. Perennial herb. One species, northern Asia and North America (U. S.).

- a. **S. foétida** (L.) Raf. (*D. foetidum* L., *I. foetidus* *Bigel.*, *Symplocarpus foetidus* *Nutt.*, *P. foetida* *Michx.*). Canada and eastern U. S. Skunk Cabbage, Skunk-weed, Polecat-weed, Meadow Cabbage, Swamp Cabbage, Collard, Fetid Hellebore, Stinking Poke, Pock-weed; Ger. Stinkende Drachenwurz; Fr. *Pothos fétide*. Rhizome and roots, **Lraccontium**, U. S. P. 1870; acrid, expectorant, antispasmodic.

1884. SPÉRGULA, L. Spurry. **Caryophyllaceae.**

From Latin, "scattering" its seeds. Obscure annuals. Two or three species, weeds of Old World.

- a. **S. arvensis** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Spurry, Corn Spurry, Beggar-weed, Cow-quake, Devil's-guis, Farmer's-ruin, Pick purse, Pine-cheat, Sand-weed, Yarr; Ger. Acker-spergel; Fr. Spergule. Plant occasionally grown for fodder.

1885. SPERMACÓCE, L. Button-weed. **Rubiaceae.**

From Greek, "seed" and "point". Herbs with small clustered flowers. About 175 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 4 in U. S. Several species furnish substitutes for Ipecac.

1886. SPERMÓLEPIS, Raf. 1825, not Brongn. 1863. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek "seed" and "scale". Syn. *Leptocaulis*, *Nutt.* 1829; *Daucus*, *Apium* (*Kew*), in part. Slender annuals with dissected leaves. Two species, southern U. S.

1887. SPHÁCELE, Benth. Sphacele. **Labiatae.**

From Greek, "sage like". Strong-scented shrubs, warmer regions of New World; 2 in western U. S.

1888. SPHAERÁLCEA, St. Hil. 1825. Globe Mallow. **Malvaceae.**

From Greek, "globe Mallow". Syn. *Phymosia*, *Desv.* 1825. Herbs or shrubs. About 35 species, America and S. Africa; 23 in southwestern U. S. (a) **S. Cisplátina** *St. Hil.* of Brazil is used like marsh-mallow.

1889. SPHAEROCÓCCUS, Stackh. Worm Moss. **Gigartineae**.
From Greek, "spherical berry". Syn. *Alsidium*, *Ceramium*,
Fucus, *Gigartina*, *Helminthochortus*, in part. Sea-weeds.

a. **S. Helminthochórtos** (L.) Agardh. (*F. Helminthochorton* L.,
H. officinarum Link. In commerce always mixed with other
seaweeds). Mediterranean Sea. *Helminthochorton*, Corsican
Moss, Corsican Worm-weed, Worm Moss, Crow-silk; Ger.
Wurmmoos, *Wurmtang*, *Seebusch*; Fr. *Mousse de Corse* (Co-
dex). *Plant* anthelmintic, resolvent.

b. **S. compréssus** Agardh. One of the seaweeds furnishing Agar-
agar. See *Eucheuma*.

1890. SPHAEROSTÍGMA, Small. Primrose*. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "globe stigma". Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in
part. Herbs. About 17 species in western U. S.

1891. SPHENOCLEÁ, Gaertn. 1788. *Sphenoclea*. **Campanulaceae**.
From Greek, "wedge pressed". Syn. *Pongatium*, Juss. 1789.
Annual herb. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).

1892. SPIGÉLIA, L. Pink-root. **Loganiaceae**.
Named for Adrian von der Spigel, Belgian physician, d. 1825.
Herbs with red, yellow or purple flowers. About 35 species,
New World; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. Anthélmia** L. Tropical America. Demerara Pink-root,
West India Pink-root, Brazilian Spigelia; Fr. *Spigélie anthe-
lminthique* (Codex). Properties of (b).

b. **S. Marylándica** L. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and
Wisconsin. Indian Pink, Carolina Pink, Maryland Pink, Lori-
cerall, Starbloom, Worm-grass, Worm-weed; Ger. *Maryland-
ische Spigelia*; Fr. *Spigélie du Maryland*. *Root*, Pink-root;
Spigelia, U. S. P., narcotic, used only as an anthelmintic.

1893. SPILÁNTHEs, Jacq. (*Spilanthus*). **Compositae**.
From Greek, "spot-flower". Syn. *Acmella*. Annual or
perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads. About 30 spe-
cies, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. olerácea** L. South America (?), cult. in all tropical coun-
tries. Para Cress; Ger. *Parakresse*; Fr. *Cresson de Para* (Co-
dex). *Plant* pungent, used chiefly as an adjuvant to pellitory
in the compound tincture called Paraguay roux. (b) **S.**
Acmélla Murr. (*A. Mauritiana* Richard), the East Indian
Alphabet-plant, has the same properties.

1894. SPINÁCEA, L. Spinach. **Chenopodiaceae**.
From Latin, "spinose", whence the English name. Unattract-
ive annuals, resembling *Chenopodium*. One or two species,
Old World.

a. **S. olerácea** L. Probably from Asia, now widely cult. as a pot
herb. Spinach (Spinage); Fr. *Épinard*; Sp. *Espinaca*. The
Schamum of central Asia may be a distinct species.

1895. SPIRÆA, L. Spiraea, Meadow-Sweet, etc. **Rosaceae.**

Latin from the Greek name, "twisted" alluding to the foli-
cles. Syn. *Filipendula*, Tourn. Low or tall shrubs, many
ornamental. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 11 in
U. S.

- a. **S. Filipéndula** L. (*F. vulgaris* Moench). Europe. Dropwort,
Droopwort.
- b. **S. hypericifolia** L. Europe and Siberia and cult. in gardens.
Bridal-wreath, May-wreath, Italian May, St. Peter's-wreath.
Flowers astringent.
- c. **S. salicifolia** L. Northern Asia, Europe and N. America,
south to Georgia and Missouri. Common Meadow-sweet (of
America), Willow-leaved Meadow-sweet, Bride-wort, Quaker-
lady, Queen-of-the-meadow*, Queen's-needlework, Mock Wil-
low, Spice Hardhack.
- d. **S. tomentosa** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Kansas. Hard-
hack, Steeple-bush, Purple Hardhack, Spice Hardhack, Horse-
weed*, Pink Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Poor-man's-soap,
Rosy-bush, Silver-leaf, Silver-weed, White-cap, White-leaf,
Spiræa. *Bark and leaves* astringent.

1896. SPIRODÉLA, Schleid. Duckweed. **Lemnaceae.**

From Greek. Syn. *Lemna*, in part. Minute floating plants.
Two species; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **S. polyrhiza** (L.) Schleid.
(*L. polyrhiza* L.), Greater Duckweed.

1897. SPIRÓSTACHYS, Wats. Spirostachys. **Chenopodiaceae.**

Fleshy, nearly leafless plants. About 3 species, two of South
America, one of western U. S.

1898. SPÓNDIAS, L. Hog Plum, etc. **Anacardiaceae.**

From Greek name of a kind of Plum. Trees, some producing
edible fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions of both hemi-
spheres.

- a. **S. dulcis** G. Forst. (*S. lutea* Royen, *S. acida* Blume, *S. fragrans*
Pav.). Fiji and Society Islands and commonly cult. in tropi-
cal countries. Vi tree, Rewa. *Fruit*, Vi-fruit, Vi-apple,
Tahiti Apple, acidulous, esculent.
- b. **S. lútea** L. (*S. myrobalans* L., *S. Mombin* Jacq., not L.).
Tropical America. Jamaica Plum, Hog Plum, Golden Apple.
Flower buds used for a sweetmeat. *Fruit* laxative, esculent.

1899. SPRÁGUEA, Tor. Spraguea. **Portulacaceae.**

Herbs closely related to *Claytonia*. Four species in western
U. S.

1900. STÁCHYS, L. Hedge-Nettle, Woundwort. **Labiatae.**

Ancient Greek name of a species having "spiked" inflores-
cence. Annual or perennial herbs. About 150 species, mostly
of north temperate zone; 24 in U. S., including some naturaliz-
ed species; Ger. Ziest; Fr. Épiaire; Sp. Yerba de la feridura.

- a. **S. palústris** L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New York and New Mexico. Hedge-nettle, Marsh Woundwort, Clown's Woundwort, Clown-heal, Clown's All-heal, Cock-head, Dead-nettle, Rough-weed, Runch, Swine Arnut; Ger. Stinknessel, Sumpfziest; Fr. Ortie rouge. *Plant* reputed vulnery, antispasmodic, nauseant, emmenagogue. Some other species have been also used.

1901. **STANFÓRDIA**, Wats. *Stanfordia*. **Cruciferae**.
Herb. One species, California.

1902. **STAPHYLÉA**, L. Bladder-nut. **Staphyleaceae**.
From Greek, "cluster" (of grapes). Shrubs. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

1903. **STÁTICE**, L. 1753. Thrift, etc. **Plumbaginaceae**.
Greek name of an astringent herb, blood "staunching". Syn. *Armeria*, Willd. 1809; *Limonium*, Adans. 1763, in part. Scapose fleshy herbs. About 20 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. Arméria** L. (*A. vulgaris* Willd.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to California. Thrift, European Thrift, Cliff Rose, Cushion Pink, Ladies'-cushion, Sea-cushion, Marsh or Sea Daisy, French or Scawfall Pink, Sea Pink, Red-root*, Rock Rose*, Sea Gilliflower, Sea-grass, Sea Thrift. Root astringent. See *Limonium*.

b. **S. mucronáta** L. Morocco. Safrifa. Root nervine.

1904. **STEIRONÉMA**, Raf. Loosestrife, etc. **Primulaceae**.
From Greek, "sterile filaments". Syn. *Lysimachia*, in part. Perennial herbs with axillary yellow flowers. About 5 species, all of U. S. (a) **S. quadriflórum** (Sims) Hitchc. (*L. quadriflora* Sims, *L. longifolia* Pursh), Canada and eastern U. S., linear-leaved Loosestrife, is called Prairie Moneywort.

1905. **STEMÓDIA**, Goatweed. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Shortened from *Stemodiacia*, Greek, "two tipped stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **S. durantifólia** Swz., Arizona to Brazil, is called Goat-weed.

1906. **STENÁNDRIUM**, Nees. *Stenandrium*. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "slender stemmed". Herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World, 2 in southwestern U. S.

1907. **STENÁNTHIUM**, Kunth. *Stenanthium*. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "narrow petaled". Syn. *Helonias*, *Veratrum*, in part. Bulbous herbs with linear leaves, the flowers in an ample terminal panicle. Five species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.

1908. **STENOPHRÁGMA**, Celak. Mouse-ear Cress, etc. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, with "narrow septum". Syn. *Arabis*, *Sisymbrium*, in part. Herb. One species only. (a) **S. Thaliána** (L.) Celak (*A. Thaliana* L., *Sis. Thalarum* Gray). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Mouse-ear Cress, Thale Cress, Wall Cress, Rock Cress, Turkey-pod. *Plant* antiscorbutic.

1909. STENORHYNCHUS, Rich. *Stenorhynchus*. **Orchidaceae.**

From Greek, "narrow beaked". Syn. *Spiranthes* (Kew), in part. Terrestrial orchids, with showy flowers. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1910. STENOSÍPHON, Spach. *Stenosiphon*. **Onagraceae.**

From Greek, with "slender" calyx "tube". Syn. *Gaura*, in part. A perennial herb, the white flowers in slender terminal spikes. One species, Kansas to Colorado and southward.

1911. STENÓTUS, Nutt. *Stenotus*. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "narrow" leaved. Syn. *Aplopappus* (Kew), in part. Low undershrubs with evergreen leaves, and rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 18 species, western N. America; 7 in U. S.

1912. STERCÚLIA, L. *Chica*, etc. **Sterculiaceae.**

From Latin, alluding to disgusting odor of some species. Trees with fibrous inner bark. About 85 species, mostly of tropical Asia.

- a. *S. Chica* St. Hil. (*S. Carthagenensis* R. Br.). Brazil. Panama tree, China tree. *Seeds* eaten as nuts. The Australian Calool tree, (b) *S. quadrifida* R. Br., and some other species yield also edible seeds.

- c. *S. Tragacantha* Lindl. Northwestern Africa. Source of African or Senegal Tragacanth. (d) *S. úrens* Roxb., India, is the reputed source of Kuteera (Kutera) or Bassora gum, called also Indian tragacanth. *Seeds* edible.

1913. STÉVIA, Cav. *Stevia*. **Compositae.**

Named for Prof. Esteve of Valencia. Herbs or subshrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1914. STILLÍNGIA, L. *Stillingia*. **Euphorbiaceae.**

Named for Dr. B. Stillingfleet, English botanist, 18th Century. Syn. *Sapium*, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America and Oceanica; 7 in U. S.

- a. *S. sylvática* L. (*Sapium sylvaticum* Torr.). Southeastern U. S. Queen's-delight, Cock-up-hat, Marcorý, Nettle-potato, Queen-root, Silver-leaf, Yaw-root; Ger., Fr. *Stillingie*. *Root*; *Stillingia*, U. S. P., sia agogue, alterative, expectorant.

1915. STIPULÍCIDA, Michx. *Stipulicida*. **Caryophyllaceae.**

Herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

1916. STOKÉSIA, L'Her. (not *Stocksia*, Benth.). **Compositae.**

Named for Dr. Jonathan Stokes, English botanist, d. 1831. Shrubs with spinose leaves and large heads of purple-blue flowers resembling the China Aster. One species, (a) *S. laévis* (Hill) Greene, Gulf States, a rare plant, called Stokes' Aster.

1917. STREPTÁNTHUS, Nutt. *Streptanthus*. **Cruciferae.**

From Greek, "twisted flower", the petals borne on a twisted claw. Annual or perennial herbs. About 38 species, southwestern U. S. (a) *S. maculátus* Nutt. (*S. obtusifolius* Hook.) is called Arkansas Cabbage.

1918. STREPTOPUS, Michx. Twisted-stalk. **Convallariaceae.**

From Greek, 'twisted foot', the peduncle being bent or twisted in the middle. Syn. *Uvularia*, in part. Perennial herbs re-embling Solomon's-seal. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. Called also Liver-berry.

1919. STROPHÁNTHUS, DC. *Strophanthus*. **Apocynaceae.**

From Greek, 'twisted flower', alluding to the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 20 species, tropical Africa and Asia.

- a. *S. hispidus* DC. var. *Kombé* Oliver. [*S. Kombe* Oliv. (Kew)]. Tropical Africa. Source of the African arrow-poisons, *Kombe*, *Inée* (*Ineh*, *Onage*, *Onaye*, *Wanika*). Seeds, deprived of the awn, *Strophanthus*, U. S. P., *Semen Strophanthi* P. G.; cardiac tonic, resembling *digitalis* in action.

1920. STROPHOLÍRION, Tor. *Stropholirion*. **Liliaceae.**

From Greek, 'twisted lily'. Syn. *Brodiaea*, in part. Scapose herb. One species, California.

1921. STROPHOSTÝLES, Ell. Wild-bean. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, 'twi-ted style'. Syn. *Phaseolus* (Kew), in part. Mostly herbaceous vines. About 6 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1922. STRÚMPFIA, Jacq. 1760. *Strumpfia*. **Rubiaceae.**

Named for C. C. Strumpf. Syn. *Patsjotti*, Adans. 1763. Low shrub. One species, Florida.

1923. STRÝCHNOS, L. (Strychnus). **Loganiaceae.**

Greek name of a poisonous plant. Syn. *Ignatia*, *Ignatiana*, in part. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 65 species, tropical regions of Asia and America.

- a. *S. colubrina* L. Malabar. Snake-wood tree. Wood of this and some other species (containing strychnine), is regarded in India an antidote to the venom of serpents. See (d).
- b. *S. Ignatii* Lindl. (*Ignatia amara* L. fil., the oldest name, but with false description, *S. Philippinensis* Blanco, *Ignatiana Philippica* Lour. According to Eng. and Prantl, *S. multiflora* Benth.). Philippine Islands, nat. in Cochin China. Bean of St. Ignatius, Ignatius Bean, *Ignatia* Bean. Seeds; *Ignatia*, U. S. P. 1880, *Semen Ignatiæ*, *Faba ignatii*, *Faba febrifuga*; Ger. *Ignatiusbohne*, *Ignazbohne*; Fr. *Fève de Saint-Ignace* (Codex), *Fève ignasurique*; Sp. *Haba de San Ignacio*; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine.
- c. *S. Malaccensis* Benth. (*S. Gaultheriana* Pierre). Southeastern Asia. Bark, the chief active constituent of the Chinese Hoang-nan, a reputed cure for leprosy.
- d. *S. Nux-vómica* L. India to Australia. *Nux-vomica* tree. Seeds *Nux-vomica*, Dog-buttons, Quaker-buttons, Crow-fig, Bachelor's-buttons*, Poison-nut, Vomit-nut, *Nux vomica* U.S.P., Br., *Semen strychni*, *Nuces vomicæ*, *Nux metella*; Ger.

Strychnossamen, Brechnuss, Krahenaugen; Fr. Noix vomique (Codex); Sp. Nuez vomica; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine. Bark, False Angostura bark. Wood sold as snake-wood. See (a).

- e. **S. potatōrum** L. India. Clearing-nut tree. *Seeds*, Clearing-nuts, Indian-gum nuts, used to clarify drinking water. *Pulp of fruit* edible, as in (f) and some other species.
- f. **S. Tieute** Leschenault. Java. Chettik. An extract of the root-bark is used in preparation of the arrow-poison, Upas tieute or Upas radja. See *Antiaris*.
- g. **S. toxifera** Schomb. Amazon basin. An extract of the *bark* constitutes one of the principal constituents of the South American arrow-poison, Urari. Several other species of *Strychnos* are also used. The compound extract is known as Curare, Wourari, Wourali, Woorara, etc., and is official in the French Codex as Curare. A sedative poison, antagonizing strychnine.
- h. **S. sp. indet.** A shrub of western Africa, probably of this genus, is locally known as Akazga, M'boundou, Boundou, Ikaju or Quai. An infusion of the *bark* is used as an ordeal. It contains strychnine or a related alkaloid.

1924. STUÁRTIA, L. (originally Stewartia). Theaceae.

Named for John Stuart, Marquis of Bute. Syn. *Malachodendron*, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 6 species, north America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

1925. STRYPHODÉNDRÓN, Mart. Mimosaceae.

From Greek, "astringent tree". Trees related to *Inga*. About 10 species, S. America.

- a. **S. polyphyllum** Martius. Brazil. Barbatimao, Barbimao. *Bark*, *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis*, astringent. See *Acacia Jurema*.

1926. STYLÓCLINE, Nutt. Stylocline. Compositae.

From Greek, "column bed", i. e. columnar receptacle. Syn. *Ancistrocarphus*, *Micropus*, in part. Floccose-woolly annuals. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1927. STYLÓPHORUM, Nutt. Stylophorum. Papaveraceae.

From Greek, "style bearing". Syn. *Chelidonium*, *Meconopsis*, in part. Herbs with yellow sap. About 4 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **S. diphyllum** (Michx.) Nutt. (*C. diphyllum* Michx., *M. diphylla* DC.). Ohio to Wisconsin and Missouri. Yellow Poppy, Celandine Poppy.

1928. STYLOSÁNTHES, Swz. Pencil-flower, etc. Papilionaceae.

From Greek, "pillar flower", alluding to stalk-like calyx-tube. Syn. *Trifolium*†, in part. Perennial herbs or undershrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. *S. biflora* (L.). B. S. P. (*T. biflorum* L., *S. elatior* Swz.). New York to Florida, west to Indian Territory. Pencil-flower, Afterbirth-weed. *Plant* reputed a uterine sedative.

1929. *STYRAX*, L. *Storax*. *Styracaceae*.
The Greek name of *S. officinalis*. Syn. Benzoin, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 70 species, America, Asia and southern Europe; 5 in U. S. [Index Kewensis makes this of neuter gender.]

- a. *S. Benzoin* Dryander (*B. odoriferum* Nees, *B. officinale* Hayne). East Indies, cult. in Sumatra. Benzoin tree, (Benjamin tree), *Resinous exudate*, Gum Benzoin, Gum Benjamin, Benzoin; *Benzoinum*, U. S. P., Br., Benzoë P. G., *Resina benzoë*, *Asa dulcis*; Ger. Benzoëharz; Fr. Benjoin de Sumatra (Codex); Sp. Benjui. [From young trees is obtained the "head benzoin" of the natives, from older ones the "belly benzoin" with fewer "tears", finally from the wood of spent trees is obtained "foot benzoin"]. Stimulant, balsamic, vulnerary, expectorant. A source of benzoic acid. Siam benzoin; Fr. Benjoin de Siam (Codex), is obtained probably from another, as yet undetermined, species of *Styrax*.
- b. *S. grandifolia* Ait. Southeastern U. S. Mock Orange, Large-leaved Storax. The name Spring Orange is given sometimes to (c) *S. americana* Lam.
- d. *S. officinalis* L. Southern Europe and western Asia. The original Storax tree. Source of genuine hard Storax, *Styrax calamitus* v. *solidus*, *Scohus styracina*; used for incense, no longer collected for medicinal use. From (e) *S. punctata* DC. of central America is also obtained a kind of frankincense.

1930. *SUBULÁRIA*, L. *Water Awlwort*. *Cruciferae*.
From Latin, "awlwort", alluding to subulate leaves. Small aquatic annuals. Two species, one in Africa, the other in higher latitudes of northern hemisphere (U. S.).

1931. *SUCKLÉYA*, Gray. *Suckleya*. *Chenopodiaceae*.
Herb. One species, western U. S. Syn. *Atriplex*, in part.

1932. *SULLIVÁNTIA*, Tor. & Gr. *Sullivania*. *Saxifragaceae*.
Named for Wm. S. arling Sullivan, American botanist, d. 1873. Perennial herbs, closely related to *Therofon*. Two known species, both of western U. S.

1933. *SWÉRTIA*, L. *Chiretta*. *Gentianaceae*.
Named for Emanuel Sweet, herbalist of 17th Century. Syn. *Agathotes*, *Ophelia*, also *Gentiana*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 55 species, mostly of Old World.

- a. *S. Chiráyita* (Roxb.) Lyons (*G. Chiravita* Roxb., *O. Chirata* Griseb., *S. Chirata* Ham., *A. Chirayta* Don). Northern India. Chiretta, Chirata, Chirayta, East Indian Balmomy; Ger. Ost-indischer Enzian; Fr. Chirette. *Plant*; *Chirata*, U. S. P., Br., *Chiretta*, U. S. P. 1870; bitter tonic. Other species also are used in India under the same name.

1934. SWIETÉNIA, Jacq. 1760. Mahogany tree. **Meliaceae**.
Named for Dr. Gerard von Swieten, Australian physician, d. 1772. Syn. Mahogani, Adans. 1763, Cedrus†, Cedrela, in part. Trees. Three species, Central America and West Indies; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. Mahóni** Jacq. (*S. Mahogani* DC., *S. Mahogoni* Lam., *Cedrela Mahagani* L., *Cedrus Mahogani* Mill.). West Indies to Florida and Mexico. Mahogany, Madeira-wood. Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge. Wood valued for furniture, etc.

1935. SYMPETALÉIA, Gray. Sympetaleia. **Loasaceae**.
From Greek, with "united petals". One species in U. S.

1936. SYMPHORICÁRPOS, Juss. Snow-berry, etc. **Caprifoliaceae**.
From Greek, "clustered fruit". Syn. *Symphoricarpa*, Neck., *Symphoricarpus*, Dill., *Symphoria* Pers.; *Lonicera*, in part. Shrubs, somewhat ornamental in fruit. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in U. S.

a. **S. occidentális** Hook. Michigan to Colorado and northward. Wolf-berry, Buck-bush; (b) **S. racemósus** Michx., British America, south to Kentucky, Minnesota and California. Snow-berry, Snow-drop*, Snow-drop-berry, Egg-plant*, Wax-berry*; (c) **S. Symphoricárpos** (L.) MacM. (*L. Symphoricarpus* L., *S. orbiculatus* Moench (Kew), *S. vulgaris* Michx.). New Jersey to Texas and Dakota. Coral-berry, Indian Currant, Buck-bush, Snap-berry, Turkey-berry.

1937. SÝMPHYTUM, L. Comfrey. **Boraginaceae**.
The Greek name, from supposed healing virtues. Coarse perennial herbs. About 15 species, Old World.

a. **S. officinále** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Comfrey, Healing-herb, Knit-back, Ass-ear, Backwort Blackwort, Bruise-wort (Briswort), Boneset*, Consound (i. e. *Consolida*), Galloc, Gum-plant, Slippery-root; Ger. Schwarzwurz, Beinwell; Fr. Grande Consoude (Codex). Root, *Radix consolidae majoris*, *R. symphiti*, mucilaginous, demulcent.

1938. SÝMPLOCUS, Jacq. 1760. **Symplocaceae** (**Styracaceae**).
From Greek, "interwoven", alluding to the stamens. Syn. *Hopea*, L. 1767. Trees or shrubs. About 175 species, America, Asia and Australia; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. tinctoria** (L.) L'Her. (*H. tinctoria* L.). Delaware to Florida and Louisiana. Sweet-leaf, Horse-sugar, Dye-leaves, Florida Laurel, Yellow-wood. Leaves yield a yellow dye.

1939. SYNÁNDRA, Nutt. **Synandra**. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, with "stamens together". Syn. *Lamium*, Torrey, in part. Herb with showy white flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1940. SYNDÉSMON, Hoffing. Rue-Anemone. **Ranunculaceae**.
From Greek, "bound together", the plant having flowers of Anemone and foliage of *Thalictrum*. Syn. *Anemone* (Kew), *Anemonella*, *Thalictrum*, in part. Perennial herb. One species, U. S.

- a. **S. thalictroides** (L.) Hoffmg. (*Anemone thalictroides* L., *T. anemonoides* Michx., *Anemonella thalictroides* Spach). Ontario and eastern U. S. Rue-anemone, Meadow-rue Anemone, May-flower, Wind-flower*, Meadow-rue.
- 1941. SYNEDRÉLLA**, Gaertn. *Synedrella*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, 'seated together', of the flower-heads' Syn. *Oligogyne*, *Calyptracarpus*, in part. Annual herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, tropical America; 1 in Texas.
- 1942. SYNÓSMA**, Raf. Wild Caraway, etc. **Compositae**.
From Greek, seeming to mean a "fragrant Composite". Syn. *Cacalia*, *Senecio*, in part. Perennial herb with small discoid flower heads. One species; (a) **S. suaveolens** (L.) Raf. (*C. suaveolens* L., *Sen. suaveolens* Ell.), Eastern U. S., Sweet-scented Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway.
- 1943. SYNTHLÍPSIS**, Gray. *Synthlipsis*. **Cruciferae**.
Herbs. About three species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.
- 1944. SYNTRICHOPÁPPUS**, Grav. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "united pappus-bristles". Floccose-woolly winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona to California.
- 1945. SYRÍNGA**, L. - Lilac. - **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, a 'pipe', the Lilac being formerly called Pipe-tree. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 12 species, Asia and eastern Europe.
- a. **S. vulgaris** L. Eastern Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Lilac (Laylock, Lily-oak), Common or Scotch Lilac, Blue Ash†, Blue-pipe, Pipe-tree, Pipe Privet, Prince's-feather*, Roman Willow†, Spanish Ash†, White Ash†. The Persian Lilac is (b) **S. Pérsica** L.
- 1946. TABERNAEMONTÁNA**, L. Cow-tree, etc. **Apocynaceae**.
Named for J. T. Tabernæmontanus, German botanist, d. 1590. Shrubs or trees. About 150 species, tropical regions.
- a. **T. útilis** Arn. British Guiana. Cow-tree, Milk-tree, Hya-hya. *Mulky sap* used like cow's-milk. (b) **T. coronária** Willd., East Indies, is Adam's Apple or East Indian Rose Bay; (c) **T. dichótoma** Roxb., Ceylon, is Forbidden-fruit, Diviladner.
- 1947. TÁCCA**, Forst. Arrowroot*. **Taccaceae**.
The Malay name. Perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.
- a. **T. pinnatifida** Forst. (*T. oceanica* Nutt., *T. littorea* Rumph.). Fiji, Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific. Pia plant, Tahiti Salep. *Tubers* yield a variety of arrowroot called by the natives *Pia*.
- 1948. TACSÓNIA**, Juss. Tacsonia. **Passifloraceae**.
From vernacular, *Tacso*, Peru. Climbers resembling Passiflora. About 25 species. Central America and West Indies.

The fruit of several species is edible, notably of (a) *T. mollissima* Kunth, New Granada and of (b) *T. tripartita* Juss., Ecuador.

1949. TAENIOPLEURUM, C. & R. Taeniopleurum. Umbelliferae.

From Greek, "fillet rib". Herb. One species, western U. S.

1950. TAENÍTIS, Willd. Taenitis. Polypodiaceae.

From Greek, "ribbon-like", of the fronds. A small genus of ferns; 1 in U. S.

1951. TAGÉTES, L. Marigold*. Compositae.

Latin name of Marigold, from Tages, an Etruscan divinity. Strong-scented herbs with large flower-heads. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in Arizona.

a. *T. erecta* L. Mexico and tropical America, cult. in gardens. African Marigold, Large African Marigold, Turkey Gilliflower, African Tansy or *Flos africanus* of old herbalists.

b. *T. patula* L. Mexico to S. America, cult. in gardens. French Marigold, Velvet-flower*. *Florets* of this and the preceding sometimes sold as *Calendula*, but without medicinal virtue.

1952. TALINÓPSIS, Gray. Talinopsis. Portulacaceae.

From Greek, "resembling Talinum". An undershrub. One species, New Mexico.

1953. TALÍNUM, Adans. Rock Pink, etc. Portulacaceae.

From vernacular name, Senegal. Fleshy herbs or undershrubs. Warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) *T. calycinum* Engelm., Kansas to Texas, is called Rock Pink; (b) *T. teretifolium* Pursh., Eastern U. S., is Fame-flower; (c) *T. patens* Willd. (*T. paniculatum* Gaertn.), Brazil to southern U. S., is called Puchero and esteemed as a pot herb.

1954. TAMARÍNDUS, L. Tamarind. Caesalpinaceae.

The Latin name, "Indian Date". A large tree. One species, Old World.

a. *T. indica* L. (*T. occidentalis* Gaertn., *T. umbrosa* Salisb., *T. officinalis* Hook.). Tropical Asia and Africa, cult. in West Indies, etc. Tamarind tree; Fr. Tamarindier (Codex). The preserved fruit or the pulp surrounding the seeds; *Tamarindus*, U. S. P., Br., Pulpa Tamarindorum cruda, P. G., Fructus tamarindi; Ger. Rohes Tamarindennus, Tamarinden; Fr. Tamarin; Sp. Tamarindo; acidulous, laxative, refrigerant, much used in oriental cookery.

1955. TÁMARIX, L. Tamarisk. Tamaricaceae.

From the Latin name. Syn. Tamariscus, Tourn. Shrubs or trees. About 60 species, Mediterranean region to Central Asia, a few in S. Africa.

- a. **T. articulata** Vahl. (*T. orientalis* Forsk.). Southern Asia to northern and middle Africa. Oriental Tamarisk. From this and some other species are obtained Tamarisk galls or Atlas galls; Ger. Tamarisken-Gallen, Takuts, used like nutgalls of the Oak.
- b. **T. Gallica** L. (*Tamariscus Gallicus* All.). Mediterranean region to central Asia. Tamarisk (Tamaric, Tamaricke), French Tamarisk, Common Tamarisk (of Europe), Flowering Cypress, Cypress*, Heath*, Ling*. The Manna Tamarisk of Arabia, (c) *T. mannifera* Ehrenb., is perhaps a variety of this species. *Exudate* caused by puncture of an insect is the Manna collected near Mount Sinai, Tamarisk Manna, Jew's Manna.

1956. TÁMUS, L. Black Bryony. **Dioscoreaceae.**
Altered from *Thamnus*, Latin name of a grape-like vine. Herbaceous climbers from tuberous roots. Two species, Europe.

- a. **T. communis** L. Europe. Black Briony (Broyant), Black Bindweed, Adder's-meat, Isle-of-Wight vine, Lady's-seal-Mandrake*, Tamus, Wild-vine. *Root* acrid, vulnerary, diuretic. *Fruit* called Murrain-berries, Roll-berries or Ox-berries, *Shoots* eaten in Greece like asparagus.

1957. TANACÉTUM, L. Tansy. **Compositae.**
From the French name, derived from Greek, "immortal". Syn. *Chrysanthemum*, *Pyrethrum*, in part. Strong-scented herbs, the numerous flower-heads generally rayless. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S.

- a. **T. vulgare** L. (*C. Tanacetum*, Karsch, *P. Tanacetum* DC.). Europe and northern Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Tansy, Bitter-buttons, English Cost, Ginger-plant, Hind-heal, Parsley Fern, Scented Fern; Ger. Rainfarn, Wurmkraut; Fr. Tanaisie (Codex), Herbe aux vers; Sp. Tanaceto. A variety, **Crispum**, is called Double Tansy; *Leaves* and *tops*; **Tanacetum**, U. S. P., *Summitates tanacetii*, *Herba athanasiae*; stimulant, emmenagogue, vulnerary. Source of oil of Tansy.

1958. TANGHÍNIA, Thou. Tanghin. **Apocynaceae.**
From vernacular name, Madagascar. Syn. *Cerbera*, in part. A tree. One species, Madagascar.

- a. **T. venenifera** Poir. (*T. veneneflua* C. Don, *Cerbera Tanquin* Steud. (Kew), *C. Tanghin* Hook.). Madagascar. Tanghin, Tanguen. *Seeds* emetic and poisonous, used as an ordeal. Contain a poisonous alkaloid, tanghine.

1959. TARÁXACUM, Hall (Taraxacon). **Cichoriaceae.**
Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. *Dens-leonis*, Tourn., *Leontodon*, in part. Scapose herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 2 or 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. Taraxacum** (L.) Karst. (*L. Taraxacum* L., *T. officinale* Weber, *T. Dens-leonis* Desf., *T. vulgare* Schrank). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, now widely dispersed. Dandelion, Dindle, Arnica*, Blow-ball, Cankerwort, Doon-head-clock,

Fortune-teller, Grunsel*, Horse Gowan, Irish Daisy, Milk Gowan, Witch Gowan, Yellow Gowan, Lion's-tooth $\frac{1}{2}$, Monk's-head, One-o'clock, Priest's-crown, Puff-ball*; Ger. Löwenzahn, Pfaffenröhrchen; Fr. Pissenlit, Dent de lion (Codex), Couronne de moine; Sp. Diente de leon. *Root*; **Taraxacum**, U. S. P., *Taraxaci Radix* Br.; tonic, aperient, hepatic stimulant, diuretic, (whence the French name with the vulgar English, Pissabed and the equivalent Latin, *Lectiminga*).

1960. TARAXIA, Small. *Taraxia*. **Onagraceae**.
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Herbs. Six species in U. S.

1961. TARIRI, Aubl. 1775. *Cascara Amarga*, etc. **Simarubaceae**.
From vernacular S. Amer. Syn. *Picramnia* Swz. 1788.
Shrubs and trees. About 30 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

a. **T. Antidésma** (Swz.) Lyons (P. *Antidesma* Swz.). Jamaica to Central and South America. *Macary-bitter*, *Majoe-bitter*, *Old-woman's bitter*, *Tom Bontrin's-bush*. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge, alterative.

b. **T. sp. indet.** Central America. *Cascara Amarga* (i. e. bitter bark), Honduras bark. *Bark* bitter, tonic, alterative; contains an alkaloid.

1962. TAXÓDIUM, L. C. Rich. *Cypress*. **Pinaceae**.
From Greek, "Yew-like", of the foliage. Syn. *Schubertia*, Mirb., not Mart., *Cupressus*, in part. Tall trees with horizontal or drooping branches. Three known species, two American, one of China; 1 in U. S.

a. **T. distichum** (L.) L. C. Rich. (*C. disticha* L., *S. disticha* Mirbel). Southeastern U. S. Bald Cypress, Virginia Swamp Cypress, Deciduous Cypress, Red Cypress (of southern States), Southern or Virginia Cypress, Swamp Cypress, Sabino-tree. Varieties are Black and White Cypress, from color of wood. The famous Montezuma Cypress of Chapultepec is of the Mexican species (b) **T. mucronátum** Tenore.

1963. TÁXUS, L. - - - Yew. - - - **Taxaceae**.
The classical name. Evergreen trees or shrubs with berry-like fruit. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. baccáta** L. Europe, northern Africa and westward to the Himalayas. Yew tree, Yew (Ewe, Vew, View), Chinwood, Globe-berry, If Palm† (Ireland), Shoter, Snottle-berry, Wire Thorn; Ger. Eibe; Fr. If commun; Sp. Tejo. *Leaves* poisonous to stock, reputed emmenagogue. *Wood* tough and elastic. The Western or Oregon Yew, (b) **T. brevifolia** Nutt. (*T. Lindleyana* Laws.) of the Pacific coast, is perhaps a variety of this species.

c. **T. minor** (Michx.) Brit. (*T. baccata* var. *minor* Michx., *T. Canadensis* Willd.). Canada, south to Virginia and Iowa. American Yew, Dwarf Yew, Ground or Creeping Hemlock, Creeping Juniper†, Chinwood, Shinwood.

- 1964. TECÓMA**, Juss. Trumpet-flower, etc. **Bignoniaceae**.
From vernacular Aztec name. Syn. *Bignonia*, *Tecomaria*, in part. Trees, shrubs or woody climbers with showy red or orange flowers. About 25 species, warmer regions, Old and New World; 2 in U. S.
- a. **T. rádicans** (L.) DC. (*B. radicans* L.). Southeastern U. S. and cult. for ornament. Trumpet-flower, Virginia Trumpet-flower, Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet-vine, Trumpet Ash†, Cross-vine*, Foxglove*, *Bignonia*.
- 1965. TELANTHÉRA**, R. Br. *Telanthera*. **Amaranthaceae**.
Herbs, some shrubby, warmer regions of New World (one in Africa); 2 in U. S.
- 1966. TELLIMA**, R. Br. *Tellima*. **Saxifragaceae**.
Syn. *Lithophragma*, in part. Perennial herbs. Two species, western U. S.
- 1967. TETRACLÉA**, Gray. *Tetraclea*. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "four closed (nutlets)". Low herb. One species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 1968. TETRADÝMIA**, DC. *Tetradymia*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "four together", the original species having only four florets. Syn. *Lagothamnus*, in part. Low rigid shrubs, sometimes spinescent. Six species, plateau region of U. S.
- 1969. TETRAGONÁNTHUS**, S. G. Gmel. 1769. **Gentianaceae**.
From Greek, "four-angled flower". Syn. *Halenia*, Bork 1796; *Swertia*, in part. Herbs with spurred flowers. About 30 species, mountains of New World and of Asia; 3 in U. S. (a) *T. defléxus* (J. E. Sm.) Kze. (*S. deflexa* J. E. Sm., *H. deflexa* Griseb.). Canada and eastern U. S., Spurred Gentian.
- 1970. TETRAGÓNIA**, L. New Zealand Spinach. **Ficoideae**.
From Greek, four angled", ancient name of the Spindle-tree. Fleshy perennials. About 20 species, southern hemisphere, especially Africa.
- a. **T. expánsa** Murray 1783, not Thunb. 1794. S. America to New Zealand, Australia and Japan, nat. in California. New Zealand Spinach. *Leaves* used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **T. implexicóma** J. Hook., Australia to New Zealand, Victorian Bower Spinach, Australian Spinach.
- 1971. TETRAGONOTHÉCA**, L. *Tetragonotheca*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "four-angled case" (i. e. involucre). Perennial herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. Three species, southern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1972. TETRAMÉRIUM**, Nees, not Gaertn. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "four parted". Herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1973. TEÚCRIUM, L. Germander. Labiatae.

Named for Teucer, King of Troy. Syn. Scordonia, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 100 species, temperate and tropical regions; 5 in U. S.

- a. **T. Canadense** L. (*T. Virginicum* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. to Mexico. American Germander, American Woodsage, Ground-pine* (See *Ajuga*).
- b. **T. Chamaédrys** L. Europe. Common Germander (of Europe), Chamædrys, Herteclovre, Horse-chire, Ground Oak, Wall Germander; Ger. Edler Gamander, Frauenbiss, Gamanderlein; Fr. Germandrée Chamædrys, Petit-chêne (Codex). *Herb*; *H. chamaedrys*, *H. trixaginis*; alterative, febrifuge, antiarthritic.
- c. **T. Márum** L. Mediterranean region. Cat Thyme, Herb-mastic, Germander; Ger. Amberkraut, Katzensamander, Moschuskraut, Theriakkraut; Fr. Germandrée maritime; Sp. Maro cortesso. *Leaves and tops*; *Herba* (Summitates) *mari veri*, *H. thymi catariæ*, aromatic, sternutatory, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, etc. The other species have a similar action.
- d. **T. Pólium** L. Europe. Poly-mountain, Yellow Poly-mountain (Puliall-mountain, Pellamountain); Ger. Bergpolei; Sp. Zamarilla.
- e. **T. Seórdium** L. Europe. Water Germander, English Treacle, Garlic*, Wood Garlic; Ger. Lachenknoblauch, Wasser-Bathengel; Fr. Germandrée aquatique; Sp. Escordio. *Herb*, *Herba scordii*; diaphoretic, anthelmintic, etc.
- f. **T. Scordónia** L. (*S. sylvestris* Link.). Europe. Wood or Wild Germander, Ambrose, Ambrose, Garlic Sage, Mountain Sage, Rock Mint. *Plant* bitter, a substitute for hops.

1974. THALÉSIA, Raf. 1818. Cancer-root, etc. Orobanchaceae.

Dedicated to "Thales". Syn. Anoplanthus, Endl. 1838, Aphyllon, A. Gray 1848; Orobanche, Phelipæa, in part. Root-parasites, with a few scales in place of leaves. Three species, all in U. S.

- a. **T. uniflora** (L.) Raf. (*O. uniflora* L., *An. uniflorus* Endl., *Aph. uniflorum* Tor. & Gr.). British America, south to Virginia, Texas and California. Naked Broom-rape, One-flowered or Pale Broom-rape, Cancer-root. *Plant* astringent. The Yellow Cancer-root of the central and northwestern U. S., Clustered Cancer-root $\frac{1}{2}$, is (b) **T. fasciculatum** (Nutt.) Brit. (*O. fasciculata* Nutt.).

1975. THÁLIA, L. Thalia. Marantaceae.

Named for Johann Thalius, German naturalist, 16th Century. Scapose herbs. About 7 species, all of America; 2 in U. S.

1976. THALÍCTRUM, L. Meadow-Rue. Ranunculaceae.

Ancient Greek plant name, probably signifying "luxuriant". Perennial herbs with Maidenhair-like foliage. About 75 species, chiefly of north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.

- a. **T. dioicum** L. British America, south to Alabama and Missouri. Early Meadow-rue, Feathered Columbine, Shining-grass, Quicksilver-weed, Poor-man's Rhubarb*.
- b. **T. flavum** L. Europe. Fen Rue, Maidenhair Rue, False Rhubarb, Meadow or Monks' Rhubarb, Poor-man's Rhubarb.
- c. **T. glaucum** Desf. Spain, cult. in gardens. Spanish-tuft, Tufted Columbine, Feathered Columbine, the latter name applied also generically.
- d. **T. polygamum** Muhl. (T. Cornuti Tor. & Gr.). Canada and eastern U. S. Tall Meadow-rue, Fall Meadow-rue, Celandine*, Muskrat-weed, Musquash-weed, Rattlesnake-bite, Silver-weed.

1977. THAMNOSMA, Tor. & Frem. 1845. **Rutaceae**.
From Greek, "odorous plant". Syn. *Rutosma*, Gray 1849.
Strong-scented desert herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1978. THÁPΣIA, L. Deadly Carrot. **Umbelliferae**.
The ancient Greek name of *T. Garganica*, originally brought from Thapsus. Perennial herbs. Four known species, Mediterranean region to Madeira.

- a. **T. Gargánica** L. Mediterranean region. Deadly Carrot, Drias: Fr. Thapsie (Codex), Faux fenouil; Sp. Tapsia. Root irritant, emeto-cathartic. Resin counter-irritant, producing an eruption. (b) **T. Sylphium** Viviani of northern Africa is perhaps only a variety of (a), the *Sylphium cyreniacum* of the ancients, yielding the *gum resin* called Laser, Laser cyreniacum, Asa dulcis.

1979. THÁPΣIUM, Nutt. Meadow-Parsnip. **Umbelliferae**.
By transposition from Thapsia, an allied genus. Syn. Thapsia. *Smyrniunum*†, Zizia†, in part. Perennial herbs. Three known species, all of eastern U. S.

- a. **T. trifoliátum** (L.) A. Gray (*Thapsia trifoliata* L., *S. atropurpureum* Desr., *T. atropurpureum* Nutt.). Rhode island to Tennessee and Illinois. Purple Meadow-parsnip, Purple Alexanders, Round heart. The variety **aureum** (*T. aureum* Nutt.) with yellow flowers is called Golden Alexanders, being confounded popularly with *Zizia aurea*, q. v.

1980 THÉA, L. Tea. **Theaceae** (**Ternstroemiaceae**).
Syn. *Camellia*. Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southeastern Asia.

- a. **T. Chinénsis** L. (also *T. Sinensis*; *C. Thea* Link., *C. theifera* Griffith). Japan and China, cult. in India and other tropical countries. Tea plant. It was formerly supposed that black and green tea were derived from two distinct species, *T. Bohea* and *T. viridis*, but this is an error, these varieties being produced by different modes of curing. Numerous varieties are distinguished, such as Bohea, Congou, Souchong and Pekoe of black teas and Hyson Skin, Twankay Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder of the green varieties. Besides these there are now in market, Japan and Ceylon teas in endless variety; Ger. Thee; Fr. Thé; Sp. Te, Te de China. Active constituent theine or caffeine.

1981. THEKA, Adans. 1763. Teak, Indian Oak. **Verbenaceae.**

From vernacular name of (a). Syn. *Tectona*, L. f., 1781, *Nautea*, Noronha 1790, *Theca*, Juss. Large timber trees. Three species, East Indies. (a) *T. grandis* Lam. (*Tectona grandis* L. f., *Tect. Theca* Lour.). India and Malaysia. Teak tree, True Teak, Indian Oak. Timber invaluable to ship-builders.

1982. THELESPÉRMA, Less. *Thelesperma*. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "nipple seed". Syn. *Bidens*, *Coreopsis*, in part. Herbs closely related to *Bidens*. About 7 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

1983. THELYPÓDIUM, Endl. 1839. *Thelypodium*. **Cruciferae.**

From Greek, with "stalked ovary". Syn. *Pachypodium*, Nutt. 1838, not Lindl. 1830. Herbs. About 26 species, all in U. S., nearly all of Pacific coast.

1984. THEOBROMA, L. 1737. Cacao. **Sterculiaceae.**

From Greek, "food of the gods". Syn. *Cacao*, Tourn. 1752. Trees with large undivided leaves. About 15 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. **T. Cacao** L. (*C. sativa* Aubl., *C. minor* Gaertn., *C. Theobroma* Tuss.). Brazil to Mexico. Cacao tree, Chocolate tree. *Seeds*, Cacao; *Semen v. Fabae Cacao*; Ger. *Kakaobohnen*; Fr. *Cacao* (*Codex*), *Fèves du Mexique*. Source of Cacao, also of Cacao butter or oil of *Theobroma*; *Oleum Theobromatis*, U. S. P. Crushed and mixed with sugar they constitute Chocolate or prepared Cocoa. The separated "Cocoa shells" are used also to prepare an inferior beverage. The cotyledons, deprived of the shells are known as "Cocoa-nibs". Characteristic alkaloid, theobromine.

1985. THERMÓPSIS, R. Br. False Lupine. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "Lupine-like". Syn. *Podalyria*, *Baptisia*, *Cytisus*, *Xylothermia*, in part. Herbs with large yellow or purple flowers in racemes. About 20 species, N. America and Asia; 11 in U. S.

1986. THÉROFON, Raf. 1836. Saxifrage. **Saxifragaceae.**

From Greek, "beast killing". Syn. *Boykinia*, Nutt. 1834, not Raf., also *Saxifraga*, in part. Perennial herbs with small white flowers in branching panicles. About 7 species, all of U. S.

1987. THESPÉSIA, Corr. Milo. **Malvaceae.**

Trees or robust herbs. Syn. *Hibiscus*, in part. About 6 species, tropical Asia to Madagascar. (a) *T. populnea* (L.) Correa (*H. populnea* L., *H. bacciferus* Forst.). Asia, Madagascar and Oceanica. Milo (Hawaii and Tahiti), Mulo (Fiji). Tree held sacred in Tahiti.

1988. THEVÉTIA, L. Exile-tree. **Apocynaceae.**

Named for André Thevet, French traveler, d. 1590. Syn. *Cerbera*. Shrubs or small trees with large yellow flowers. About 10 species, tropical America.

- a. **T. Thévetia** (L.) Lyons (C. Thevetia L., T. nereifolia Juss.). Tropical America. Yellow Oleander, Exile-tree, Quashy-quasher. *Bark* febrifuge.

1989. THLASPI, L. Penny-Cress. **Cruciferae**.
Greek name of a kind of Cress, perhaps from the "flat" pod.
Annual or perennial herbs. About 30 species, north temperate and arctic regions; 5 in U. S.

- a. **T. arvénse** L. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Field Penny-cress, Bastard Cress, Dish Mustard, Mithridate Mustard, Treaclewort.

1990. THRÍNAX, L. fil. Thatch Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "three pointed". Low or medium sized fan-palms. About 12 species, mostly of West Indies; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. argéntea** (Jacq.) Lodd. (T. microcarpa Sarg.). Florida to Panama. Silver-top Palmetto (Florida), Chip-hat Palm, Broom Palm (Panama), Silver Thatch-palm (Jamaica), Brickley, Brittle-thatch. *Leaves* used for plaiting hats, baskets, etc. (b) **T. parviflora** Swz. is called in Florida Silk-top Palmetto, in the West Indies, Royal Palmetto.

1991. THRYÁLLIS, Mart. Thryallis. **Malpighiaceae**.
Syn. Galphimia, in part. Climbing shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of Brazil; 2 in U. S.

1992. THÚJA, L. (Thuya). Arbor Vitæ, Cedar. **Pinaceae**.
The Greek name of an African tree with fragrant wood. Evergreen trees with scaly foliage. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **T. gigántea** Nutt. (T. plicata Lambert not Donn. Has been confounded with Libocedrus decurrens Tor.). Oregon and northward. Canoe Cedar, Pacific Red Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar or White Cedar, Yellow Cypress. *Timber* used for canoes, shingles, etc. *Bark fibre* for mats, baskets, etc.
- b. **T. occidentális** L. Canada, south to N. Carolina and Minnesota. Arbor Vitæ, White Cedar, Northern White Cedar, False White Cedar, Feather-leaf Cedar, Indian Feather-leaf; Ger. Lebensbaum; Fr. Thuya, Arbre de vie. *Branchlets* and volatile oil therefrom, balsamic, stimulant, emmenagogue, etc.

1993. THYMOPHYLLA, Lag. 1816. Thymophylla. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "thyme leaved", a name not well chosen. Syn. Hymenatherum, Cass. 1817, Lowellia, Gray 1849. Herbs or under-shrubs with rather small flower-heads, rays generally yellow. About 20 species; 14 in U. S., mostly western.

1994. THÝMUS, L. Thyme. **Labiatae**.
Ancient Greek name, signifying "fragrant". Herbs or low sub-shrubs with small leaves. About 50 species, Old World, chiefly European.

- a. **T. Serpyllum** L. (T. Chamædrys Fries). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Wild Thyme, Creeping or Horse Thyme, Bank or Running Thyme, Shepherd's Thyme, Mother of Thyme,

Brotherwort, Hillwort, Pellamountain, Puliall-mountain, Penny-mountain, Serpolet; Ger. Quendel, Feldthymian, Wilder Thymian, Feldkümmelkraut, Gundelkraut, Gundling, Hühnerkraut; Fr. Serpolet (Codex); Sp. Serpol. *Herb.* H. Serpylli, P. G., carmina ive, antispasmodic, emmenagogue. Var. *citriodorus* (T. citriodorus Schreb.) is Lemon Thyme, Lemon-scented Thyme.

- b. **T. vulgaris** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. Garden Thyme, Common Thyme; Ger. Gartenthymian, Thymian, Römischer Quendel; Fr. Thym (Codex); Sp. Tomillo. *Herb.* H. Thymi, P. G., properties of (a). Other species with like properties are (c) **T. capitatus** Hoff. and Link., Mediterranean region and (d) **T. mastichina** L., Spain and Algeria, Herb Mastich.

1995. THYRSÁNTHEMA, Neck. 1790. **Compositae.**
Syn. Chaptalia (Kew). Vent. 1800. Perennial herbs, mostly acaulescent. About 18 species, New World; 3 in western U. S.

1996. THYSANOCÁRPUS, Hook. Lace-pod. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "tassel fruit". Slender annuals. About 12 species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1997. TIARÉLLA, L. False Mitrewort. **Saxifragaceae.**
Latin diminutive of *tiara*, from form of capsule. Perennial herbs with leaves mostly basal. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. cordifolia** L. Coolwort, White Coolwort, False Mitrewort, Foam-flower, Gem-fruit. *Herb.* reputed diuretic.

1998. TIGRIDIA, Ker. Tigridia, Tiger-flower. **Iridaceae.**
From Latin, "tiger" flower, alluding to spotted perianth. Bulbous herbs with showy flowers. About 7 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1999. TÍLIA, L. Linden, Lime-tree. **Tiliaceae.**
The Latin name, whence English *Teil* and *Til*. Trees with cordate inequilateral leaves. About 16 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. Americana** L. (T. glabra Vent., T. Canadensis Michx.). Canada to Georgia, west to Texas and Nebraska. Basswood, American Linden, White-wood, Black Lime-tree, American Lin-tree or Lime-tree, Bast-tree, Bee-tree, Daddy-nut tree, Monkey-nut tree, White Lind, Whistle-wood, Wickup, Red Basswood, Yellow Basswood. *Flowers* antispasmodic, anodyne.
- b. **T. Europaëa** L. [Including T. platyphyllos Scopoli (T. grandifolia Ehrh., T. pauciflora Hayne), T. ulmifolia Scop. (T. parvifolia Ehrh., T. microphylla Vent.) and T. vulgaris Heyne]. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. European Linden, (Lin, Line, Linn, Linde), (whence was derived the name of the distinguished botanist Linnaeus), Lime-tree, Til-tree, (Teil, Tilet, Tillet), Locust-bloom, Bast-tree, Bass-tree. *Flowers*, Flores Tiliæ P. G., Ger. Lindenblüthen; Fr. Fleur de tilleul (Codex), antispasmodic, anodyne, demulcent. Tough *inner bark* (bast) used for coarse mats, ropes, etc.

- c. **T. heterophylla** Vent. (*T. alba* Michx.). Southeastern U. S. White Basswood, White Linden (Lin, Linn), Bee-tree, Cottonwood†, Silver-leaf Poplar†, Wahoo*, Lynn Wahoo. Resembles the European Silver Lime-tree, (d) **T. argentea** Desf.
- e. **T. pubescens** Ait. (*T. Americana* var. *pubescens* Loud., *T. Americana* var. *Walteri* Wood). Southeastern U. S. Southern Basswood, Southern Linden (Lin, Linn), Southern Whitewood.
- 2000. TILLAÉA, L.** Pigmy-weed. **Crassulaceae.**
Named for Michael Angelo Tilli, Italian botanist, d. 1740.
Syn. *Bulliarda*, in part. Diminutive aquatic or paludal plants.
About 25 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.
- 2001. TILLÁNDZIA, L.** Long Moss, etc. **Bromeliaceae.**
Named for Elias Tillands, Swedish botanist, 17th Century.
Syn. *Reanalmia*, in part. Epiphytes, varying greatly in habit.
About 350 species, warmer regions of New World; 14 in U. S.
- a. **T. usneoides** L. 1762 (*R. usneoides* L. 1753). Southeastern U. S., south to Uruguay and Chili. Long Moss, Florida or New Orleans Moss, Black Moss, Hanging Moss, Spanish Moss, Long-beard, Old-man's-beard, Tree-beard, *Barba hispanica*. The black filiform stems constitute vegetable horsehair, used for stuffing mattresses, etc. The names Air-plant and Barren Pine-apple are given to such species as (b) **T. utrieulata** LeConte.
- 2002. TINÁNTIA, Schiedw.** **Tinantia. Commelinaceae.**
Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 2003. TINÓSPORA, Miers.** **Tinospora. Menispermaceae.**
Climbing shrubs. About 12 species, tropical Asia and East Indies. (a) **T. cordifolia** Miers, and (b) **T. crispa** Miers. An extract, called Galuncha or Gulancha is reputed a cure for snake bites. *Plants* bitter, tonic, alterative.
- 2004. TIPULÁRIA, Nutt.** Crane-fly Orchis. **Orchidaceae.**
From Latin *Tipula*, an insect which the flowers resemble.
Syn. *Limodorum*, in part. Scapose herbs from tuberous rhizomes. Two known species, one of Asia, one in U. S.
- a. **T. unifolia** (Muhl.) B. S. P. (*L. unifolium* Muhl., *T. discolor* Nutt.). Eastern U. S. (rare). Tallow-root, Crane-fly Orchis.
- 2005. TÍSSA, Adans. 1763.** Sand Spurry. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Name unexplained. Syn. *Buda*, Adans. 1763, *Spergularia* (Kew), Pers. 1805, *Lepigonum*, Fries. 1817; *Arenaria*, in part. Low herbs with fleshy linear or setaceous leaves. About 20 species, mostly of salt marshes; 14 in U. S.
- a. **T. rubra** (L.) Brit. (*A. rubra* L., *B. rubra* Dumort, *S. rubra* Presl.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sand Spurry, Purple Sandwort. Red Sandwort. *Plant*; *Arenaria rubra* (Codex), diaphoretic, alterative. Other species are also used.
- 2006. TITHÓNIA, Desf.** **Tithonia. Compositae.**
Named for Tithonus of Greek myth. Robust annuals.
About 8 species, Mexico; 1 possibly in U. S.

2007. TOFIÉLDIA, Huds. False Asphodel. **Melanthaceae.**

Named for Mr. Tófield, English botanist of 18th Century. Syn. *Melanthium*, *Narthecium*, in part. Perennial herbs with small flowers in a terminal spike. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 6 in U. S.

- a. **T. palústris** Huds. Europe, northern Asia and British America, south to Lake Superior. Scottish Asphodel, False Asphodel, Lamb-lily.

2008. TOLUÍFERA, L. 1742, not Lour. 1790. **Papilionaceae.**

From Latin, "tolu-bearing". Syn. *Myroxylon* (Kew), L. f. 1781; *Myrospermum* Jacq., in part. Trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America.

- a. **T. Pereírae** (Royle) Baill. (*Myrospermum* *Pereírae* Royle, *M. Sonsonatense* *Pereira*, *Myroxylon* *Pereírae* Klotzsch (Kew), *T. Balsamum* var. *Pereírae* H. Br.). San Salvador. Peru-balsam tree. *Balsamic exudate* Balsam of Peru, Peru-balsam; **Balsamum Peruvianum**, U. S. P., Br., P. G., *Balsamum indicum*, *Balsamum peruvianum nigrum*; Ger. *Perubalsam*, *Indischer Balsam*; Fr. *Baume de Peru noir*, *Baume San Salvador*, *Baume de Sansonate* (Codex); Sp. *Balsamo negro*; stimulant, antiseptic, vulnerary.
- b. **T. Peruífera** (L. fils.) Baill. (*Myrox. Peruiferum* L. fils (Kew), *Myrosp. Peruiferum* DC., *Myrox. pedicellatum* Klotzsch). Brazil. Yields a balsam similar to balsam of Peru.
- c. **T. Bálsamum** L. (*Myrox. toluiferum* Kunth (Kew), *Myrosp. toluiferum* A. Rich., *Myrox. punctatum* Klotzsch). Venezuela and New Granada. Tolu-balsam tree (Prof. Baillon believes that both Peru-balsam and Tolu-balsam are products of this species, obtained by different processes). *Balsamic exudate*, **Balsamum Tolutanum**, U. S. P., Br., *Balsamum indicum siccum*, *Balsamum americanum*; Ger. *Tolubalsam*; Fr. *Baume de Tolu* (Codex) *Baume de Carthagène*; Sp. *Balsame de Tolu*, *Balsame blanco*. Properties of balsam of Peru, but less active. Chiefly used in cough syrups and in pastilles for burning.
- d. **T. punctáta** Baill. (*Myrox. punctatum* Klotzsch, *Myrosp. balsamiferum* R. & Pav.). Peru. Quino-quino tree. Probably the same as (c).

2008½. TONÉLLA, Nutt. *Tonella*. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Annual herbs. Two species, in western U. S.**2009. TOURNEFÓRTIA**, L. False Heliotrope, etc. **Boraginaceae.**

Named for Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, French botanist, d. 1708. Trees or shrubs, related to *Heliotropium*. About 100 species, warmer regions; 21 in U. S.

2009½. TOWNSENDIA, Hook. *Townsendia*. **Compositae.**

Named for David Townsend, botanist of Philadelphia. Tufted herbs with large radiate flower-heads. About 17 species, N. America; 16 in southwestern U. S.

- 2010. TOXICODÉNDRUM**, Thunb. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "poison tree". Syn. *Hyaenanche* Lamb. 1797
(*Hyaenachne*). Poisonous shrubs. Two species, South Africa.
(a) *T. Capense* Thunb. (*H. Capensis* Pera.). S. Africa.
Fruit used to poison hyenas.
- 2011. TÓXYLON**, Raf. **Osage Orange. Moraceae.**
From Greek, "bow-wood". Syn. *Maclura* (Kew), in part.
A thorny tree with foliage like the orange. One species, south-
central U. S.
- a. *T. pomiferum* Raf. (*T. Maclura* Raf. *Maclura aurantiaca*
Nutt.). Missouri to Texas and cult. as a hedge plant. Osage
Orange, Osage, Osage Apple, North American Bow-wood,
Bois d'arc, Bowdark†, Bodark†, Hedge plant, Yellow-wood.
Leaves, food of silkworm. *Root* yields a yellow dye.
- 2012. TRACHELOSPÉRMUM**, Lem. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "neck seed", but the name seems not appropri-
ate. Syn. *Echites*, *Forsteronia*, in part. Twining woody
vines or shrubs. About 6 species, Asia and N. America; 1
in U. S.
- 2013. TRACHYLÓBIUM**, Hayne. **Chacaze Copal. Caesalpinaceae.**
From Greek, "rough pod". Syn. *Hymenaea*, in part. Tree.
One species, tropical Africa. (a) *T. Hornemannianum*
Hayne. Eastern Africa. Zanzibar Copal tree. Yields a Copal
called Chacaze Copal or Jackass† Copal.
- 2014. TRADESCÁNTIA**, L. **Spiderwort. Commelinaceae.**
Named for John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Peren-
nial herbs generally with linear leaves and rather showy flowers.
About 35 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (a) *T. Virginiana*
L. New York to Kentucky, west to Arkansas and S. Dakota.
Common Spiderwort, Spider Lily*, Trinity Violet.
- 2015. TRÁGIA**, L. **Tragia. Euphorbiaceae.**
Named for H. Bock, called also *Tragus*, German botanist, d.
1553. Monœcious herbs, shrubs or climbers with stinging
hairs. About 50 species, mostly tropical, 5 in U. S.
- 2016. TRAGOPÓGON**, L. **Salsify, etc. Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "goat's beard", alluding to the pappus. Herbs
with fleshy tap-root and large heads of yellow or purple flowers.
About 35 species, Old World.
- a. *T. porrifolius* L. Europe, widely cult., adv. in U. S. Oyster
plant, Oyster-root, Vegetable-oyster, Salsify (Salsafy), Jerusa-
lem-star, Nap-at-noon, Purple Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.
- b. *T. pratensis* L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Meadow Salsify,
Buck's-beard, Go-to-bed-at-noon, Noon-flower, Noon-tide, Noon-
day-flower, Jack-by-the-hedge, Joseph's-flower, Shepherd's-
clock, Star-of-Jerusalem, Yellow Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.
- 2017. TRÁPA**, L. **Water-caltrop. Trapaceae.**
Abbreviated from Latin *Calcitrapa*, a "caltrop". Aquatic
herbs producing farinaceous seeds (nuts). Three species, Old
World.

- a. **T. nátans** L. (including *T. quadrispinosa* Roxb.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Water Chestnut, Water-nut, Jesuit's-nut (Venice), Water-caltrop, Sanghara-nut*; Fr. Châtaigne d'eau. *Seeds* esculent. The Chinese (b) **T. bicórnis** L. filis, with fruit resembling a buffalo's head, is called Leng, Ling or Links. Singhara nuts, a staple food in Cashmere, are the fruit of (c) **T. hispinósa** L. (*T. Cochín-Chinensis* Lour., *T. incisa*, Sieb. & Zucc.), southern Asia and northern Africa.

- 2018. TRAUVETTÉRIA**, F. & M. **Ranunculaceae.**
Named for Prof. Trauvetter, Russian botanist. Syn. *Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*, in part. A stout perennial herb. One species, eastern Asia and eastern U. S. (a) **T. Carolinénsis** (Walt.) Vail (*H. Carolinensis* Walt., *C. palmata* Michx.). Eastern U. S. and Japan. False Bugbane.

- 2019. TRÉMA**, Lour. **Nettle-tree. Urticaceae.**
From Greek, "hole", alluding to pits in endocarp. Syn. *Sponia*, *Celtis*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. micrántha** B. & H. Florida to West Indies and Brazil. Nettle-tree.

- 2020. TREPOCÁRPUS**, Nutt. *Trepocarpus. Umbelliferae.*
Smooth annual. One species, south-central U. S.

- 2021. TRIANOSPÉRMA**, Mart. *Tayuya. Cucurbitaceae.*
Herbaceous climbers, from fleshy roots. Syn. *Dermophylla*, *Bryonia*, in part. **Cayaponia**, (No. 414 q. v.) is the older and preferable name. (a) **T. ficifolia** Mart. (perhaps the same as *C. ficifolia* (Lam.) Cogn. (414 c.) but also identified by some authorities with *B. Tayuya* Velloso, *C. Tayuya* (Vell.) Cogn. and with *D. pendulina* S. Manso). Brazil. *Tayuya*. *Root*, Rad. *dermophyllæ*, Rad. *tayuyæ*; hydragogue, antisyphilitic. The synonymy is confused. Probably several species are called *Tayuya*. See *Cayaponia*.

- 2022. TRIADÉNUM**, Raf. 1808. *Triadenum. Hypericaceae.*
From Greek, "three glands". Syn. *Elodea*, Pursh 1814, not Michx. 1803 nor *Elodes*, Adans 1763; *Hypericum* (Kew), in part. Perennial marsh herbs with pink or purplish flowers. Two species, both of U. S.

- 2023. TRIANTHÉMA**, L. **Horse Purslane. Aizoaceae.**
From Greek, "three flowering". Herbs, generally fleshy and prostrate. About 12 species, warmer regions, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. monógynum** L. Florida to West Indies and Venezuela. Horse Purslane (Jamaica).

- 2024. TRÍBULUS**, L. **Caltrop. Zygophyllaceae.**
Greek plant name, signifying "caltrop" (i. e. three pointed). Herbs or sub-shrubs, mostly prostrate, with spinose fruit. About 12 species, warmer regions; 2 in U. S.

- a. **T. cistóides** L. Florida and widely distributed along tropical shores. Turkey-blossom (Jamaica), Nohu, Mahukona Violet (Hawaii, with allusion to the fragrance). (b) **T. terréstris** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Land Caltrop.

- 2025. TRICÁRDIA**, Torr. Tricardia. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "three-hearts", alluding to shape of sepals.
Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.
- 2026. TRICHÍLIA**, P. Br. Incense tree, etc. **Meliaceae**.
From Greek, "three-lipped", alluding to the stigma. Syn.
Mafureira, Moschoxylon, in part. Trees or shrubs. About
112 species, tropical Africa and America.
- a. **T. emética** Vahl. (*Maf. oleifera* Bertol.). East Africa to
Arabia. Mafura (Mafurra) tree. *Seeds* source of Mafura Tal-
low, resembling cacao butter.
- b. **T. moscháta** Swz. (*Mos. Schwartzii* Juss.). Jamaica. Incense
tree, Musk-wood, Pameroon-bark tree, Juribali, Jurubali.
Bark astringent, febrifuge.
- 2027. TRICHOCORÓNIS**, A. Gray. *Trichocoronis*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "hair crown". Syn. *Micrageratum*, *Margacola*.
Aquatic or marsh herbs with pink or purple flowers. Three
species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 2028. TRICHÓMANES**, L. Filmy Ferns. **Hymenophyllaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a kind of Fern. Ferns with pellucid
fronds. About 100 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **T.**
rádicans Sw. Southeastern U. S. and widely distributed.
Common Bristle Fern, Hare's-foot Fern, Cup-goldilocks.
- 2029. TRICHOPTÍLIUM**, Gray. *Trichoptilium*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "hair-feather". Syn. *Psathyrotes*. Small
winter annual. One species, Arizona to California.
- 2030. TRICHOSTÉMA**, L. Blue-Curls, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "hair stamen", alluding to the capillary fila-
ments, which suggest also the English name. Herbs, some
shrubby. About 9 species, all of U. S., mostly southwestern.
- a. **T. dichótomum** L., eastern U. S., is called Blue-curls, Bastard
Pennyroyal; (b) **T. lanceolátum** Benth., California, is called
Blue Tar-weed; (c) **T. lanátum** Benth., California, is called
Black Sage.
- 2031. TRIENTALIS**, L. Chickweed Wintergreen. **Primulaceae**.
From Latin, "span"-high. Low perennials, the leaves form-
ing a whorl at the summit of the stem. About 3 species, all of
U. S., one also European.
- a. **T. Americana** Pursh. Canada, south to Virginia and Illinois.
Chickweed Wintergreen, May-star, Star-flower, Star-flowered
Chickweed, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Snake-flower.
- 2032. TRIFÓLIUM**, L. Clover, Trefoil. **Papilionaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, "three leaved". Syn. *Chrysaspis*,
Chronosemium, *Melilotus*, in part. Herbs, leaves generally
trifoliate, flowers in heads or spikes. About 250 species, mostly
of north temperate zone; 108 in U. S., including some natura-
lized

- a. **T. agrarium** L. (*Chrys. agraria* (L.) Greene). Europe, nat. in U. S. Yellow Clover, Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil*. More common in U. S. is the smaller (b) **T. procumbens** L. (*Chrys. procumbens* (L.) Desv.), also from Europe, Low or Smaller Hop-clover.
- c. **T. arvense** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Rabbit-foot Clover, Hare's-foot, Bottle-grass, Calf Clover, Dogs-and-cats, Field Clover, Old-field Clover, Poverty-grass. Pussy Clover, Pussy-cats, Pussies, Stone Clover, Watch Clover.
- d. **T. coeruleum** Willd. (*Mel. caerulea* Desr.). North Africa, cult. in Europe. Blue Melilot, Garden Balsam*, Old-sow; Ger. Blauer Steinklee, Schabziegerklee, Siebenzeit, Mottenkraut. *Leaves and tops*, *Herba meliloti caerulei*, *H. ægyptiaca*, *H. loti odorati*; reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, emollient. Used in Switzerland for flavoring cheese.
- e. **T. dubium** Sibth. (*Chrys. dubia* (Sibth.) Greene, *T. minus* Sm., *T. procumbens* var. *minus*, Koch). Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Shamrock (Shamrug, Shambroque, Scamrog), True Shamrock, Least Hop-trefoil, Yellow Clover or Trefoil, Wild Trefoil.
- f. **T. pratense** L. Europe, Asia, northern Africa, nat. in U. S. Red Clover, Meadow or Purple Clover, Broad-leaved or Cow Clover, Honeysuckle Clover (England), Bee-bread, Cow-grass*, Knap, Marl-grass, Plyvens, Soukie Clover (Claver), Suckles; Ger. Rother Wiesenklee, Rother Futterklee. *Flowers* alterative, sedative.
- g. **T. répens** L. Europe, Asia, sub-arctic N. America, nat. in U. S. White Clover, Dutch or Honeysuckle Clover, Honey-stalks, Lamb-sucklings, Purple-grass, Purplewort, Quillet, Sheep's Gowan, Suckling, White Honeysuckle†, White Shamrock, White Trefoil.

Other pasture Clovers are (h) **T. hybridum** L., Alsike, Alsatian Clover, Swedish Clover; (i) **T. incarnatum** L., Carnation or Crimson Clover, French or Italian Clover, Napoleons; (j) **T. médium** L., Zigzag Clover, Cow-grass, Giant or Mammoth Clover, Mail-grass, Pea-vine Clover, the foregoing nat. from Europe. Indigenous species are (k) **T. reflexum** L., Buffalo Clover and (l) **T. stoloniferum** Muhl., Running Buffalo Clover.

2033. TRIGLÓCHIN, L. Arrow-grass. **Scheuchzeriaceae**. From Greek, "three pointed", alluding to the capsule. Marsh herbs, the small flowers in slender spikes. About ten species, higher latitudes in both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

2034. TRIGONÉLLA, L. Fenugreek. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "three angled", alluding to the flower. Syn. *Buceras*, *Fœnum-Græcum*, in part. Strong-smelling herbs. About 60 species, Old World.

- a. **T. Fœnum-Græcum** L. (*B. Fœnum-Græcum* All., *Fœn. officinale* Moench). Western Asia, cult. in tropical Africa and Asia. Fenugreek (Fenugreck, Fenigreek, the word meaning

Greek hay). *Seeds*, Sem. fœnugreci, Sem. feni greci; Ger. Bockshornsamēn, Fenugrek, Kuhkornsamēn, Griechischer Heusamen; Fr. Fenugrec (Codex); demulcent, mucilaginous.

- 2035. TRILISA**, Cass. Vanilla-leaf. **Compositae**.
Anagram of *Liatris*. Syn. *Liatris*, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid heads. Two known species, southeastern U. S.

- a. **T. odoratissimus** (Walt.) Cass. (*Anonymos odoratissimus* Walt., *L. odoratissimus* Michx.). Pine-barrens, Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. Vanilla-leaf, Vanilla plant, Carolina Vanilla, Dog's-tongue, Deer's-tongue, Hound's-tongue. *Leaves* have an agreeable vanilla-like odor.

- 2036. TRILLIUM**, L. Wake-robin, Birthroot, etc. **Convallariaceae**.
Name Latin, alluding to the trimerous symmetry of the species (with an echo perhaps of *Lilium*.). Three-leaved herbs from a perennial rhizome. About 20 species, North America and Asia; 16 in U. S.

- a. **T. cœrneum** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Missouri. Nodding Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Cough-root, Ground Lily, Jew's-harp plant, Lamb's-quarters*, Rattlesnake-root, Snakebite.

- b. **T. erectum** L. Canada, south to Tennessee and Missouri, also in Japan. Birthroot, Bethroot†, Red or "Purple" Trillium, Red Benjamin, Red or Purple Wake-robin, Birthwort*, Bathwort†, Bath-flower†, Bumble-bee-root, Daffy-down-dilly*, Dish-cloth, Indian Balm, Indian Shamrock, Ill-scented Trillium or Wake-robin, Nose-bleed, Orange-blossom (the white variety), Squaw-flower, Squaw-root, True-love, Red Wood-lily. Many of these names are applied also to other species. *Rhizome* astringent, alterative, uterine antispasmodic, in large doses emetic.

- c. **T. grandiflorum** (Michx.) Salisb. (*T. rhomboideum* var. *grandiflorum* Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Large-flowered White Wake-robin, Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Trinity Lily, White Birth-root, Bath-flower, White Bath, White Wood-lily. Other indigenous species worthy of note are (d) **T. sessile** L., Sessile-flowered Red Wake-robin, flowers agreeably fragrant; (e) **T. nivale** Ridd., the Early or Dwarf White Wake-robin and (f) **T. undulatum** Willd. (*T. erythrocarpum* Michx.), Painted Wake-robin, Sarah, Wild Pepper.

- 2037. TRIOSTEUM**, L. Fever-root, etc. **Caprifoliaceae**.
From Greek, "three boned", alluding to the three (2—5) bony seeds. Perennial herbs with berry-like fruit. About 6 species, north America and western Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **T. perfoliatum** L. Canada, south to Alabama and Kansas. Fever-root, Horse Gentian, Horse Ginseng, White Ginseng, White Gentian, Genson, Feverwort, Bastard Ipecac, Wild or Wood Ipecac, Tinker's-weed, Tinkar's-root†, Wild Coffee. *Root* febrifuge, cathartic, deobstruent.

2038. TRIPHÁSIA, Lour. Lime Myrtle. Aurantiaceae.

From Greek, "three-fold", i. e. trimerous. A thorny shrub with fragrant white flowers. One species, China, widely cult. in tropical countries. (a) *T. Aurantiola* Lour. (*T. Javanica* M. Roem.). Lime Myrtle, Lime-berry, Bergamot*. *Fruit* esculent.

2039. TRITELÉIA, Lindl. (Tritelia). Liliaceae.

Syn. *Brodiaea*, *Calliphora*, in part. Scapose herbs with blue or violet flowers. Thirteen species in western U. S.

2040. TRÍTICUM, L. Wheat. Gramineae.

The Latin name of Wheat, "threshed" or "ground". Robust grasses. About 15 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

- a. *T. aestivum* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill., *T. sativum* Lam. The Linnean name originally applied to a variety). The most universally cultivated of all cereals. Wheat. The very numerous varieties form three principal groups; 1. Bearded or Summer Wheat, *T. aestivum* L., proper; 2. Unbearded or Winter Wheat, *T. hybérnum* L., and 3. Spelt or Dinkel Wheat, with adherent grain, *T. Spélta* L.; a remarkable variety is the Egyptian Wheat with compound spikes. *Seeds*, ground and sifted, Wheat flour: *Farina Tritici* Br., used as an application for burns, etc.; esculent. Starch, *Amylum tritici*, is also largely prepared from the grain.

Other species worthy of note are (b) *T. dicóccum* Schrank, Emmer Wheat, Arras Wheat of Abyssinia; (c) *T. monocóccum* L., One-grained or Single-grained Wheat, St. Peter's Corn; (d) *T. tricóccum* Schuebl. [Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of (b)], Amel Corn, cult. in Switzerland as a source of starch.

2041. TRIUMFÉTA, L. Burweed. Tiliaceae.

Named for G. B. Trionfetti, Italian botanist, d. 1708. Herbs and shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S.

- (a) *T. semitríloba* Jacq. Florida to West Indies and tropical regions generally. Burweed, Paraquet-bur. *Bark*, Bur-bark, yields a fibre resembling jute.

2042. TRÍXIS, P. Br. Trixis. Compositae.

From Greek, "three-fold", the corolla being trífid. Syn. *Perdicium*, in part. Herbaceous or shrubby perennials. About 30 species, tropical America; one or two, Mexican border of U. S.

2043. TRÓLLIUS, L. Globe-flower. Ranunculaceae.

From German, signifying probably "round". Perennial herbs mostly paludal with showy flowers. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. *T. Europaéus* L. Europe. Globe flower, Globe Ranunculus, Trollflower, Butter-basket, Cabbage Daisy; Golden-ball, Lock-in-gowan, Lapper-gowan.

- b. **T. lăxus** Salisb. (*T. Americanus* Muhl.). New Hampshire to Michigan, also in Washington. American Globe-flower, Spreading or Swamp Globe-flower, Troll-flower, with other synonyms of (a).

2044. TROPAÉOLUM, L. (*Trophæum*). **Geraniaceae.**
From Greek, "trophy", alluding to the shield-like leaves. Syn. *Cardamindum*, Adans. Climbing or diffuse succulent herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World.

- a. **T. măjus** L. (*C. majus* Moench). Peru, cult. in gardens. Common Nasturtium (*Nasturtion*, *Stortioner*, *Sturtion*), this name applying originally to *Roripa*; Indian Cress, Lark's-heel*. *Flowers* used as salad; *unripe fruit* a substitute for capers.
- b. **T. peregrinum** L., South America, cult. in gardens, is Canary-bird flower; (c) **T. sessilifolium** Poeppig, of Chili and (d) **T. tuberósum** R. & P., of Peru, produce esculent tubers.

2045. TROPIDOCÁRPUM, Hook. *Tropidocarpum*. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "keel fruited". Annual herbs. Three species, California.

2046. TSÚGA, Carr. Hemlock Spruce. **Pinaceae.**
From vernacular, Japan. Syn. *Hesperopeuce*, *Abies*, *Pinus*, in part. Large evergreen trees with leaves apparently two-ranked. About 7 species, North America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

- a. **T. Canadensis** (L.) Carr. (*P. Canadensis* L., *A. Canadensis* Michx.). Canada, south to Alabama and Wisconsin. Hemlock, Hemlock Spruce, Weeping Spruce, Spruce Pine, Tan-bark tree, Palm†. *Bark* extensively used for tanning, medicinally under the name of *Pinus Canadensis* as an astringent.
- b. **T. Mertensiána** (Bong.) Car. (*P. Mertensiana* Bong., *A. Pattoniana* A. Murr., *T. Hookeriana* Car.). Oregon to Alaska, east to Montana. Western Hemlock, Mountain Hemlock, Patton's Spruce. Supplies most of the tan-bark of the Northwest.

2047. TÚBER, Mich. Truffle, Earth-ball. **Tuberaceae.**
The ancient Latin name, a "swelling". Subterranean fungi, some of the species highly esteemed for food. The English word *truffle*, is from French, *tartoufle*, from Latin *terre tubera*, whence also the German *Kartoffel* (potato).

- a. **T. aestivum** Micheli is the common Truffle of England; (b) **T. melanósporum** Vitt. is the common Truffle of France; (c) **T. cibarium** Sibth., the Black Truffle, Perigord and Quercy Truffle; (d) **T. magnátum** Pico, the garlic-flavored Gray Truffle of Italy. [The following also are known as truffles; (e) *Chairómyces meandrifórmis* Vitt., the White British Truffle; (f) *Mylitta australis* Berk., the Australia Truffle; (g) *Melanogáster variegátus* Tulasne, the Red Truffle of southern Europe; (h) *Terfézia leónis* of Italy; (i) *Sclerodérma vulgáris* Fr., False Truffle, allied to the Puff-balls].

2048. TUBIFLÓRA, J. F. Gmel. 1791. Tubiflora. **Acanthaceae.**

From Latin, "trumpet flower". Syn. *Elytraria* (Kew), Michx. 1803. Low herbs. About 5 species, mostly American; 2 in U. S.

2049. TÚLIPA, L. - Tulip (Culip). - **Liliaceae.**

From late Latin, "turban". Bulbous plants with showy flowers. About 50 species, Europe and Asia. (a) **T. Gesneriána** L. Asia Minor and cult. in gardens. Common Tulip, with innumerable varieties. Several other species and many hybrids are cultivated.

2050. TÚMION, Raf. False Nutmeg. **Pinaceae.**

From Greek name of the Yew tree. Syn. *Torreya*, Arn. 1838, *Caryotaxus*, Zucc. 1847, *Fœtotaxus*. Evergreen trees with yew-like foliage; fruit a drupe. Four known species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **T. Californicum** (Torr.) Greene (*Tor. Californica* Torr. (Kew), *Tor. myristica* Hook., *C. myristica* Henk. & Hoch., *F. myristica* Sen.). California Nutmeg tree. *Fruit* resembles the nutmeg in appearance, not at all in taste or properties.

- b. **T. taxifólium** (Arn.) Greene (*Tor. taxifolia* Arn., *F. montana* (Nelson) Sen. Southeastern U. S. Torrey tree, *Torreya*, Savin*, Stinking Cedar.

2051. TÚNICA, Adans. Saxifrage Pink, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**

From Latin "cloak", alluding to bracts at base of calyx. Syn. *Dianthus*, in part. Slender herbs with small flowers. About 20 species, southern Europe and western Asia; 1 adv. in U. S.

2052. TÚRNERA, L. Damiana, etc. **Turneraceae.**

Named for W. Turner, author of an English herbal, 1551. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 54 species, tropical America; 1 in southwestern U. S.

- a. **T. diffusa aphrodisiaca** Urb. (*T. aphrodisiaca* Ward, *T. microphylla* Desv.). Texas to Lower California. Damiana. *Leaves* aromatic, tonic, reputed aphrodisiac.

- b. **T. ulmifolia** L. West Indies. Holly-tree*, Sage-rose. *Plant* tonic, expectorant.

2053. TUSSILÁGO, L. Colt's-foot. **Compositae.**

The Latin name, meaning "cough cure". Scapose perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **T. Fárfara** L. Northern Europe and Asia, nat. in northeastern U. S. Colt's-foot (Coutfit), Coughwort, Ass-foot, Bull's-foot, Foal-foot, Horse-foot, Horse-hoof, Butter-bur*, Clay-weed, Cleats, Colt-herb, Dove-dock, Dummy-weed, Ginger, Ginger-root, Gowan, Hoofs, Sow-foot, British Tobacco, Tushylucky†, Dishalaga‡; Ger. Huflattig, Rosshuf; Fr. Tussilage, Pas d'âne (Codex). *Leaves*, *Folia farfare*, *Herba tussilaginis*, demulcent, alterative, a cough remedy.

2054. TYLÓPHORA, R. Br. Indian Ipecac. **Asclepiadaceae**.

From Greek, "knob bearing". Syn. *Asclepias*, *Cynanchum*, in part. Shrubby or herbaceous twiners. About 40 species, warmer regions, Old World. (a) *T. asthmática* (L.) W. & A. (*A. asthmatica* L., *C. Ipecacuanha* Willd.). India. Indian Ipecac. Root emetic.

2055. TÝPHA, L. Cat-tail Flag, Reed-mace, etc. **Typhaceae**.

The ancient Greek name. Reed-like plants. About 13 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.

- a. *T. latifolia* L. North America, except extreme northern part. Cat-tail Flag, Common or Broad-leaved Cat-tail, Great Reed-mace, Blackamoor, Black-cap, Bulrush*, Bull-rush, Bull-segg, Marsh-beetle, Marish-beetle, Marsh-pistle, Candle-wick, Cat-of-nine-tails, Dunche-down, Flax-tail, Reree, Water-torch.

2056. ÚLEX, L. Furze, Gorse, etc. **Papilionaceae**.

The ancient Latin name. Spiny shrubs, practically without foliage; flowers yellow, showy. About 20 species, mostly of eastern Europe.

- a. *U. Europaëus* L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Furze (Firsun, Furzen, Furrys, Frez, Fuzz, Fir*, Vuss, Vuz), French or Great Furze, Gorse (Gorst, Goss, Gost), Ling*, Prickly Broom, Thorn Broom, Ruffet, Turr, Ulim, Whin, Whuns; Ger. Stechgiuster; Fr. Ajonc.

2057. ULMÁRIA, Hill. Meadow-sweet, etc. **Rosaceae**.

From Latin, "Elm-like". Syn. *Filipendula*, *Spiræa*, in part. Perennial herbs with flowers in large cymose panicles. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. *U. Ulmária* (L.) Barnh. (*S. Ulmaria* L., *U. palustris* Moench, *F. Ulmaria* Maxim). Europe and western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Mead-sweet, (Meadow-soot), Meadowwort, Bride-sweet, Bridewort, Courtship-and-matrimony, Herb Christopher*, Harif, Honey-sweet, Maid-sweet, Maid-of-the-meadow, My-lady's-belt, Pride-of-the-meadow, Queen-of-the-meadow, *Spiræa*, Sweet-hay, Sweet-meadow; Ger. *Ulmenspiräe*, Geissbart, Krampf, Medesüss; Fr. *Ulmair*, Reine des prés (Codex). Herb astringent; flowers (Codex) antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic. The indigenous (b) *U. rubra* Hill (*S. lobata* Gronov., *S. rubra* Brit.) is called Queen-of-the-prairie.

2058. ÚLMUS, L. Elm. **Ulmaceae**.

The Latin name, from Celtic, whence our word *Elm*. Trees. About 16 species; northern hemisphere; 5 in U. S.

- a. *U. Americana* L. Canada and eastern U. S. American Elm, White or Common Elm, Rock Elm*, Swamp or Water Elm. Other indigenous species are (b) *U. alata* Michx., South-eastern U. S., Winged Elm, Wahoo*, Cork Elm. Water Elm and (c) *U. racemosa* Thomas., Canada and northeastern U. S., Cork Elm, Corky White Elm, Cliff or Hickory Elm, Rock Elm, Racemed $\frac{1}{2}$ or Swamp Elm, Wahoo*.

- d. **U. campestris** L. Europe and western Asia. European Elm, English Elm (Ellem, Allom, Allme. Aum, Elmen, Helm, Elven, Owm), Horse-may, May; Fr. Orme champêtre, Orme pyramidal (Codex). *Inner bark* used like that of (f).
- e. **U. montána** With. Europe. Scotch Elm, Broad-leaved or Mountain Elm, Chew-bark, Halse, Wych Elm, Witch† Elm, Witch, Wychwood, Witch-wood, Wych-hazel*, Witch Hazel*.
- f. **U. fúlva** Michx. (*U. pubescens* Walt.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to N. Dakota. Slippery Elm, Moose or Red Elm, Indian Elm, Rock or Sweet Elm; Fr. Orme fauve (Codex). *Inner bark*, Elm-bark, Slippery Elm; **Ulmus**, U. S. P., Cortex ulmi; Ger. Ulmenrinde, Rüsterrinde; mucilaginous, demulcent.

2059. UMBELLULÁRIA, Nutt. 1842.**Lauraceae.**

From Latin, "umbelled". Syn. Sciadodaphne, Reichb. 1841 (name only); Litsea, Tetranthera, Oreodaphne, in part. Evergreen tree with aromatic foliage. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

- a. **U. Californica** (Arnott) Nutt. (*T. Californica* H. & Arn., *O. Californica* Nees, *L. Californica* B. & H.). California to Puget Sound, California Bay-laurel, California Bay tree, California Laurel, Spice tree, Mountain Laurel (of the West), Balm-of-heaven, Sassafras Laurel, Cajeput tree, California Wild Olive. *Leaves* stimulant, anodyne, used as a condiment.

2060. UNGNÁDIA, Endl. Spanish Buckeye. **Sapindaceae.**

Named for Baron Ferdinand von Ungnad of Austria. A tree related to *Aesculus*. One species; (a) **U. speciosa** Endl. (*U. heterophylla* Scheele). Texas and Mexico. *Seeds* emetic, reputed poisonous.

2061. UNIFÓLIUM, Adans. 1763, Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceae.**

From Latin, "one leaf", sterile plants often producing but a single leaf. Syn. *Maianthemum* Wigg. 1780, *Smilacina*, in part. Low herbs resembling *Smilacina*. Two known species, one of Euro-Asia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **U. Canadénse** (Desf.) Greene (*M. Canadense* Desf., *S. bifolia*, var. *Canadensis* A. Gray). British America, south to N. Carolina and S. Dakota. Two-leaved Solomon's-seal, False or Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Bead-ruby, Cowslip*, One-blade, One-leaf.

2062. URAGÓGA, L.

Ipecacuanha, etc.

Rubiaceae.

Syn. *Cephaelis*, Swz., 1788, *Ipecacuanha*, Arruda 1810, *Psychotria*, Muell. Arg. 1759; *Callicocca*, in part. Trees or shrubs.

- a. **U. Ipecacuánha** (Brot.) Baill. (*P. Ipecacuanha* Stokes (Kew), *Ceph. Ipecacuanha* C. Rich., *Call. Ipecacuanha* Brot., *Ceph. emetica* Pers. 1805, *I. officinalis* Arr.). Brazil and New Granada. *Ipecac*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hippo*, *Poaya* (vernacular); Ger. Brechwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Graue Ipekakuanhe; Fr. *Ipécacuanha annelé* ou *officinal* (Codex), *Racine brésilienne*. *Root*; **Ipecacuanha**, U. S. P., *Ipecacuanhae radix* Br.; emetic, expectorant.

- 2063. URCEÓLA**, Roxb. Caoutchouc vine. **Apocynaceae**.
From Latin, "a little urn". Syn. *Chavannesia*, DC.
Shrubby climbers. About 8 species, East Indies.
- a. **U. elástica** Roxb. Sumatra and Borneo. Caoutchouc vine.
From this and other species, notably (a) **U. suberécta** Muell.
(*C. esculenta* DC.), is obtained Penang and Borneo Caoutchouc,
Jintawan. *Fruit* edible.
- 2064. URECHÍTES**, Muell. Arg. Urechites. **Apocynaceae**.
Prostrate or climbing shrubs with showy flowers. About 4
species, Mexico and West Indies. (a) **U. suberécta** Muell.
Arg. San Domingo. Savannah flower, Yellow-flowered
Nightshade. *Leaves* arterial sedative, alterative.
- 2065. URÉNA**, L. Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae**.
From vernacular *uren*, Malabar. Herbs or shrubs. About
5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.
- a. **U. lobáta** L. Southern U. S., a common weed in nearly all
tropical countries. Indian Mallow, Perpulut (Penang),
Guaxima (Brazil). A fibre plant. *Flowers* in Brazil used for
coughs.
- 2066. URGÍNEA**, Steinh. Squill, etc. **Liliaceae**.
From Latin, "compressed", of the seeds. Syn. *Scilla*, in
part. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 24 species,
Mediterranean region to India.
- a. **U. marítima** (L.) Baker (*Scilla maritima* L., *U. Scilla* Steinh.).
Mediterranean basin. Squill, Sea Onion; Ger. Meerzwiebel;
Fr. Scille (Codex) Squille; Sp. Eschila, Cebolla albarrana.
The *bulb*, Squill, Squills; **Scilla**. U. S. P., Br., *Bulbus Scillae*
P. G.; expectorant, nauseant, diuretic. Varieties of the drug
are distinguished as White Squill and Red Squill.
- 2067. URTÍCA**, L. Nettle. **Urticaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, "burning". Herbs with stinging
hairs. About 30 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S.
- a. **U. dioíca** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Stinging Nettle,
Common Nettle (of Europe), Greater Nettle, Tenging Nettle,
Naughty-man's-plaything, Scaddie; Ger. Brennessel; Fr. Ortie
brulante; Sp. Ortigo. *Fresh plant* diuretic, alterative, discutient.
Fiber used to make nettle-cloth. The Common Nettle of the
eastern U. S. is (b) **U. grácilis** Ait., Tall Wild Nettle.
- c. **U. pilulífera** L. India to southern Europe. Burning, Greek,
Roman or Wild Nettle, Spanish Marjoram†. *Seeds* galactago-
gue; *root* diuretic.
- d. **U. spatuláta** Sm. (*U. urentissima* Blume). India. Devil's
Stinging-leaf, Devil's-leaf.
- e. **U. úrens** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Small Nettle, Dwarf Net-
tle, Burning or Stinging Nettle, Dwarf Stinging Nettle, Ettle.
- 2068. URTICÁSTRUM**, Fabr. 1759, Wood-nettle. **Urticaceae**.
From Latin, "star nettle". Syn. *Laportea*, Gaud, 1826,
Urtica, in part. Herbs with stinging hairs. About 25 species,
mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

- a. **U. divaricátum** (L.) Kze. (*Urtica divaricata* L., *L. Canadensis* Gaud.). Canada and eastern U. S. Wood Nettle, Canada Nettle, Albany Hemp. *Seeds and leaves* alterative, expectorant, counter-irritant. In India are found (b) **U. crenuláta** (Roxb.) Lyons (*Urtica crenulata* Roxb.) and (c) **U. stimúlans** (L. f.) Lyons (*Urtica stimulans* L. f.), both violently irritating nettles, as is (d) **U. férox** (Blanco) Lyons (*L. Gaudichaudiana* Wedd.), Philippine Islands.

2069. URVÍLLEA, H. B. K. *Urvillea*. **Sapindaceae**. Climbing shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2070. ÚSNEA, (Dill.) Ach. Beard Moss, etc. **Usneaceae**. Lichens with terete, often pendulous thallus, on rocks or trees. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. (a) **U. barbáta** Ach. Beard Moss, Tree-hair, Hanging Moß, Idle Moss, Maple Moss, Necklace Moss, Tree Moss. *Plant* demulcent, expectorant.

2071. USTILÁGO, Pers. Smut, Bunt, &c. **Ustilaginæae**. From Latin, "scorched" or "charred". Syn. *Uredo*, in part. Fungi, parasitic on the tissues of living plants. (a) **U. máydis** Leveillé (*Uredo maydis* DC.). Parasitic on maize. Corn-smut, Maize-smut, Corn Ergot; Ger. Maisbrand, Beulenbrand; Fr. Ergot de Maïs; Sp. Rizon de Maíz. *Fungus* has properties of Ergot.

2072. UTRICULÁRIA, L. Bladderwort. **Lentibulariaceae**. From Latin; a little "bag" or "bladder". Aquatic herbs, the leaves bearing vesicles. About 150 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.

a. **U. vulgáris** L. (*U. macrorrhiza* LeConte). Europe, Asia and North America. Greater Bladderwort, Common Bladderwort, Bladder-snout, Hooded Water-milfoil, Pop-weed. The synonyms applied also to other species.

2073. UVULÁRIA, L. Bellwort, Wild Oat, etc. **Melanthaceae**. From Latin *uvula*, alluding to pendulous flowers. Syn. *Oakesia*, in part. Herbs from perennial root-stocks. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S. (a) **U. perfoliáta** L., Canada and eastern U. S., Perfoliate or Mealy Bellwort, is called Mohawk-weed; (b) **U. sessilifólia** L. (*O. sessilitolia* S. Wats.), Canada and northeastern U. S., Small or Sessile-leaved Bellflower, is called Straw Lily.

2074. VACCÁRIA, Medic. Cow-herb, etc. **Caryophyllaceae**. From Latin, "cow" plant. Syn. *Saponaria*, in part. Annual with small red or pink flowers. About 3 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **V. Vaccária** (L.) Britton (*S. Vaccaria* L., *V. vulgaris* Host.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Cow-herb, Cow Basil, Cockle, Field Soapwort.

2075. VACCÍNÍUM, L. Whortleberry, Huckleberry, etc. **Ericaceae**. The Latin name. Syn. *Metagonia*, in part. Shrubs, some arborescent, many producing edible berries. About 125 species, widely distributed; 30 in U. S.

- a. *V. arbóreum* Marsh. Southeastern U.S. Farkleberry, Sparkleberry, Tree Huckleberry, Gooseberry*.
- b. *V. Arctostaphylos* L. Greece to the Caucasus. *The dried leaves constitute Broussa tea, used for a beverage.*
- c. *V. corymbósum* L. (*V. amœnum* Ait.). Canada to Virginia and Louisiana, west to Minnesota. Swamp, High-bush or Tall Blueberry, Giant Whortleberry or Huckleberry, Seedy Deerberry. The late market blueberry. *Fruit* esculent. The Pale or Mountain Blueberry of Virginia to S. Carolina is (d) *V. pállidum* Ait. (*V. corymbosum* var. *pallidum* Gray), the finest of our blueberries.
- e. *V. Myrtillus* L. Europe, central and northern Asia, northern N. America. Whortleberry (of Europe), Bilberry, European Huckleberry (Hockleberry, Hurtleberry, Hurtberry, Hartberry), Whinberry, Wimberry, Winberry, Wine-berrv, Whortle (the plant), Whort (the fruit, also the plant), Whurt, Wort, Blaeberry (Scotland), Blackberry*. Black-heart; Ger. Heidelbeere, Besinge, Blaubeere, Bickbeere, Gandlebeere (Schwarze); Fr. Airelle myrtille (Codex). *Fruit*, Fructus myrtilli, Baccæ myrtillorum, Myrtilla, astringent, antispasmodic, esculent.
- f. *V. penduliflorum* Gaud. (*M. penduliflora* Nutt.) and (g) *V. reticulátum* Sm. Hawaiian Islands. Ohelo. *Fruit* acidulous and somewhat astringent, esculent.
- h. *V. Pennsylvanicum* Lam. British America, south to New Jersey and Illinois. Dwarf, Low-bush or Sugar Blueberry, Whortleberry, Huckleberry, Strawberry Huckleberry, the early market blueberry. Other Low Blueberries are (i) *V. Canadense* Rich. and (j) *V. vacillans* Kalm. (k) *V. atro-cœcum* (Gray) Heller and (l) *V. nigrum* (Wood) Brit., with black fruit, are called Black Blueberry. The California Whortleberry is (m) *V. ovátum* Pursh.
- n. *V. stamineum* L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Deerberry, Dangle-berry, Buck-berry, Goose-berry*, Squaw-berry, Squaw Huckleberry or Whortleberry. *Fruit* astringent, not edible. *Root* diuretic.
- o. *V. uliginósum* L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Bog Bilberry, Great Bilberry, Bog Whortleberry, Bog Blueberry, Bleaberry. *Fruit* edible.
- p. *V. Vitis-Idaëa* L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America. Mountain Cranberry, Rock Cranberry, Cow-berry, Cluster-berry, Flowering Box, Ling-berry, Red Bilberry, Red Whortleberry, Wine-berry, Wind-berry; Ger. Preisselbeere, Kronsbeere, Steinbeere, Rothbernitzbeere. *Fruit* acid, edible. *Leaves* astringent diuretic, expectorant.

5076. VÁGNERA, Adans. 1763. Smilacina. **Convallariaceae**.
 Named for Wagner. Syn. *Smilacina* (Kew), Desf. 1807, also *Convallaria*, in part. Perennial herbs with aspect of Solomon's-seal. About 25 species, Asia and north to central America; 5 in U. S.

- a. **V. racemosa** (L.) Morong (*S. racemosa* Desf. (Kew), *C. racemosa* L.). British America, south to Georgia, Missouri and Arizona. False Solomon's-seal, Wild Spikenard, False Spikenard, Small or Zigzag Solomon's-seal, Golden-seal*, Job's-tears*.

2077. VALERIANA, L. Valerian. Valerianaceae.
From Latin *valere*, to be "strong". Syn. Phu, Rupp.
Strong-scented perennial herbs. About 175 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 10 in U. S.

- a. **V. Celtica** L. Alps of Europe. Celtic Nard or Spikenard. *Root*, Nardus, Spica celtica, valued in the Orient for its perfume. See Nardostachys.
- b. **V. edulis** Nutt. British America, south to Ohio and Arizona. Edible Valerian, Tobacco-root, Oregon Tobacco. *Root* used by aborigines as food.
- c. **V. officinalis** L. (*V. angustifolia* Tausch, *V. sambucifolia* Mikan.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Valerian, called in America Garden Valerian, in Europe Great Wild Valerian; Cat's Valerian, Common Valerian, All-heal, Cut-heal, Setwall (originally applied to Zedoary, and only another form of the same name), Hardy or Summer Heliotrope, Herb bennet, Vandal root; Ger. Baldrian; Fr. Valériane officinale. *The root* Valeriana, U. S. P., Valerianæ Rhizoma Br., Radix Valeriana, P. G., Radix valerianæ minoris; antispasmodic, nervine. (d) **V. Mexicana** DC. and (e) **V. Toluccana** DC. of Mexico, also (f) **V. Sitichensis** Bong. of Alaska and several other species have like properties.
- g. **V. Phú** L. Western Asia and Southern Europe. Large Garden Valerian, Spikenard of Crete. *Root*, Radix valerianæ majoris, inferior to that of (c).
- h. **V. sylvatica** Banks (*V. dioica* Pursh, not L.). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Arizona. Wood Valerian, Swamp or Marsh Valerian (these names in Europe applied to (i) *V. dioica* L.), American Wild Valerian.

2078. VALERIANELLA, Poll. Corn-Salad, etc. **Valerianaceae.**
Latin, diminutive of "Valerian". Syn. Fedia, Locusta, Riv., Valeriana, in part. Dichotomously branched annuals. About 50 species, northern hemisphere, especially Mediterranean region; 7 in U. S.

- a. **V. Locusta** (L.) Bettke (*Valerianella olitoria* Poll. (Kew), *L. communis* Delarb., *V. Locusta* and var. *olitoria* L.). Europe to middle Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S. European Corn-Salad, Lamb's Lettuce, Milk-grass, White Pot-herb; Ger. Ackersalat; Fr. Mâche. *Leaves*, called Feticus, used for salad. The American (b) **V. radiata** (L.) DuRoi. (*F. radiata* Michx.), Beaked Corn-salad $\frac{1}{2}$, is also called Lamb's Lettuce.

2079. VALERIANOIDES, Medic. 1789. Verbenaceae.
From Greek, "Valerian-like". Syn. Stachytarpheta. Vahl. 1805 (*Stachytarpha*), Abena, Neck. 1790, *Vermicularia*, Moench 1802. Herbs or shrubs resembling Vervain. About 45 species, warmer regions, especially of New World.

- a. **V. Índica** Medic. (S. *Indica* Vahl, V. *Jamaicensis* Medic.). Common to tropical countries. Gervao, Brazilian Tea. *Leaves* used in Europe as a substitute for Chinese tea.
- 2080. VALLÉSIA**, R. & P. *Vallesia*. **Apocynaceae**. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 2081. VALISNÉRIA**, L. Tape-grass, Eel-grass. **Valisneriaceae**. Named for Antonio Vallisneri, Italian naturalist, d. 1730. Aquatic perennials with grass-like leaves. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).
- a. **V. spirális** L. Temperate and warm regions of both hemispheres. Tape-grass, Eel-grass, Wild Celery or Water Celery (Chesapeake Bay), Spring-plant (Australia).
- 2082. VANCOUVÉRIA**, Morr. & DCane. **Berberidaceae**. Named for Capt. Vancouver, English navigator, 18th Century. Scapose perennials. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 2083. VANÍLLA**, Plum. Greenwithe, Purple-lip. **Orchidaceae**. From Latin (?), diminutive meaning "little pod". Robust climbers. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.
- a. **V. planifólia** Andrews. Mexico and Central America. *Vanilla*. *The unripe fruit*; **Vanilla**, U. S. P., *Fructus Vanilla*, P. G., *Siliqua vanilla*; Ger., Fr. *Vanille* (Codex); Sp. *Vainilla*; Mex. *Baynilla*. Used as a flavoring agent. *Vanilla* is obtained from several other species, notably from (b) **V. microcárpa** Karst. of Venezuela; (c) **V. Pompóna** Schiede, Brazil and Peru and probably (d) **V. Guianén-is** Splitberger; *not* from (e) **V. aromática** Swz., as is usually believed.
- 2084. VARÍLLA**, Gray. *Varilla*. **Compositae**. From vernacular name. Mexico. Shrubby plants with thickened leaves and yellow flowers. Two species, one of Mexico, one of Texas.
- 2085. VARRÓNIA**, P. Br. 1756. Sebesten, etc. **Boraginaceae**. Syn. *Cordia*, L. 1763, Sebesten, Adans. 1753; *Myxa*, Pilicordia, in part. The name *Cordia* is the older and has been adopted below. Trees or shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S. In West Indies the species are called "Elm".
- a. **C. Myxa** L. (*C. Sebestena* Forsk. not L., *C. officinalis* Lam., *S. officinalis* Gaertn., probably includes *V. Abyssinica* DC. and *C. Africana* Lam.). India to Australia and western Africa. Sebestan (Sebesten, Sapistan), Sebestan Plum, Assyrian Plum; Ger. *Schwarze Brustbeere*. *Bark* a mild astringent. *Fruit* mucilaginous, emollient. The following have similar properties and uses; (b) **C. Boissieri** DC., Texas to Mexico, Anacahuíta (a jelly made from the fruits used in coughs), and (c) **C. oblíqua** Willd. (*C. latifolia* Roxb.) of India.
- d. **C. Sebesténa** L. Florida to West Indies and northern S. America. Geiger tree.

2086. VATÉRIA, L. Piney-varnish tree. **Dipterocarpaceae.**

Named for Abraham Vater, German botanist, 18th Century.
Syn. *Elæocarpus*, in part. Resiniferous tree. About 30 species, tropical Asia.

- a. **V. indica** L. (*E. copaliferus* Retz.). Ceylon and Malabar. Pinne tree, Piney-varnish tree, Copal-tree, Tallow-tree. *Resinous exudate*, Malabar or Indian Copal, Gum Anime, White Dammer, Dammer Pitch; used as incense as well as for varnishes, and cut into "amber" ornaments. *Seeds* source of Piney Tallow, used for candles.

2087. VAUQUELINIA, Correa. Vanuelinia. **Rosaceae.**

Named for Louis Nicolas Vauquelin, French chemist, d. 1829.
Syn. *Spiræa*, in part. Tree with corymbs of white flowers. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.

2088. VENEGÁSIA, DC. 1837. Venegasia. **Compositae.**

Named for Michael Venegas, Jesuit missionary. Syn. *Parthenopsis*, Kellogg 1875. Perennial herb with large flower-heads (yellow). One species, California.

2089. VERÁTRUM, L. White or False Hellebore. **Melanthaceae.**

Ancient Latin name of Hellebore. Syn. *Melanthium*, *Helonias*, in part. Robust herbs with acrid poisonous rhizome. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

- a. **V. album** L. (including var. *viridiflorum* Mert. & Koch., *V. Lobelianum* Bernh.). Europe and northern Asia. White Hellebore, White Veratrum, Lingwort, Sneezewort, Neezewort; Ger. Weisse Niesswurz, Weiser Germer, Krätzwurzel, Fregelwurz, Franzwurz, Sauwurz, Schampanierwurz; Fr. Hellebore blanc (Codex), Vétrate blanc; Sp. Vedegambre blanco. *Rhizome and rootlets*, *Rhizoma Veratri*, P. G., Rad. *hellebori albi*; counter-irritant, parasiticide, sternutatory.

- b. **V. viride** Ait. (*V. album* var. *viride* Baker, *M. virens* Thunb., *H. viridis* Ker.). British America, south to Georgia and Minnesota. American Hellebore. Green Hellebore, Green or American Veratrum, American White Hellebore?, Big or False Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Bear-corn, Bugbane, Bugwort, Devil's-bite, Duck-rettter, Earth-gall, Indian Poke, Itch-weed, Poke-root*, Poor-Anne, Tickle-weed; Ger. Grüner Germer; Fr. Vétrate vert; Sp. Vedegambre verde. *Rhizome and roots*; **Veratrum viride**, U. S. P., *Veratri viridis* Rhizoma, Br., Rad. *veratri americani*; arterial sedative, irritant, emetic, sternutatory.

2090. VERBÁSCUM, L. Mullen, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.**

Ancient Latin name of (b). Syn. *Blattaria*, *Thapsus*, in part. Biennial, rarely perennial herbs. About 125 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

- a. **V. Blattária** L. (*T. Blattaria* Raf., *B. vulgaris* Four.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Moth Mullen (Mullein).

- b. **V. Thápsus** L. (*T. Schraderi* Opiz., *V. Schraderi* G. Meyer.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Great Mullen (Mullein). Great Mullen. *Thapsus*.

Aaron's-rod, Adam's-flannel, Blanket-leaf, Bullock's-Lungwort, Cow's or Clown's Lungwort, Candlewick, Feltwort, Flannel-leaf, Old-man's flannel, Hare's-beard, Hedge-taper (Hog-taper, High-taper, Hig-taper), Ice-leaf, Jacob's-staff, Jupiter's-staff, Lady's Foxglove, Peter's-staff, Shepherd's-club, Torches, Torchwort, Velvet-plant, Woollen; Ger. Wollkraut, Königskerze, Himmelbrand; Fr. Bouillon blanc, Molène; Sp. Gordoloba. *Leaves*, Fol. verbasci, mucilaginous, demulcent. *Flowers* vulnerary, anodyne. In Germany the flowers of (c) **V. Phlomoides** L. and of **V. thapsifórmis** Schrad. (**V. Thapsus** G. Meyer, not L.) are used also.

191. VERBENA, L. Verbena, Vervain. **Verbenaceae.**

Latin name, applied first to green boughs used in certain sacred ceremonies. Syn. Buchnera†, Glandularia; in part. Herbs, some shrubby, a few highly ornamental. About 100 species, nearly all American; 24 in U. S.

V. Canadensis (L.) Brit. (**V. Canadensis** L. 1767, **V. Aubletia** Jacq. 1772 (Kew), **V. Carolinensis** J. G. Gmel.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico. Large-flowered Verbena. This and (b) **V. bipinnatifida** Nutt., south-central U. S., are the originals of most of our garden Verbenas.

V. officinalis L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Vervain (Vervain, Vervine, Vervin, Berbine), Blue Vervain (of Europe), Enchanter's herb, Enchanter's plant, Herb-of-grace, Herb-of-the-cross, Holy-herb, Juno's-tears, Pigeon-grass, Simpler's-joy; Ger. Eisenkraut, Eisenhart, Stahlkraut, Isenkraut, Venusblut; Fr. Verveine officinale (Codex). *Herb*, **H. verbenæ** v. **columbariæ** v. **sanguinalis**; astringent, vulnerary. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

V. hastata L. (**V. paniculata** Lam.). Canada and eastern to central U. S. Blue Vervain, American Blue Vervain, Common Vervain, American or False Vervain, Wild Hyssop, Iron-weed*, Purvain, Simpler's-joy. *Flowering herb*, nauseant, expectorant, sudorific. (d) **V. stricta** Vent. (**V. rigens** Michx.), Ohio to New Mexico, Hoary or Mullen-leaved Vervain, is called also Fever-weed; (e) **V. urticifolia** L., Canada and eastern U. S., is White Vervain, Nettle-leaved Vervain, the plant used in Rhus poisoning.

192. VERBESÍNA, L. Crown-beard. **Compositae.**

Name altered from *Verbera*, q. v. Syn. *Actinomeris*, Nutt., recognized by Benth. & Hook. as a distinct genus; *Siegebeckia*, *Ximenesia*, *Coreopsis*, in part. Rough herbs, often with decurrent leaves. About 60 species, mostly of New World; 12 in U. S.

V. alternifolia (L.) Brit. (**V. alternifolia** L., **A. squarrosa** Nutt. (Kew), **A. alternifolia** DC.). Southeastern U. S. *Actinomeris*, Wing-stem, Stick-weed. (b) **V. helianthoides** Michx. Iowa to Texas and Georgia. Sunflower Crown-beard. *Plant* reputed diuretic.

2093. VERNÓNIA, Schreb. 1771. Iron-weed. **Compositae.**

Named for William Vernon, English botanist, 17th Century. Syn. *Behen*, Hill 1762 not Moench 1794, *Suprago*, Gaertn. 1791; *Chrysocoma*, *Serratula*, *Cacalia*, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with small discoid flower-heads. About 475 species, warmer regions especially in S. America; 11 in U. S.

- a. **V. Noveboracensis** (L.) Willd., Ser. *Noveboracensis* L., B. *Noveboracense* Hill). Eastern U. S. New York or Common Iron-weed, Flat-top.

2094. VERÓNICA, L. Speedwell, Brooklime, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.**

Dedicated to St. Veronica. Herbs, shrubs or even trees, many ornamental. About 200 species, widely distributed; 15 in U. S.

- a. **V. Americana** Schwein. British America, south to Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California. American Brooklime, Bluebell*. Resembles (b) **V. Anagallis-aquatica** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Water Speedwell, Water Pimpernel.
- c. **V. Beccabunga** L. Europe and Asia. Brooklime, Horse Well-grass, Well-ink (Ireland), Wall-ink (Scotland), Water-purpie (Scotland); Ger. *Bachbungen*; Fr. *Beccabunga* (Codex), *Cressonée*. Fresh plant antiscorbutic, diuretic.
- d. **V. Chamaedrys** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Germander Speedwell, Angel's-eyes, Bird's-eye, Blue-eye, Cat's-eye, God's-eye, Eye-bright, Forget-me-not (Scotland), Base Vervain; Fr. *Véronique femelle*, *Petit chène*. The names Bird's-eye and Cat's-eye are given also to (e) **V. Byzantina** (Sibth. & Sm.) B. S. P. (*V. agrestis* var *Byzantina* S. & S., *V. Buxbaumii* Tenore), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., Buxbaum's or Byzantine Speedwell.

- f. **V. officinalis** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Common Speedwell, Fluellin (Llewellyn), Ground-hele, Paul's Betony* (a name given also to (g) **V. serpyllifolia** L., another naturalized species), Upland Speedwell; Ger. *Ehrenpreis*, *Wundkraut*, *Heil-aller-Schaden*, *Grundheil*, *Veroniken*, *Stah-up-un-ga-weg*; Fr. *Véronique mâle*. Herb, H. *veronica*, H. *betonicae* albæ, astringent, alterative, diuretic.

Other notable species are (h) **V. agrestis** L., Europe, nat. in U. S., Field or Garden Speedwell, Procumbent Speedwell, Germander Chickweed, Winterweed; (i) **V. hederacifolia** L., Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S., Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Ivy Chickweed, Morgeline, Mother-of-wheat, Small Henbit, Winterweed and (j) **V. peregrina** L., widely distributed in Old and New World, Purslane Speedwell, Neckweed.

2095. VIBURNUM, L. Black Haw, Viburnum, etc. **Caprifoliaceae.**

The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. About 100 species, widely distributed; 17 in U. S.

- a. **V. alnifolium** Marsh. (*V. lantanoides* Michx.). Canada to N. Carolina and Michigan. Hobble-bush, American Wayfaring-

- tree, Dogwood*, Moose-berry, Moose-bush, Tangle-foot, Tangle-legs, Trip-toe, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple. *Bark* diuretic. antiperiodic.
- d. **V. cassinoides** L. (*V. nudum* var. *cassinoides* T. & Gr.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Withe-rod (Wythe-rod), Appalachian Tea*, False Paraguay Tea. *Leaves* used as tea.
- e. **V. Lentágo** L. Canada to Georgia and Missouri. Nanny-berry, Nanny-bush, Nanny Plum, Black Haw*, Black Thorn*, Sheep-berry, Sweet-berry, Sweet Viburnum, Tea-plant*, Wild Raisin. *Fruit* edible.
- d. **V. Ópulus** L. (*V. trilobum* Marsh.). Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and Oregon. Cranberry tree, High-bush Cranberry, Wild Guelder-rose, Gueldres-rose, Cherry-wood, Cramp-bark tree, Dog Rowan-tree, White Dogwood (England), Whitten-tree, Red or Rose Elder, Marsh or Water Elder, White Elder, Gadrise, Gaiter-tree, Giatten, Love Rose, May Rose, Pincushion-tree, Squaw-bush, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple; in cultivation Snowball-bush; Ger. Wasserholder, Wasserschwelke; Fr. Obier. *Bark*; **Viburnum Opulus**, U. S. P.; uterine sedative, antispasmodic. *Fruit* acid.
- e. **V. prunifólium** L. Connecticut to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas. Black Haw, Boots, Nanny-berry*, Sheep-berry, Sloe*, Stag-bush. *Bark*; **Viburnum Prunifolium**, U. S. P., uterine sedative, antispasmodic. *Fruit* edible. The name Black Haw is given also to (f) **V. obovátum** Walt. and (g) **V. rufo-tomentósum** Small (*V. prunifolium* var. *ferrugineum* T. & Gr.), both of southeastern U. S.

Other species worthy of note are (h) **V. acerifólium** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Maple-leaved Arrow-wood, Dockmakie, Maple Guelder-rose; (i) **V. dentátum** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Arrow-wood, Mealy-tree, Withe-rod, Withe-wood; (j) **V. Lantána** L., Europe, Wayfaring-tree, Lithy-tree; *leaves and berries* astringent; (k) **V. mólle** Michx., eastern U. S., Soft-leaved Arrow-wood?, Black Alder*; (l) **V. núdum** L. (*V. nudum* var. *Claytoni* T. & Gr.), South-eastern U. S., Larger Withe-rod (Wythe-rod) or Withe-wood, Naked Viburnum?, Nanny-berry, Possum Haw, Possum Thorn, Shawnee Haw; (m) **V. pauciflórum** Pylaie (*V. Opulus* var. *eradiatum* Oakes), British America and northern U. S., Few-flowered Cranberry-tree, Squash-berry; (n) **V. Tínus** L., Southern Europe, cult. for ornament in U. S., Laurestine.

- 2096. VÍCIA, L.** Vetch, Tare. **Papilionaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Ervum*, in part. Pea-like vines. About 120 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 24 in U. S., including nat. species.

- a. **V. satíva** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Common Vetch or Tare, Pebble Vetch, Spring Vetch. An important fodder plant.

- b. **V. Americana** Muhl. Northern U. S. and northward. American or Purple Vetch, Pea-vine, Buffalo Pea. (c) **V. Cracca** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Kentucky and Iowa, Tufted or Blue Vetch, Cow Vetch, Canada Pea, Catpea, Tine-grass; (d) **V. hirsuta** (L.) Koch (E. hirsutum L., V. Mitchelli Raf.), Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S., Hairy Vetch or Tare, Strangle-tare, Tine-tare, Tine-weed; (e) **V. Sépium** L., Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., Bush Vetch, Wild Tare, Crow Pea.

2097. VICTÓRIA, Lindl. Victoria Regia. **Nymphaeaceae.**

Named in honor of queen Victoria. A gigantic water lily. One species, Amazon and tributaries. (a) **V. régia** Lindl. (V. Reginae Hook., V. Regina J. E. Gray). Victoria or Royal Water-lily, Water Maize, Irupe or Water-platter (Guiana). *Seeds* esculent.

2098. VÍGNA, Savi. Cow Pea. **Papilionaceae.**

Named for Dominico Vigna, Italian botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Dolichos, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing or trailing. About 30 species, tropical and sub-tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

- a. **V. Sinensis** (L.) Endl. (D. Sinensis L. 1756, D. Catjang L. 1767, V. Catjang Walp.). Tropical Asia and Africa and widely cult., adv. in U. S. Cow Pea, China Bean, Black-eyed Bean, Chowlee, Tow-cok (Tow-cock). *Seeds and pods* esculent.

2099. VIQUIÉRA, H. B. K. Viquiera. **Compositae.**

Named for Dr. A. Viquier, French botanist. Herbs, some shrubby. About 70 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in U. S. (Mexican border).

2100. VINCA, L. Periwinkle. **Apocynaceae.**

The Latin name, originally Pervinca, whence the English *periwinkle*. Erect or trailing herbs with blue, pink or whiteflowers. About 12 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

- a. **V. mājor** L. Europe. Larger Periwinkle, Band plant, Cut-finger, Hundred-eyes; Ger. Grosses Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche grande (Codex). *Leaves* astringent, hemostatic.
- b. **V. mīnor** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Periwinkle (Pennywinkle Penny-winkler), Small Periwinkle, Hundred-eyes, Myrtleleaf, Running Myrtle; Ger. Kleines Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche petite (Codex). *Leaves* astringent, hemostatic.

2101. VINCETÓXICUM, Walt. 1788. **Asclepiadaceae.**

From Greek, "subduing poison". Syn. Gonolobus, Michx. 1803, Cynanchum, in part. Perennial vines with flowers in umbel-like cymes. About 75 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

- a. **V. hirsutum** (Michx.) Brit. (G. hirsutus Michx.). South-eastern U. S. Hairy Vincetoxicum², Running Milk-weed, Negro-vine.

2102. VÍOLA, L. - Violet. - **Violaceae.**

The Latin name. Herbs, a few shrubby. About 150 species, widely distributed; 57 in U. S.

- a. *V. blánda* Willd. British America, south to N. Carolina and California. Sweet White Violet, American Sweet Violet.
- b. *V. Canadénsis* L. Canada, south to N. Carolina, Nebraska and Arizona. Canada Violet, American Sweet Violet, June-flower, Hens.
- c. *V. cuculláta* Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Common Blue Violet, Meadow or Hooded Blue Violet. In common with other species, called also Johnny-jump-up*, and the flowers (by children) Chicken-fighters and Roosters.
- d. *V. odoráta* L. Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. English Violet, Marsh or Sweet Violet; Ger. Märzviolenchen; Fr. *Violette odorante* (Codex); Sp. *Violeta*. *Flowers* fragrant, reputed refrigerant and lenitive.
- e. *V. pedáta* L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Bird's-foot Violet; Crow-foot, Horse, Horseshoe, Sand, Snake or Wood Violet, American Pansy, Johnny-jump-up, Velvets (applied particularly to var. *bicolor*). *Fresh plant* (formerly official U. S. P.) reputed emollient, laxative, etc.
- f. *V. tricolor* L. Europe and northern Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Pansy, Heart's-ease, Lady's-delight, Garden or Trinity Violet, Battle-field flower, Biddy's-eyes, Cat's-faces, Cupid's-delight, Fancy, Flamy, Garden-gate, Heart's-pansy, Herb-trinity, Johnny-jump-up, Johnny-jumper, Kisses, Kiss-me, Love-in-idleness (Shakespeare), Monkey's-face, None-so-pretty, Step-mother; Ger. Stiefmütterchen, Freisamkraut, Dreifaltigkeitskraut, Ie-länger-ie-lieber; Fr. *Pensée sauvage* (Codex); Sp. *Trinitaria*. The wild-grown flowering herb (official in U. S. P. 1880); *Herba violæ tricoloris*, P. G., jaceæ, H. trinitatis, alterative, discutient.

2103. VÍROLA, Aubl. *Virola*. **Myristicaceae**.
Trees, the species referred by many botanists to *Myristica*.
About 10 species, tropical S. America.

- a. *V. sebífera* Aubl. (*M. sebífera* Swz.). Guiana. Malagueto de montana (Panama). *Seeds* source of *Virola* tallow, called also Ocuba wax, used for candles, etc.

2104. VISCÁRIA, Roehl. *Campion*. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Latin, "glutinous". Syn. *Lychnis*, in part. Herbs.
About 5 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 1 in U. S.
(a) *V. Alpina* (L.) Roehl. (*L. Alpina* L.). Northern Europe,
Asia and N. America. Red Alpine *Campion*.

2105. VÍSCUM, L. - *Mistletoe*. - **Loranthaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, from Greek. Shrubby parasites.
About 30 species, warm and temperate regions, Old World.

- a. *V. álbum* L. Europe, growing often on apple, pear or plum trees. *Mistletoe* (*Misseltoe*, *Miselttoe*, *Miseltto*), European *Mistletoe*; Ger. *Mistel*, *Eichenmistel**; Fr. *Gui de chêne*, *Gillon*; Sp. *Visco*, *Muérdago*. *Branches*, *Stipites visci*, *Lignum visci*, antispasmodic, uterine stimulant; source of *bird-time*.

2106. VÍSMIA, Vandelli. Wax-tree. Hypericaceae.

Named for Visme, botanist of Lisbon. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, tropical Africa and America. (a) *V. Guianensis*. Mexico to Brazil. Gutta-gum tree, Wax-tree. *Gum resin*, American Gamboge, (Gummi gutta), a drastic cathartic. Other species yield similar products.

2107. VÍTEX, L. Vitex, etc. Verbenaceae.

The Latin name of (a). Aromatic shrubs or trees, some yielding hard and durable timber (Teak of New Zealand, *Lignum vitae* of Queensland). About 75 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

- a. *V. Ágnus-cástus* L. Mediterranean region. Chaste-tree, Abraham's-balm, Hemp-tree, Monk's Pepper-tree; Ger. Abrahamstrauch, Keuschlamm, Mönchspfeffer. *Seeds* aromatic. (b) *V. lignum-vitæ* A. Cunn. is Queensland *Lignum vitæ*.

2108. VÍTIS, L. Grape. Vitaceae.

The ancient Latin name. Climbing woody vines, mostly with tendrils. About 40 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.

- a. *V. aestivalis* Michx. Eastern U. S. Summer Grape, Small Grape. Original among others of Jacques, Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia varieties of cultivated grapes.
- b. *V. cordifolia* Michx. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Frost Grape, Fox Grape, Chicken Grape, Possum Grape, Winter Grape.
- c. *V. Labrusca* L. New England to Georgia, west to Minnesota, also in Japan. Northern Fox Grape, Northern Plum Grape, Wild Grape, Wild Vine. The original of the Isabella, Concord, Catawba and many other varieties. The Delaware Grape is a cross with this and *V. vinifera* L.
- d. *V. rotundifolia* Michx. (*V. vulpina* Torr. & Gr. not. L.). Maryland to Texas and Mexico, also in eastern Asia. Southern Fox Grape, Bullace Grape, Muscadine Grape. The original of the Scuppernong. Less hardy than other American Grapes, but resists phylloxera perfectly.
- e. *V. vinifera* L. Southern Europe to central Asia, widely cult. Wine Grape; European Hot-house or California Grape, including numerous varieties such as Tokay, Muscatel, etc. from which European wines are produced; Ger. Weinrebe, Weinstock; Fr. Vigne. *Fruit* esculent. *Fermented juice* of the ripe fruit, Grape Wine; *Vinum Album*, U. S. P., *Vinum Xericum* Br., *Vinum*, P. G.; Ger. Wein; Fr. Vin. *Dried fruit*, Raisins, *Passulæ*, *Uvæ passæ*; Ger. Rosinen, Zibeben; Fr. Raisins secs. From the seedless variety *V. (minuta* Risso, *V. apyrena* Auct.), the black Corinth or Zante grape, are prepared the "currants" (i. e. Corinthian grapes) of commerce.
- f. *V. vulpina* L. (*V. riparia* Michx., *V. cordifolia* var. *riparia* Gr.). Canada, south to Maryland and Arkansas. River-side Grape, Sweet-scented Grape, Bull Grape, Frost or Winter Grape, Aroyo Grape, Muscadine Grape. Source of the Clinton and Franklin varieties. ■

- 2109. VITTÁRIA**, Sm. *Vittaria*. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Latin, a "band" or "fillet". Ferns with simple linear fronds. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.
- 2110. VOUCAPOÚA**, Aubl. 1775 (*Vuacapua*). **Papilionaceae**.
Syn. *Andira*, Lam. 1783 (Kew); *Geoffræa* (*Geoffroya*), in part. Ornamental trees. About 25 species, mostly of Brazil.
- a. **V. Araróba** (Aguiar) Lyons (*A. Araroba* Ag.). Brazil. *Araroba* or *Arariba* tree, *Angelim Amargoso*, *Angelim amargoso*. The source of Goa powder, called also *Bahia powder*, *Brazil powder*, *Ringworm powder*; *Pulvis goa*, *Po de Araroba*, *Po de Bahia*; Ger. *Goapulver*, *Bahiapulver*. From this is prepared *Chrysarobin*, ***Chrysarobinum***, U. S. P., antiseptic, discutient.
- b. **V. inermis** (Swz.) Lyons (*G. inermis* Swz., *A. inermis* Kunth.). West Indies. *Jamaica Cabbage-tree*, *Partridge-wood*. *Bark*, *Yellow Cabbage-tree bark*, properties of (c).
- c. **V. retúsa** (Poir.) Lyons (*G. retusa* Poir., *A. retusa* Kunth.). Surinam and Cayenne. *Surinam Cabbage-tree*. *Bark*, *Surinam bark*, *Brown Cabbage-tree bark*, *Bark of (b) and (c)* is called *Worm bark*, *Andira*; Ger. *Kohlbaumrinde*, *Wurmrinde*; Fr. *Écorce de geoffrée*; emeto-cathartic, anthelmintic.
- d. **V. vermifuga** O. Kze. (*G. vermifuga* St. Hil., *A. vermifuga* Mart., *A. anthelmintica* Benth.). Brazil. *Seeds* of this and other species, as (e) **V. Aublétii** (Benth.) Lyons (*A. Aubletii* Benth.) and (f) **V. spinulósa** (Mart.) Lyons (*A. spinulosa* Mart. identified with (d) by Index Kew.), *Angelim seeds*, *Angelim dolce*; anthelmintic.
- 2111. VOÝRIA**, Aubl. *Voyria*. **Gentianaceae**.
Herbs, parasitical on old tree-trunks. About 25 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 2112. WALDSTEÍNIA**, Willd. *Waldsteinia*. **Rosaceae**.
Named for Franz Adam von Waldstein, Wartenburg, German botanist, d. 1823. Herbs with aspect of *Fragaria*. Four known species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.
- 2113. WALTHÉRIA**, L. *Waltheria*. **Sterculiaceae**.
Named for Prof. Walther of Leipsic. Herbs or shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S. (a) **W. andica** L. (*W. Americana* Lindl.), is widely distributed in tropical countries, extending to southern U. S., and has been used medicinally; (b) **W. glomeráta** Presl. of tropical America, is called *Matico** and *Yerba del soldado*; hemostatic.
- 2114. WÁREA**, Nutt. (not *Waria*, L.) *Warea*. **Cruciferae**.
Annual herbs. Three species in southern U. S.
- 2115. WASHINGTONIA**, Raf. 1818. Sweet Cicely. **Umbelliferae**.
Named in honor of George Washington. Syn. *Osmorrhiza*, Raf. 1818, *Myrrhis*. Perennial herbs with aromatic, somewhat fleshy clustered roots. About 15 species, eastern Asia and America; 5 in U. S.

- a. **W. Cláytōni** (Michx.) Brit. (*M. Claytoni* Michx., *O. brevistylis* DC.). Canada to N. Carolina and Nebraska. Woolly Sweet Cicely, Hairy Sweet Cicely, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil. See Myrrhis.
- b. **W. longistylis** (Torr.) Brit. (*M. longistylis* Torr., *O. longistylis* DC.). Canada to Alabama and Texas. Smoother Sweet Cicely, Anise-root, Sweet Anise, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil, Cicely-root. Root aromatic, carminative, stomachic.
- 2116. WEDÉLIA**, Jacq. 1760. Niebuhria. **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. G. W. Wedel of Jena, 17th Century. Syn. Niebuhria, Neck. 1790, not DC. 1824 (Kew) nor Scop. 1777. Herbs and undershrubs, mostly littoral. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S. [*Wedelia*, Loeffl. 1758 is a genus of Nyctaginaceae, in Index Kewensis united with *Allionia*, Loeffl. 1758. Heller catalogues one species, and one also of the foregoing.]
- 2117. WHIPPLEA**, Torr. Whipplea. **Saxifragaceae**.
Suffrutescent plants. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.
- 2118. WHITNÉYA**, Gray. Whitneya. **Compositae**.
Named for Josiah D. Whitney of Cal. Geological Survey. Low perennial herb with aspect of *Arnica*. One species, California.
- 2119. WILLUGHBAÉA**, Neck. 1790. Mikania. **Compositae**.
Named for Francis Willoughby, English naturalist, d. 1672. Syn. *Mikania*, Willd. 1804; *Eupatorium*, in part. Herbaceous vines, some shrubs, with small discoid flower-heads. About 150 species, New World; 2 in U. S.
- a. **W. scandens** (L.) Kze. (*E. scandens* L., *M. scandens* Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Climbing Hemp-weed, Climbing Boneset.
- 2120. WISLIZÉNIA**, Engelm. Wislizenia. **Capparidaceae**.
Annual herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 2121. WISSÁDULA**, Medic. Wissadula. **Malvaceae**.
Hoary shrubs. About 8 species, tropical, all but one of New World; 2 in U. S.
- 2122. WITHÁNIA**, Pauquy 1824. Withania. **Solanaceae**.
Syn. *Physaloides*, Moench 1794, not *Physalodes*, Boehm. 1760. Hoary or woolly shrubs. Four species, Mediterranean region and southern Asia.
- a. **W. coágulans** Dun. India. Fruit used as a substitute for rennet in making cheese.
- 2123. WÓLFFIA**, Horkel. Wolffia, Duckmeat. **Lemnaceae**.
Named for N. M. von Wolff, Polish naturalist, d. 1784. Plant consisting of a minute floating thallus. About 12 species; 3 in U. S. The smallest of flowering plants, except the following.

- 2124. WOLFFIELLA**, Hegelm. Wolffiella. **Lemnaceae**.
Latin, diminutive of "Wolffia. Syn. Wolffia, in part. Minute floating plants. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.
- 2125. WOODSIA**, R. Br. Woodsia, Flower-cup Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Named for Joseph Woods, English botanist, d. 1864. Syn. Hypopeltis, in part. Small or medium-sized ferns. About 15 species; 7 in U. S.
- 2126. WOODWÁRDIA**, J. E. Smith. Chain-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Named for Thomas J. Woodward, English botanist, d. 1820. Robust ferns. Six species; 3 in U. S.
- 2127. WRÍGHTIA**, R. Br. Wrightia. **Apocynaceae**.
Named for Dr. William Wright, botanist of Jamaica. Syn. Nerium, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 12 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. See Holarrhena. (a) **W. tinctoria** R. Br. (*N. tinctorium* Roxb.). India. Palay. Ivory-tree. One of the plants yielding indigo.
- 2128. WULFÉNIA**, Jacq. 1781. Wulfenia. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Rev. F. X. Wulfen, botanical author, d. 1804. Syn. Synthyris, Benth. 1846, also Gymnandra, in part. Herbs with dense spikes of pink or purple flowers. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.
- 2129. WYÉTHIA**, Nutt. ♀ Wyethia. **Compositae**.
Named for Nathaniel J. Wyeth, American botanist. Stout low herbs with large heads of mostly yellow flowers. Twelve species, Pacific slope, U. S.
- 2130. XANTHÍSMÁ**, DC. 1836. Xanthisma. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "dyed yellow". Syn. Centauridium, Tor. & Gr. 1840. Annual or biennial herb with showy yellow flowers. One species, Texas.
- 2131. XÁNTHIUM**, L. Clotbur, Cocklebur. **Ambrosiaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of *X. strumarium*, the plants yielding a "yellow" dye. Coarse, rough or spiny monœcious annuals. About 5 species widely distributed; 4 in U. S. (only one indigenous).
- a. **X. spinósum** L. S. America (?) now widely nat. in U. S. and in Old World. Spiny Clotbur, Thorny Clotbur or Cocklebur, Spring Clotbur, Thorny Clotweed or Bur-weed. *Leaves* antiperiodic, reputed a prophylatic against hydrophobia.
- b. **X. strumárium** L. Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Common or Broad Cocklebur, Bur-weed, Buttonbur, Bur Thistle, Small or Lesser Burdock*, Sea Burdock, Clotbur (Clote-bur), Ditch-bur, Dike-bur, Louse-bur, Sheep-bur; Ger. Spitzklette, Kropfklette; Fr. Lampourde, Petit glouteron. *Plant* antisyphilitic, alterative. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil. Similar to this is (c) **X. Canadénse** Mill., Canada to N. Carolina, Nevada and Mexico, American Cocklebur, Sea Cocklebur (Cucklebur), Hedge-hog Bur-weed, Canadian Bur.

2132. XANTHOCEPHALUM, Willd.**Compositae.**

From Greek, "yellow head". Syn. *Gutierrezia*, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads (yellow). About 10 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in southern U. S.

2133. XANTHORRHŌEA, Smith.**Liliaceae.**

From Greek, "yellow exudate". Robust plants, somewhat resembling *Yucca*, with the small flowers in a dense cylindrical spike. About 12 species, Australia.

a. **X. arborea** R. Br. Australia. Black-boy tree. *Resinous exudate*, Black-boy gum, red, like dragon's blood.

b. **X. hastilis** R. Br. Australia, Grass Gum-tree, Grass-tree, Yellow-gum tree. *Fragrant yellow resinous exudate*, Botany-bay resin, Acaroid resin or gum, antispasmodic, carminative.

2134. XANTHORRHIZA, L. Her. (*Zanthorrhiza*). **Ranunculaceae.**

From Greek, "yellow root". Low shrubby perennial with yellow wood. One species, viz. (a) **X. apifolia** L'Her. (*X. simplicissima* Marsh.). New York to Florida. Shrub Yellow-root, Parsley-leaved Yellowwort, Yellow-wood. *Rhizome and root*, bitter, tonic.

2135. XANTHOSŌMA, Schott.

Blue Eddoes.

Araceae.

From Greek, "yellow body". Herbs from a tuberous or thickened root-stock. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. (a) **X. sagittifolium** Schott. West Indies to southern Florida. Tannier (Tanier), Blue or Nut Eddoes. *Tubers* farinaceous, esculent, resembling Taro.

2136 XANTHŌXYLUM, L. 1753. (*Zanthoxylum*). **Rutaceae.**

From Greek, "yellow wood". Syn. *Zanthoxylon*, Walt., *Fagara*, L. 1759., *Pterota*, P. Br. 1756; *Fagarastrum*, in part. Trees or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves. About 110 species, temperate and warm regions; 6 in U. S.

a. **X. alatum** Roxb. of India, and (b) **X. piperitum** DC. of Japan (Japanese Pepper), produce pungently aromatic fruits used as condiments.

c. **X. Americanum** Mill. (*X. fraxineum* Willd.). Canada, south to Virginia and Missouri. Prickly Ash, Northern Prickly Ash, Angelica-tree, Pellitory bark, Suter-berry, Toothache-tree, Toothache-bush, Yellow-wood; Ger. Zahnwehrinde, Zahnwehholz; Fr. Clavaler, Frêne epineux. *Bark* of this and of (e); *Xanthoxylum*, U. S. P., pungent, sialagogue, alterative, emmenagogue. *Berries* used to flavor beer, etc.

d. **X. Capense** Harv. (*Fagarastrum Capense* G. Don). South Africa. Wild Cardamom. *Fruit* aromatic, carminative.

e. **X. Cláva-Hérculis** L. (*X. Carolinianum* Lam.). Southeastern U. S. Southern Prickly Ash, Sea Ash, Hercules'-club, Yellow-Hercules, Pepper-wood, Wild Orange*, Yellow Prickly Ash, Yellow-wood, Prickly or West Indian Yellow-wood, German and French synonyms and properties of (c). This plant has been popularly confounded with 170 (f) q. v.

- f. **X. Fagara** (L.) Sarg. (*X. Pterota* H. B. K., *X. Pterotum* St. Lag., *P. Fagara* Crantz). Tropical America to southern U. S. Bastard Ironwood, Wild Lime, Savin*. The South American (g) **X. Narangilo** Griseb. is said to be sudorific, sialagogue and diuretic, like *Jaborandi*.

2137. XEROPHYLLUM, Michx. Turkey-beard. **Melanthaceae**.
From Greek, "dry leaf". Tall perennial herbs with ample terminal racemes of white flowers. Three species, all of U. S.

2138. XIMÉNIA, L. Tallow-nut, etc. **Olacaceae**.
Named for Francisco Ximenes, Spanish naturalist, 17th Century. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

- a. **X. Americana** L. (*X. inermis* L., *X. spinosa* Salisb.). West Indies, Florida and Mexico. Tallow-nut, Wild Olive, called in Florida Hog Plum and Wild Lime, in West Indies Mountain or Seaside Plum, False Sandalwood, in Mexico Alvarillo del campo. Fruit edible. Flowers and wood fragrant.

2139. XOLÍSMA, Raf. 1819. Privet Andromeda. **Ericaceae**.
Syn. *Lyonia*, Nutt. 1818, not Raf. 1808, nor Ell. 1817; *Andromeda*, *Vaccinium*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 10 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.

- a. **X. ligustrina** (L.) Brit. (*V. ligustrinum* L., *A. ligustrina* Muhl., *L. ligustrina* DC.). Canada and eastern U. S. Privet Andromeda, Lyon's Andromeda?, Seedy Buck-berry, White Alder, White-bush, White Pepper.

2140. XYLOPÍCRUM, P. Br. 1756. Bitter-wood. **Anonaceae**.
From Greek, "bitter wood". Syn. *Xylopia*, L. 1759; *Habzelia*, Unona, *Uvaria*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 35 species, tropical regions, mostly of New World.

- a. **X. Aethiopicum** (Rich.) Lyons (*Xylopia Aethiopica* Rich., *H. Aethiopica* A. DC.). Western Africa. Fruit, African, Guinea or Negro Pepper, *Piper aethiopicum* of old writers. Several South American species also yield aromatic fruits used as condiments. (b) **X. glabra** L. is the Bitter-wood of the West Indies.

2141. XYLORRHÍZA, Nutt. Xylorrhiza. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "wood root". Syn. *Aster*, in part. Herbs resembling *Aster*. Seven species in western U. S.

2142. XÝRIS, L. Yellow-eyed Grass, etc. **Xyridaceae**.
Greek name of a species of *Iris*, "sharp". Scapose plants mostly with two-ranked equitant leaves and yellow flowers. About 40 species; 19 in U. S.

- a. **X. Caroliniána** Walt. (*X. Jupicai* Michx., *P. elata* Chapm.). Atlantic and Gulf States. Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass. Leaves and roots used in cutaneous diseases, as are those of (b) **X. indica** L., in India; (c) **X. Americana** Aubl., in Guiana and the related (d) **Abolboda Brasiliénsis** Kunth (*X. vaginata* Spreng.), in Brazil.

2143. YEATÉSIA, Gray. (*Gatesia*). *Yeatesia*. **Acanthaceae**.
One species in western U. S.

2144. YÚCCA, L. Adam's-needle, etc. **Liliaceae**.
The vernacular name (San Domingo). Robust, even arborescent plants, the showy white flowers in an ample panicle. About 16 species, N. America; 15 in southern U. S. *Leaves* of several species yield a fiber called dagger-fiber. The *stems* of some species are used by the Mexicans as a substitute for soap, called by them Amole.

a. **Y. aloifolia** L. Southeastern U. S. Spanish-dagger, Dagger-plant, Spanish-bayonet, Adam's-needle-and-thread, Eve's-thread. *Fruit* succulent, edible, locally called *banana*.

b. **Y. arborescens** (Torr.) Trelease. Mohave desert. A tree sometimes 40 feet high. Joshua tree. *Seeds* used for food by aborigines.

c. **Y. baccata** Torr. Texas to California and Mexico. Spanish-bayonet, Mexican Banana, Soap-plant. *Fruit* edible. *Leaves* yield Tambigo fiber.

d. **Y. gloriósa** L. (*Y. integerrima* Stokes). Southeastern U. S. Glorious Yucca, Dwarf Palmetto*, Mound Lily. Still more ornamental is (e) **Y. macrocarpa** Coville, Texas to New Mexico and Mexico.

f. **Y. filamentosa** L. Southeastern U. S. and cult. in gardens. Adam's-needle, Adam's-needle-and-thread, Eve's-thread, Thread-and-needle, Eve's-darning-needle, Bear's-thread, Bear-grass, Silk-grass.

2145. ZÁMIA, L. Florida Arrow-root. **Cycadaceae**.
From Latin, "fir cone". Plants with palm-like foliage and a short thick caudex, often wholly subterranean. About 30 species, tropical N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **Z. integrifolia** Jacq. Florida and West Indies, called in Florida Coontie (Coontie, Koontee), in Jamaica Wild Sago. *Starch* from the tuber-like caudex, Florida Arrowroot. A similar product is obtained in the West Indies from other species.

2146. ZANNICHÉLLIA, L. *Zannichellia*. **Naidaceae**.
Named for J. H. Zannichelli, Italian botanist, d. 1729. Obscure water-weeds. About 3 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

2147. ZANTEDÉSCHIA, Spreng. 1826, not Koch 1854. **Araceae**.
Named for Francesco Zantedeschi, Italian botanist, 19th Century. Syn. *Richardia*, Kunth. not L.; *Calla*, in part. Marsh herbs from thickened rhizomes. About 5 species, southern Africa.

a. **Z. Aethiopica** (L.) Spreng. (*C. Aethiopica* L., *R. Africana* Kunth (Kew), *C. ambigua* Salisb.). South Africa, cult. as a house plant. *Calla*, *Calla Lily*†, Trumpet Lily, African Lily, Ethiopian Lily, Lily-of-the-Nile. *Plant* acrid, like Indian Turnip.

- 2148. ZÉA, L.** Maize, Indian Corn. **Gramineae.**
Greek name of a grain used for fodder. A robust grass.
One species, New World (U. S.)

a. **Z. Máys L.** Probably originated in S. America, now universally cult. Maize, Indian Corn, Mealies (Australia, S. Africa), Guinea Wheat, Turkey Corn*, Turkey Wheat; Ger. Mais; Fr. Mais. The numerous varieties are arranged by Dr. Sturtevant under six sub-species, viz: 1 **Z. tunicata**, Pod Corns, in which each kernel is enclosed in an individual husk; 2 **Z. evérta**, Pop Corns, including 25 varieties; 3 **Z. indurata**, Flint Corns, 69 varieties; 4 **Z. indentata**, Dent Corns, 323 varieties; 5 **Z. amylacea**, Soft Corns, 27 varieties and 6 **Z. Zaccarata**, Sweet Corns, with shriveled kernels, 63 varieties. *Styles and stigmas* Corn-silk; *Zea*; U. S. P., *Stigmata mayidis*; Ger. Maispistille; Fr. Filament de mais, diuretic. *Unripe grain*, source of Corn Starch, *Amylum mayidis*. *Ripe grain* supplies food for man and animals. *Stalks* used as fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.

- 2149. ZENÓBIA, D. Don.** Zenobia. **Ericaceae.**
Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. Two species in U. S.

- 2150. ZEPHYRÁNTHEs, Herb.** Swamp Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "wind flower". Syn. *Amaryllis*, *Atamasco*, *Habranthus*, in part. Lily-like bulbous plants with one-flowered escapes. About 30 species, New World; 5 in U. S.

a. **Z. Atamásco (L.) Herb.** (Am. *Atamasco* L., At. *Atamasco* Greene). Southeastern U. S. *Atamasco* Lily, *Daffodil* Lily, *Easter Lily**, *Fairy Lily*, *Swamp Lily*, *Stagger-grass*.

- 2151. ZEXMÉNIA, Llave & Lex.** *Zexmenia*. **Compositae.**
Transliteration of *Ximenesia* (*Ximenezia*). Shrubs. About 35 species, mostly Mexican; 3 in U. S. (Mexican border).

- 2152. ZÍNGIBER, Adans. (Zinziber).** Ginger. **Zingiberaceae.**
Latin, from ancient Greek name. Syn. *Amomum*, *Cassumunar*, in part. Canna-like plants from tuberous rootstocks. About 25 species, India to Oceanica.

a. **Z. Cassumúnar Roxb. (C. Roxburghii Colla).** India. Source of *Cassumunar* Ginger or *Bengal root*.

b. **Z. Zíngiber (L.) Rusby. (Z. officinale Rosc. (Kew), A. Zingiber L.).** Tropical Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Ginger plant. *Rhizome*, Ginger; **Zíngiber**, U. S. P., Br., *Rhizoma Zingiberis*, P. G.; Ger. Ingwer, Ingber; Fr. Gingembre (Codex); Sp. Zengibre. Commercial varieties are *Jamaica* and *African* ginger, black or "coated" and white or "scraped" ginger. The branched rhizomes are known as "hands" or "races". Stimulant, carminative, anodyne, derivative; largely used as a condiment. Young rhizomes used for preserves in China and West Indies.

c. **Z. Zerúmbet (L.) Roscoe (A. Zerumbet L.).** Java. Source of *Zerumbet root*.

- 2153. ZIZANIA**, L. Indian Rice, Wild Rice. **Gramineae**.
Ancient Greek name of Darnel. An aquatic grass. One species, *N. America* (U. S.). (a) **Z. aquatica** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Rice, Indian Rice, Canada Rice, water Rice, Water Oats, Reed. *Seeds* a favorite food of water-fowl, formerly collected for food by Indians.
- 2154. ZIZIA**, Koch. Zizia, Alexanders, etc. **Umbelliferae**.
Named for I. B. Ziz, Rhenish botanist. Syn. *Smyrnium*, *Thaspium*, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. Three species, all of U. S.
- a. **Z. aurea** (L.) Koch (*S. aureum* L., *T. aureum* var. *apterum* Gray). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Dakota. Early or Golden Meadow-parsnip, Golden Alexanders, Wild Parsley.
- 2155. ZIZYPHUS**, L. Jujube, Lotus-tree. **Rhamnaceae**.
The ancient Greek name of (c). Syn. *Jujuba*, Burm. Thorny shrubs or trees. About 65 species, mostly of tropical Asia and America; 3 in U. S.
- a. **Z. Jujuba** Lam. China to Australia and tropical Africa. Chinese Date. *Fruit* esculent. *Leaves* food for the Tussock silk-worm.
- b. **Z. Lótus** Lam. Mediterranean region. Lotus-tree, Lote-tree, Lote-bush. *Fruit*, Italian Jujubes; esculent, but inferior to that of (c); believed by some to be the food of the Lotophagi.
- c. **Z. satíva** Gaertn. (*Z. vulgaris* Lam.). Mediterranean region Jujube tree; Ger. Judendorn; Fr. Jujubier (Codex). *Fruit*, French Jujubes, *Fructus* v. *Bacae jujubae*, *Jujubae gallicae* v. *magnae*; Ger. Jujuben, Brustbeeren; Sp. Azufaytas; esculent, demulcent, used in coughs. Other species also yield edible fruits as (d) **Z. Joazeiro** Mart. and (e) **Z. Mistal** Griseb., of S. America; (f) **Z. rugósa** Lam., of India and (g) **Z. Sinén-sis** Lam., of China and Japan.
- b. **Z. Spina-Christi** Willd. (*Z. Africana* Mill.). Northern Africa and southwest Asia. Christ's Thorn, Nebbuk tree. A hedge plant. Possibly the thorn from which our Savior's "crown" was plaited. See *Paliurus*.
- 2156. ZONANTHEMIS**, Greene. *Zonanthemis*. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Hemizonia*, in part. Two species in U. S.
- 2157. ZÓRNIA**, Gmel. *Zornia*. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for Johann Zorn, German apothecary. Herbs with digitately bifoliate or quadrifoliate leaves. About 12 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 2158. ZOSTÉRA**, L. Eel-grass, etc. **Naidaceae**.
From Greek, girdle, alluding to the ribbon-like leaves. Syn. *Alga*, in part. Marine herbs with grass-like leaves. About 6 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.

- a. **Z. marina** L. (*A. marina* Lam., *Z. maritima* Gaertn.). Coasts of Europe, Asia and N. America. Eel-grass, Grass-weed, Grass-wrack, Sea-grass, Sea-wrack* Barnacle-grass, Bellware, Sweet-grass, Tiresome-weed, Turtle-grass, Widgeon-grass, Wrack-grass. The *dried plant*, Sea-hay, Sea Sedge, *Alva marina*, used as bedding for horses, etc.

2159. ZYGADÉNUS, Michx. Soap-plant, etc. **Melanthaceae**. From Greek, "yoke gland". Syn. *Amianthium*, *Melanthium*, in part. Perennial herbs, the numerous white or whitish flowers in a terminal panicle. About 10 species, one in Siberia, the rest in N. America; 9 in U. S.

- a. **Z. elegans** Pursh (*Z. glaucus* Nutt.). British America, south to New York and N. Mexico. Glaucous *Zygadenus*?, called also Alkali-grass; (b) **Z. Fremónti** Torr, California, is called Soap-plant.

- c. **Z. venenósus** S. Wats. British Columbia to S. Dakota and California. Poisonous *Zygadenus*?, Death Camass, Hog Potato.

2160. ZYGOPHYLLUM, Bean Caper, etc. **Zygophyllaceae**. From Greek, "yoke leaf". Low shrubs, often spinescent. About 60 species, Old World and Australia. (a) **Z. Fabágo** L. Levant. Bean Caper. *Flower buds* used as capers.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

Athens.....	Violet.
Canada.....	Sugar Maple.
Egypt.....	Lotus.
England.....	Rose.
France.....	Fleur de lis.
Germany... ..	Corn-flower.
Ireland.....	Shamrock.
Italy.....	Lily.
Prussia.....	Linden.
Saxony.....	Mignonette.
Scotland.....	Thistle.
Spain.....	Pomegranate.
Wales.....	Leek.

For the United States Golden-rod is proposed, although some favor the Trailing Arbutus.

STATE FLOWERS.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

(NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.)

- 2. a. Insert synonym Mast tree.
- 2. f. For *A. Picea* (L.) Lyons, read *A. Picea* (L.) Lind.
- 45. For Cichoreaceae, read Cichoriaceae.
- 75. Insert, see *Wedelia*.
- 81. For *Alophila*, read *Alophia* (bis) and insert, From Greek, "without crest".
- 82. a. For *A. Galangal*, read *A. Galanga*.
- 84. a. For *Balantium*, read *Dicksonia*.
- 101. b. For *A. Cardamomum* L., read *A. Cardamom* L. (*A. Cardamomum* Koen., not White.)
- 223. a. For New Zeland, read New Zealand.
- 263. f. For Bar-marigold, read Bur Marigold.
- 321. a. Insert as synonym *C. floripendia* Comm., probably an older name.
- 330. a. For *B. gummifera* L., read *B. Simaruba* (L.) Sarg. (*Pistacia Simaruba* L.).
- 374. c. Read 374. d
- 414. b. Read *C. ficifolia* (Lam.) Cogn. (*B. ficifolia* Lam.). In-

GENERAL INDEX.

NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.

Botanical names must be looked for in their alphabetical place in the body of the work. If not found there, look in the index for the genus name which will be marked with an Asterisk (*) and see whether the name does not occur elsewhere as a synonym. Thus failing to find *Atropa physalodes* L. under *Atropa*, No. 219, look for *Atropa* in the index, where there will be found references to 1274 and 1579. Under the latter you will find the name sought given as a synonym of *Physalodes physalodes* (L.) Brit., known popularly as Apple of Peru or Peruvian Bluebell.

Where the common name consists of a noun and adjective look always for the noun, if that is properly a plant name, as Lily or Rose. Otherwise you will find the name treated as a compound word, e. g. Meadow-sweet, Old-man, to be looked for in their alphabetical place in the index.

Remember in this connection that all such names as *Calisaya* bark, Spruce gum, Persian berries are treated as compound words; do not look for Bark, Gum, Berries, but for *Calisaya*, Spruce, Persian.

Where the same popular name is applied to several species, that which it most commonly designates is placed first, and where the application of the name is unusual, the fact is indicated by affixing to the reference a dagger (†).

In the case of common genera such as Oak, Maple, Ash, a general reference only is given to the genus in question, under which the species sought can then be readily found. Thus, to find Sugar Maple, look for Maple (species). The reference is to 16, under which you will find that the name is applied especially to *Acer Saccharum* Marsh., but also to *A. Negundo* L. and to *A. nigrum* Michx., the last distinguished, however, as Black Sugar Maple. *If you fail to find a name in the index.* turn always to the body of the work, and see whether the name is not given there in its alphabetical place as a genus name.

German, French and Latin names are to be looked for in the index, the noun usually standing first. Pharmacopoeial names are not given in the index when they coincide with the botanical

(generic) name, as there will be no difficulty in finding them. The aim has been to include in the index all that is necessary to its practical completeness, without extending it to inordinate proportions.

* Generic name used as a synonym.

† Name more properly applied to some other plant, or else a misnomer.

Names in *Italics* are synonyms not included in the body of the work.

Names in small capitals are English equivalents of generic names.

- Aaron (Aron) 189. a
 Aaron's-beard 583. b, 629. a, 1792. a
 Aaron's-rod 1824. c, 1869. b, 2090. b
 Abaca (Abaka) 1367. e
 Abdalavi 613. a
 *Abies 419, 1138. 1587, 2046
 Abele (Abel, Abbey) 1652. a
 *Abelmoschus 1603. a, c
 *Aberia 2079
 *Aberia 701
 Abilla 829, under (a)
 Abo (Aboli) 1133. a
Abolboda 2142. d
 Abraham's-balm 2107. a
 Abrahamstrauch 2107. a
 Abricotier 1668. c
 Abro sol 963. a
 Abrotanum 187. a
 Abscess-root 1634. c
 Absintue, grande 187. b
 Absintue petite 187. o
 *Absinthium 187.
 Absinthium Alpinum 187. b
 Absinthium, U. S. P. 187. b
 Abutua 475. a
 Absus 396. a
 Acacia 7, 64, 1664
 Acacia, Bastard 1738. a
 Acacia, False 1738. a
 Acacia, Rose 1738. b, c
 Acacia, Three-thorned 895. b
 Acacia U. S. P. 7. k, etc.
 Acajou à pommes 114. a
 Acajou-nut 1829. a
 Acanthe fausse 982. b
 Acantho-mastich 215. a
 Acaroid resin 2133. b
 Acazie, Falsche 1738. a
 *Acerates 120, 908
 *Acetosa 1480, 1753
 *Acetosella 1753
 Ach-root 1359. a
 Ache 158. a, b
 †Ache 1711. k
 Ache céleri 158. a
 Ache des chiens 51. a
 Ache des montagnes 1190. a
 Achiras 369. a
 *Achyranthes 508
 †Achyranthes 86
 *Achyropanpus 1803
 *Achras 682
 *Achras 1228, 1334
 Achelei 166. b
 Ackersalat 2078. a
 Ackerspergel 1884. a
 *Acmella 1893
 Aconit feroce 25. e
 Aconit Napel 25. i
 Aconite 25. esp. i
 Aconite, Winter 759. a
 Aconitum U. S. P. 25. i
 Acore odorant, ou vraie 26. a
 Acorn 1704. q
 Acorn, Duck 1391. a
 *Acrocomia 529. a
 *Acrostichum 712
 *Actaea 497
 Actaea radix 497. a
 Actée à grappes 497. a
 *Actinella 1589
 *Actinocarpus 643
 *Actinomeris 2692
 Acupa 1029. a
 Adam-and-Eve 159. a
 Adam's-flannel 2090. b
 Adam's-needle 2144. f
 Adam's-needle-and-thread 2144. a, f
 Adam's-needles 1796. a
 Adder's-grass 1445
 Adder's-leaf 785. b
 Adder's-meat 83. b, 1956. a
 Adder's-mouth 21
 Adder's-root 189. a
 Adder's-spear 1445
 Adder's-tongue 785, 1445
 †Adder's-tongue 1762 1814. a
 Adder's-wort 731. a, 1641. e
 Adiantum aureum 1649. a
 *Adnaria 873
 Adonis-flower 44. b
 *Adonium 1370
 Adrus 635. a
 *Aerobion 136
 Aeschenwurz 673. a
 *Aeschriou 1590
 *Aethulia 1812
 Affenbrod 32. a
 Affidil 1385. a
 Afterbirth-weed 1928. a
 Afternoon-ladies 1335. a
 Agallocha 813. a
 *Agallochum 165
 Agal-wood 165. a
 Agar-agar 793, 877, 1889. b
 Agaric blanc officinal 1644. d
 Agaric, Bug or Fly 90. a
 Agaric, Larch 1644. d
 Agaric, Male 1644. d
 Agaric, mouche 90. a
 Agaric, Oak 1644. a
 Agaric, Purging 1644. d
 Agaric, Surgeon's 1644. a
 Agaric, White 1644. d
 *Agaricus 90, 1278
 *Agassizia 855, 865
 *Agathotes 1933
 *Agati 1838
 Agave, Virginian 56. d
 Ageratum 57. a
 Aggur 165. a
 Agnus scythicus 492. a
 Agouman 1588. b
 AGRIMONY 59
 Agrimony, Bastard 802. c
 Agrimony, Dutch 802. c
 Agrimony, Hemp 802. c
 Agrimony, Water 263. f, i, 802. c
 †Agrimony, Wild 1658. a
 Agriot 1668. g
 Agripaume 1165. a
 *Agrostemma 1236
 Agstein 1600. a
 Ague bark 1681. a
 Ague-grass 68. a
 Ague-root 68. a
 Ague-tree 1788. a
 Agur-weed 82. i, 882. f
 Ahuaca 1546. c
 Aigrimoine 59. a
 Ail 76. e
 Ailantus 62
 Aipi 1276. c
 Airi-plant 321. a
 Airelle myrtille 2075. a
 Arif 863
 Aise-weed 48. a
 Ait-skeeters 135. a
 Ait-n (Aitnach) 1099. b
 Aits 221. a
 Ajava 1690. a
 Ajenjos 187. b
 Ajonc 2056. a
 Ajowan (Ajowan) 1690. a
 Ajuapar 1029. a
 Ak 354. a
 Akazga 1923. h
 *Akea (Akeasia) 272
 Akee tree 272. a
 Al tree 1359. a
 Alamo (Texas) 1652. c
 Alant 1062. a
 *Alaternus 1721. a
 Alcantara (Alkhanna) 1148. a
 *Alcea 87
 Alcea aegyptiaca 1003. a
 Alchemille 65. b
 Alcornoco 296. a
 Alcornoque 66. a, 296. a, 334. a
 Alcornoque, European 1704. a
 *Aldama 1811
 Aldbrece 1732. e
 ALDER (Ailer) 79
 Alder, Berry 1721. g
 Alder, Black 1053. h
 †Alder, Black 1721. g, 2095. k
 Alder, Dwarf 840. a, 1721. c
 Alder, False 1053. h
 Alder, Spiked 518. a
 †Alder, Spotted 944. a
 Alder, Striped 1053. h
 †Alder, Striped 944. a
 Alder Tag. 79. b
 †Alder, Tag 261. h
 Alder, White 2139. a, 1053. h

- Alder, Wild 48. a
 Alder, Witch 840. a
 Alderine 1771. e
 Alecost (Al-coast) 482. a
 Alehoof 894. a
 Alerce 349. a
 Alerse 1192. a
 Alétris farineux 68. a
 *Aleurites 606
 Alexander, Stinking 1831. f
 Alexander's-foot 115. b
 Alexanders 1866. a
 Alexanders, Golden 1979. a,
 2154. a
 Alexanders, Purple 1979. a
 Alfalfa 1291. d
 Alfilaria 777. a
 *Alga 2158
 Algaroba 1664. a
 *Algarobia 1664
 Algarobilla bark 1664. b
 †Algarroba 1036. a
 Algarroba de Valencia 432. a
 Aligopane (Alicompane)
 162. a
 Alisander (Alshinder) 1866. a
 Alisier 1875. c
 *Alisma 727, 1762
 Alison, White 167. a
 Alk 1605. e
 Alkali-grass 2159. a
 ALKANET 124
 Alkanet, American 1214 b
 Alkanet, Bastard 1214. a
 Alkanet, Dyer's 73. a
 Alkanna (spuria) 73. a
 Alkannawurzel 73. a
 Alk(enge coqueret 1578. a
 *Alkekenji 1578
 Alk-bone 83. b
 All-good 464. d
 All-heal 1328. b, 2077. c
 All-heal, Clown's 1900. a
 All-seed 1637. a, 1641. d
 Alleghany-fringe (vine)
 42. a
 Alleluia 881. a, 1475. a
 Allermannsharnisch 76. i,
 891. b
 Allerman's-root 76. i
 Alliaire commune 74. a
 Alliacompane 1062. a
 Alligator-Apple 140. c
 Alligator-bonnet 1420. e
 Alligator-tree 1210. b
 *Allionia 2116
 Allison, Sweet 1112. a
 *Allium 1366
 Allium, U. S. P. 76. e
 Allolida 1475. a
 Allom (Alme, Aum) 2058. d
 Allspice 1594. b
 Allspice, Carolina 332. b
 †Allspice, Florida 332. b
 Allspice, Wild 250. a
 *Almond 111. a
 Almond, Earth 635. b
 Almond, Country 322. c
 Almond, Cutting 1513. b
 Almond, Ground 645. b
 Almond, Java 365. a
 Almond, Malabar 322. c
 Almond, Wild 298. a
 Alnug 1776. a
 Aloe, American 56. a
 Aloe Barbadosense 80. m
 Aloe Capense 80. b
 Aloe, False 56, esp. d
 Aloe Sucotrin 80. j
 Aloe-root 68. a
 Aloe-wood 165. a
 ALOES, varieties 80
 Aloès du Cap, etc. 80. b, etc
 Aloes, of Scripture 165. a
 *Aloexylum 165
 Alophia (not Alophila) 81
 *Aloysia 1209
 Alpenrose, Sibirische 1728. b
 Alphabet-plant 1893. b
 *Alpinia 742
 Aipist 1559. b
 A raunwurzel 1274. a
 Alsei 187. b
 *Alsiidium 1889
 Alsike 2032. h
 Alstonia bark 85. a
 Althaea, Shrubby 1003. h
 Althée 87. a
 Alum-bloom 883. a
 Alum-root 1000, 883. a
 Aluyn 187. b
 Alva marina 2158. a
 Alvarillo del campo 2138. a
 Alveloz milk 803. e
 *Alyssum 1112
 Alyssum, Sweet 1112. a
 Alyssum, Yellow 89. a
 Amadou 1644. d
 Amandes amères 111. a
 Amandes de terre 635. b
 Amandes douces 111. a
 Amandier 111. a
 Amara-dulcis 1867. j
 Amara-i herba 1456. c
 Amaranth 91
 *Amaranthus 24
 *Amaryllis 2150
 Ambarce 1003. b
 Amber 1043. b, 1210. b
 Amber (Ambra) 1600. a
 Amberkraut 1973. c
 Amber-seed 1003. a
 *Amblygyne 91
 Ambra liquida 1210. b
 Ambre jaune 1600. a
 Ambrette (Ambretta) 1003. a
 Ambroise de Mexique 464. b
 *Ambrosia 854
 Ambrosia 464. b
 Ambrose 464. e
 Ambrose (Ambroise) 1973. f
 *Amellus 488, 770
 American-joy 1514. a
 *Amianthium 479, 2159
 *Ammannia 1745
 *Ammi 1686, 1690
 Ammi officinal 1690. a
 *Ammobium 968. d
 Ammoniac, African 828. i
 Ammoniac plant 697. a
 Ammoniak-zummi 697. a
 Amogeton 164
 Amole 471. a, 2144. c, etc
 Amome en grappes 101. b
 Amomi semen (fructus)
 1594. b
 *Amomis 1594
 *Amomum 619, 742, 2152
 *Ampelopsis 1514
 *Ampelosycios 106
 *Amphicarpa 823
 Amy-root 160. b
 Amygdala 111. a
 Amylum Manihot 1276. b
 Amylum marantae 1277. a
 *Amyris 550, 1042, 1666
 Anacahuita 2085. b
 *Anacalais 1818
 Anacardien, Westindische
 114. a
 *Anacardium 1829
 *Anacharis 1566
 Ananas 119. a
 *Ananassa 119
 *Ananth-rix 196
 Anagua 734
 *Anchusa 73
 Anchusa, American 1214. b
 *Ancistrocarphus 1926
 *Ancistrum 8
 Anda (Andicus) 1095
 Anda Assu 1095. a
 *Andira 827, 2110
 Andira (bark) 2110. b, c
 Andiroba tree 378. a
 Andorn, Schwarzer 230. a
 Andorn, Weisses 1281. a
 Andornkraut 1281. a
 *Andromeda 397, 454, 1189,
 1477, 1576, 1592, 2139,
 2149
 Andromeda, Lyons' 2139. a
 Andromeda, Privet 2139. a
 *Andropogon 1876
 *Androsacum 1043
 Andurion 802. c
 *Anelasma 5
 ANEMONE, species 133
 *Anemone 881, 1693, 1940
 Anemone des bois 133. g
 Anemone, Meadow-rue
 1940. a
 Anemone, Prairie 1693. a
 Anemone pulsatille 1693. b
 Anemone sylvie 133. g
 *Anemonella 1940
 *Anemonopsis 1023
 *Anemopsis 1623
 Anet 134. a
 Anethi fructus 134. a
 *Anethum 839
 Anethum ursinum 1323. a
 Anette 134. a
 Aneys (Anny) 1595. a
 ANGELICA, species 135
 *Angelica 530, 828
 Angelica, Sweet 1378. a
 Angelica tree 170. f, 2136. e
 Angelico 1183. a
 Angélique officinale 135. a
 Angélique amargosa 2110. a
 Angélique douce 2110. d, e, f
 Angélique seeds 2110. d, e, f
 Angélique amarzogo 2110. a
 Angélique-eyes 1022. a, 2094. d
 Angleberry 1141. d
 Angle-pod 2101
 Angola-weed 1739. b
 *Angostura 621
 Angostura, Brazilian 789. a
 Angostura, False 1923. d
 Angostura 621. a
 Angostura vraie 621. a
 *Anhalonium 1224
 Anil 1059. a
 Anime, Gum 2086. a
 Anis (Anis vert) 1595. a
 Anis étoilé 1055. d
 Anis, Indischer 1055. d
 †Anise 1112. a
 Anise, Chinese 1055. d

- Anise, Common 1595. a
 Anise, of Scripture 184. a
 Anise, Pickaway 1681. a
 Anise, Sacred 1053. c
 Anise, Star 1055
 Anise, Sweet 2115. b
 Anise-root 539. a, 2115. b
 Anise-tree 1065
 Aniseed 1595. a
 Anisi fructus (semen) 1595. a
 *Anisocarpus 1259
 Anissamen 1593. a
 *Anisum 1595
 Anisum stellatum 1055. d
 Ankerwurz 73. a
 Annatto (Annota) 266. a
 *Annesia 345
 Annyle 15. 45. a
 *Anona (Annona) 198, 1352
 *Anoplangth 1974
 Anserine 1658. a
 Anserine puante 464. i
 Anserine sauvage 464. a
 Anserine vermifuge 464. c
 *Antennaria 121, 1164
 *Anthemis 115. b
 Anthos, folia 1744. a
 Anthophylli 796. a
 *Anthrostyldium 232. i
 Anti-gopher plant 813. g
 Antumony, Vegetable 862. i
 Antirrhini herba 1205. a
 *Antirrhinum 629, 740, 1205, 1287
 Antiscorbuticus cortex 706. a
 Ant's-wood 1849. c
 Ant's-wood 326
 *Anychia 1506
 Anzeroot 1530. a
 Apalachenthee 1053. k
 Apalachinis folia 1053. k
 *Apargia 1163
 *Aphalus 268
 *Aphanes 65. a
 *Aphora 692
 *Aphyllon 1459, 1974
 Apii fructus 158. a
 Apii hortensis semen 1552. a
 Apio silvestro 158. a
 Apio 158. b
 *Apium 156, 1552, 1886
 Apium hortense 154. b
 *Aplopappus 10, 485, 489, 766, 770, 957, 1074, 1076, 1257, 1443, 1661, 1697, 1911
 *Aplotaxis 191
 APPLE, species 1269
 Apple, Adam's 1357. b, 1944. b
 Apple, Balsam 1347. a
 Apple, Beef 1819. d
 Apple, Bitter 505. b
 Apple, Buffalo 208. b
 Apple, Bull 1849. d
 Apple, Carthaginian 1694. a
 Apple, Chess 1875. c
 Apple, Devil's 1274. a, 1625. a
 Apple, Earth 908. b
 Apple, Egg. 1847. k
 Apple, Elephant 826. a
 Apple, Garnet 1694. a
 *Apple, Golden 47. a, 1898. b
 Apple, Hen 1875. c
 Apple, Hog 1625. a
 Apple, Honeysuckle 225. a
 Apple, Indian 1625. a
 Apple, Jews 1867. k
 Apple, Kei (Kai) 701. a
 Apple, Love 1239. a
 Apple, Mad 1867. k
 Apple, Malay 1086. b
 Apple, Mammee 1273. a
 Apple, Mandrake, 1274. a
 Apple, Marmalade 1228. a
 Apple, May 225. a, 1626. a
 Apple, Monkey 523. a
 Apple, Mountain 1083. b
 Apple, Osage 2011. a
 Apple, Paradise 1239. a
 Apple, Prairie 208. o, 1679. b
 Apple, Punic 1694. a
 Apple, Rose 1084. a
 Apple, Seven-year 180. b
 Apple, Sorb 1875. e
 Apple, Swamp 225. a
 Apple, Tahiti 1898. a
 Apple, Thorn 592. g
 Apple, Vegetable 613. a
 Apple, Vi 1898. a
 Apple, Vine 614. b
 Apple, White 167. a
 Apple, Wild 1474
 Apple, Wood 826. a
 Apple-of-Cain 172. b
 Apple-of-Peru 649. b, c, 1579. a
 Apple-of-Sodom 1867. a, i
 Apple-pie 187. s, 755. a
 Apple-riennie 187. a, 1285. a
 Apple-root 803. a
 Apples of Hesperides 628. a
 Apogeton 164
 *Apogon 1835
 April-fool 1693. a
 Apricose 1668. c
 Apricot 1668. c, d
 Apricot, South American 1273. a
 Apyum 1552. a
 Aquacata 1546. c
 Ar-nut 569. a
 Ar-nut, Swine 1900. a
 *Arabis 374, 1860, 1908
 Arabisches Gummi 7. k, etc
 Arach (Areche) 218. f
 *Aralia 1493
 Aralie à tige nue 170. c
 Aralie, dornige 170. f
 Aralie epineuse 170. f
 Aralie, nackte 170. c
 Arar tree 344. a
 Ararafrüchte 1095. a
 Araroba (Arariba) 2110. a
 Araucaria 171
 Arbell 1652. a
 Arbol de hierro 1433. a
 Arbol de leche 315. b
 Arbor vitae 1992. b
 Arbousier 172. b
 Arbre à pain 188. a
 Arbre à suif 1375. b
 Arbre de Judee 436. b
 Arbre de vie 1992. b
 Arbut tree 172. b
 *Arbutus 1263
 Arbutus, Trailing 754. a
 *Arceuthobium 1715
 Archangel 185. a
 Archangel, Black 230. a
 Archangel, Green 1242. b, c
 Archangel, Red 1132. c
 Archangel, Sweet 1132. c
 Archangel, White 1182. a
 *Archangelica 135, 530
 *Archemora 1479
 Archil 1150. b, 1739. a, b
 *Arctiodracon 1247
 Arctostaphyli folia 176. b
 *Arctostaphylos 1263
 *Arctous 1263
 *Ardisia 1051
 Areca-nut Palm 177. a
 *Areca 1454
 Arekanuss 177. a
 *Arenaria 99, 1340, 2005
 Arenaria rubra 2005. a
 Areng Palm 178. a
 *Arethusa 1630
 Argans 1455. d
 Argentill 65. a
 Argentina (Argentine) 1658. a, b
 Arghel (Argel) 1888. a
 *Argorothamnina 692
 *Aria 1875
 Arillus myristicæ 1377. b
 *Aristolochia 5. a
 Aristolochia cava 372. c
 Aristolochia fabacea 372. c
 Aristolochia polyrhiza 182. c
 Aristolochia solida 372. a
 *Armeniaca 1668. c
 *Armeria 1903
 Armoise 187. s
 *Armstrong 1742
 *Armstrong 1641. d
 Arnberry 1750. h
 †Arnica 1939. a
 Arnica-bud 1163. a
 Arnicae flores, etc 183. a
 Arnika 183. a
 Arnique 183. a
 Arnotta 266. a
 Aro 181. b
 *Aromia 94
 Aron 181. a
 Aron, dreiblättriger 181. b
 *Aronia 96
 Aronstab (Aronwurz) 189. a
 Aronswurz, Indianische 181. b
 Arpent-weed 1824. c
 Arroche 218. f
 Arrow-beam 801. c
 Arrow-grass 2033
 Arrow-head 1762
 Arrow-wood 1721. g, 2095. i, k
 Arrow-wood, Indian 576. f, 801. b
 Arrow-wood, Maple-leaved 2095. h
 Arrowroot 1947. a
 Arrowroot, Brazilian 1276. b
 Arrowroot, Bermuda 1277. a
 Arrowroot, Canna 369. a, b
 Arrowroot, Chinese 1391. b
 Arrowroot, East Indian 619. a
 Arrowroot, Florida 2145. a
 Arrowroot, Portland 189. a
 Arsenic, Wild 466. a, 1641. i
 Arse-smart 1641. i, o
 Arsmart, Coddled 1067. c
 *Artanthe 1662
 Artemisia 187. s
 *Artemisia 802
 Artemisia herba 187. s
 Arthanite 625. a

- Arthritica radix 1660. d
 Artichoke, Bur 631. b
 Artichoke, Jerusalem 968. b
 Arum 189. a
 *Arum 181, 541, 1528
 Arum, Arrow 1528
 Arum (indicum) 181. b
 Arum, Spotted 189. a
 Arum, Three-leaved 181. b
 Arum, Water 345
 Arundinaria 232. j, k
 Asa dulcis 1929. a, 1978. b
 Asa Graya 193
 Asafetida 828. a, b, f
 Asafoetida U. S. P. 828. b
 Assai Palm 808. a
 Asarabacca 194. esp. f
 Asaret 191. a
 Asarum U. S. P. 194. a
 Asclepiade 195, 630. b
 Asclepiadis radix 630. b
 *Asclepias 17, 195, 354, 630, 924, 977, 1626, 2054
 Asclepias, U. S. P. 195. d
 Ash, species 845
 Ash, Bitter 1500. a
 †Ash, Bitter 801. b
 †Ash, Black 16. b
 Ash, Blue 1945. a
 Ash, Flowering 469. a
 Ash, Ground 48. a, 135. a, c
 Ash, Hoop 422. a
 Ash, Maple 16. b
 Ash, Mountain 1875. a, d
 Ash, Mountain of Australia 790. a, n, bb
 Ash, Poison 1730. p
 *Ash, Poison 469. a
 *Ash, Prickly Southern 170. f
 Ash, Prickly, species 2136
 Ash, Rim 422. a
 Ash, Sea, 170. f, 2136. c
 Ash, Spanish 1945. a
 Ash, Stinking 1681. a
 Ash, Sweet 148. c
 Ash, Trumpet 1964. a
 Ash, Wafer 1681. a
 Ash, Water 16. b
 Ash, White (herb) 48. a
 †Ash, White 469. a, 1945. a
 Ash, Wild 1875. a, d
 Ash, Yellow 509. a
 Ash-of-Jerusalem 1071. a, 1717. a
 Ash-weed 48. a
 Ashwort 1841. k
 Asiminier 198. a
 Askutasquash 614. b
 Asp, Quaking 1652. i, j
 Asp, White 1652. a
 Aspagul seed 1611. e
 Asparagus 199
 Asparagus, Winter 1819. a
 ASPEN, species 1652. a, i, j, k
 Asperge 199. a
 Asperule 201. b
 Asphodel 1385. e
 Asphodel, Bastard 1. a
 Asphodel, Bog 1
 Asphodel, False 2007. a
 Asphodel, Lancashire 1. a
 Asphodel, Scottish 2007. a
 Aspie 1145. b
 *Aspidium 712
 Aspidium, U. S. P. 712. b, c
 Aspidosperma, U. S. P. 203. a
 *Asplenium 1814
 Ass-ear 1937. a
 Ass'-foot 1602. i, j, 2053. a
 Assacu 1029. a
 Asses' eyes 1365. a
 Asthma-weed 1217. b
 *Aster 299, 695, 768, 791, 1062, 1065, 1184, 1188, 1252, 1451, 1834, 2141
 Aster, Golden 488
 Aster, Heath 1184
 Aster, Mountain 1451
 Aster, Rayless 299
 Aster, Silver 488. a
 Aster, Stiff 1065. a
 Aster, Stokes' 1916. a
 Aster, White 696
 Aster, White-topped 1854
 *Astragalus 169, 1017, 1464, 1566, 1874
 Astrantia radix 1058. a
 Astrology 1611. e
 Atalantia monophylla 1201. a
 *Atamasco 210. o
 *Athamanta 1554
 *Athanasia 1283
 Athanasie herba 1967. a
 *Atherosperma 1142
 *Athrodactylis 1495
 Atis 25. f
 Atocire 140. e
 *Atrama 264
 *Atriplex 1931
 *Atropa 1274, 1579
 Atre 140. e
 Atticis radix 199. a
 Attich 1771. c
 Attrappe-mouche 679. a
 Aubepine 592. a
 Aubergine 1657. k
 *Aubletia 780
 Aucklandia 1751
 *Aubertia 1709
 Augentrost 804. a
 Auhuhu 590. b
 Auld-wife's-tongues 1652. i
 Aulmoneys 133. g
 Aune 79
 Aunée officinale 1062. a
 Aunt-Jerichos 135. esp. a
 Aunt-Mary's tree 1055. a
 Aurantii cortex 506. c, d
 Auricula 1660. a
 Auricula Judae 814. a
 Aurin, Rother 783. a
 Aurone male 187. a
 Ausier (Auger) 1764. m, n, o
 Ave-grace 1756. a
 AVENS, species 885
 Avens, Mountain 708
 Averil 1385. a
 Averin 1750. f
 Averoyne 187. a
 Avigato (Avicato) 1546. c
 Avocado (Avocato) 1546. c
 Avocatier 1546. c
 Avoine 221. a
 Awa (Ava) 1320. b
 Awbel 1652. a
 Awlwort, Water 1930
 Awts 221. a
 Ax-seed 577. c
 Ax-weed 48. a
 Axwort 577. c
 Aya-pana 802. m
 *Azadirachta 1299
 Azalea 22, 452
 Azalea, Alpine 452. a
 Azalea, Trailing 452. a
 Azaro 194. a
 *Azedarach 1299
 Babies'-breath 131. a, 863. f, 935. a
 Babies'-feet (Babies'-toes) 1638. c
 Babies'-slippers 1638. c
 Babington's-curse 1566. a
 Baboot 7. a
 Bab's-root 1679. e
 Babul (Babulah) 7. a
 Babur 7. a
 Baby-eyes 1395. a
 Baccae domesticae 1721. d
 *Baccharis 1074, 1619
 Bachbungen 2094. c
 Bachelor's-buttons 423. c, d, 1711. b, c,
 †Bachelor's-buttons 174. a, b, 494. b, 1923. d
 Bachelor's-buttons, White 1236. a
 Bachelor's-buttons, Wild 1638. m
 Baclin 264. f
 Backache-root 1124. b
 Backwort 1937. a
 Bacon-weed 464. a
 *Bactyrilobium 409
 Badekraut 1190. a
 Badger's-bane 25. g
 Badger-weed 1693. a
 Badiane 1055. d
 Badiani semen 1055. d
 Bael (Bel, Bel), Indian 47. a
 *Baeria 1140
 Bag-leaves 1824. c
 Baguenaudier 545. a
 Bahama-grass 376. a
 Bahia powder 2110. a
 Bahia-pulver 2110. a
 Bai-mo 847. d
 Bairnwort 248. a
 Bajree 1531. a
 Baked-apple berry 1750. f
 *Balantium 669
 Balata, Bastard 324. c
 Balata tree 1334. d
 Balausta (Balaustine) 1694. a
 Balaustii flores 1694. a
 Balbonia 1234. a
 Bald-eyebrow 145. b
 Balder-herb 91. d
 Balderbrae 145. b
 Balders 145. b
 Baldrian 2077. c
 Baldmomy (Baldmoneys) 1325. a
 Baldmoneys (Bawdmoney) 882. h
 *Baldwinia (Baldwinia) 30
 Balloon-vine 380. a
 *Ballota 1165
 Ballota lanata 1165. b
 Ballote, Gemeine 230. a
 Ballotenkraut, Wolliges 1165. b
 Balm 1302. a
 Balm, Abraham's 2107. a
 Balm, American Bee 1348. a
 Balm, Basil 520. a
 Balm, Bastard 1303. a
 Balm, Bee or Blue 1302. a
 Balm, Calamint 520. b

- Balm, Field 520. c, 894. a
 Balm, Garden 1302. a
 Balm, Indian 2036. b
 Balm, Lemon 1302. a
 Balm, Low 1348, 1348. a
 Balm, Molucca 1346. a
 Balm, Mountain 772. a
 Balm, Patchouli 1631. a
 Balm, Red 1348. a
 Balm, Rose 1348. a
 Balm, Scarlet 1348. a
 Balm, Stinking 960. a
 Balm, Sweet 418. c, 1302. a
 Balm, Yellow 1249. b
 Balm-of-Gilead 1652. b
 †Balm-of-Gilead 418. c, 1302. c
 Balm-of-Gilead (Fir) 2. b
 Balm-of-Gilead (true) 550. e
 Balm-of-heaven 2059. a
 Balm-of-warrior's-wound 1043. b
 Balmomy 461. a
 Balsam, Canada 2. b
 Balsam, Field (Old-field) 904. a
 Balsam, Garden 1057. b
 †Balsam, Garden 2032. d
 Balsam, Groundsel 1841. c
 Balsam, Indischer 2008. a
 Balsam, Kentish 1312. b
 Balsam, Peru 2008. a
 Balsam, She- 2. c
 Balsam, Sweet 904. a
 Balsam, Tolu 2008. c
 Balsam, White 904. a
 Balsam, Wild 107. a, c, d
 Balsam-apple, Wild 1325. c, 724. a
 Balsam-flowers 1300. b
 Balsam of Fir 2. b
 Balsam-root 231
 Balsam-tree 2. b, c, 1605. a
 Balsam-vine 1347. a
 Balsam-weed 904. a, 1057. a, d
 *Balsamea 550
 Balsamina 1347. a
 *Balsamita 4-2. a
 Balsamite odorante 482. a
 Balsamkraut 4-2. a
 *Balsamodendron 550
 Balsamum americanum 2008. c
 Balsamum canadense 2. b
 Balsamum gileadense 550. e
 Balsamum indicum 2008. a
 Balsamum judiacum 550. e
 Balsamum mecae 550. e
 Balsamum peruvianum 2008. a
 Balsamum toltanum 2008. c
 Balustier 1694. a
 Bamboo 232
 Bamboo-brier 1865. o
 *Bambos (Bambus) 232
 Bambuk butter 210. d
 BANANA 1367
 †Banana 2144. a
 Banana, False 198. a
 Banana, Mexican 2144. c
 Band-plant 2100. a
 BANEERRY, species 27
 Banewort 219. a
 *Bankesia 491
 Bannal 641. b
 Ban-weed 1831. f
 Banwort (Bennert) 248. a
 Banyan 8-1. c, d
 *Baobab 32
 Baobab 82. esp. a
 *Baptisia 1985
 Baptisie 234. b
 Baranham bark 1228. c
 Barba hispanica 20-01. a
 Barbados-nut 618. a
 †Barbados-pride 35. a
 Barbaune 251. e
 Barbatimao (Barbimao) 1925. a
 Barbeau 423. c
 BARBERRY 251. esp. e
 Barbotine 187. n
 Barcelona nut 579. c
 Bardana (Bardane) 174. a, b
 Bardane radix 174. a, b
 Bare-foot 974. a
 Barendillwurzel 1323. a
 Bärenklau 982. b
 Bärentraube 176. f
 *Barkhausia 1862
 Bärlappkraut 1240. a
 BARLEY, varieties 1019
 Barley-caustic, Indian 193. a
 Bärrnutterwurz 1190. a
 Barnacle-grass 2158. a
 Barrenwort, American 2082
 *Bartonia 1304
 *Bartsia 403, 1425
 Bartsia, Red 1425. a
 Barwood 233. a
 Bärwurzel 1323. a
 *Baryosma 236
 †Basil 1111. b
 Basil, Common 1423. a
 Basil, Cow 4074. a
 Basil, Field, 520. d
 Basil, Stone 520. d
 Basil, Wild 20. d, 616. a, 1111. a
 Basilic 1423. a
 Basilienkraut 1423. a
 Basket Palm 580. a
 Bass 1809. a
 Bassor-gum 1912. d
 Bass-tree 1999. b
 Basswood 1999. a, c, e
 Bast-tree 1999. a, b
 *Batatas 1066
 Bath, White 2036. c
 Bathwort (Bath-flower) 236. b, c
 *Batis 1783
 *Batschia 1214
 Batter-dock 1548. a, 1657. a
 Battle-field flower 2102. f
 Bauchee seed 1679. a
 Baume blanc 550. e
 Baume de Canada 2. b
 Baume de Carthage 2008. c
 Baume de cheval 539. b
 Baume de la Mecque 550. e
 Baume de Perou noir 2008. a
 Baume de Sansonate 2008. a
 Baume de Tolu 2008. c
 Baume vert 1308. j
 Baume San Salvador 2008. a
 Baume-coq 482. a
 Bawchang seed 1679. a
 Bawdmoney 1323. s
 Bay, Bull 1262. b
 Bay, Cherry 1668. i, m
 Bay, Dwarf 644. b, c
 Bay, Holly 911. a, 1262. f
 Bay, Lobliolly 911. a
 Bay, North Carolina 1262. c
 Bay, Red 1546. a, 1262. f
 Bay, Rose 1403. a
 Bay, Rose (East Indian) 1946. b
 Bay, Swamp 1546. b
 Bay, Sweet 1141. a, 1262. f
 Bay, Tan 911. a
 Bay, White 1262. f, 1546. a
 Bay-berry 1375. a, b, 1144. a
 Bay-berry Jamaica 1594. a
 Bay-berry, Tallow 1375. b
 Bay-bush 1375. c
 Bay-laurel, California 2059. a
 Bay rum 1594. a
 Bay-tree, California 2059. a
 Bayonru (Biacuru) 1202. b
 Bayöl 1594. a
 Bays, oil of 1144. a
 Bazzard flower 1312. b
 Bazzies 174. a, b
 Bdellium, East Indian 550. b, c
 Bdellium, African 550. a
 Bead-ruby 2061. a
 Bead-tree 1299. b
 Bean, Black, 1121. a
 Bean, Black-eyed 2098. a
 Bean, Brazilian 1560. a
 Bean, Buffalo 208. b
 Bean, Butter 1560. b
 Bean, Calabar 1562. a
 Bean, Carolina 1560. b
 Bean, Castor 1735. a
 Bean, China 2098. a
 Bean, Common 1560. e
 Bean, Dwarf 1560. d
 Bean, Egyptian 1121. a, 1391. b
 Bean, Ignatius 1923. b
 Bean, Indian 406
 Bean, Hyacinth 1121. a
 Bean, Kidney 1560. e
 Bean, Lima 1560. b
 Bean, Locust 432. a
 Bean, Malacca 1829. a
 Bean, Molucca 923. a
 Bean, Oily 1837. a
 Bean, Ordeal 1582. a
 Bean, Pale, 1560. e
 Bean, Pythagorean 1391. b
 Bean, Rattlesnake's 1853. a, b
 Bean, Red 4. a
 Bean, Sacred 1391. b
 Bean, Screw 1664. c
 Bean, Sea 751. a
 Bean, Soy (Sahuca) 900. a
 Bean, Sugar 1560. b
 Bean-tree 406
 Bean-weed 1599. a
 Bear 1019
 BEARBERRY 176. esp. f
 Bearberry 1053. c, 1476. a
 Bearberry, Alpine 1263
 Bearberry tree 1721. k
 Bear-bind 563. a, c, 1641. h
 Bear-corn 2089. b
 Bear-grass 2144. f, 1026. b
 Bear's-bane 25. g
 Bear's-bed 1649. b
 Bear's-brech 15. a
 †Bear's-breech 982. b
 Bear's-ear 1660. a
 Bear's-foot 65. b, 974. a
 Bear's-foot, Yellow 1642. a
 Bear's-paw root 712. b

- Bear's-thread 2144. f
 Bear's-weed 772. a
 Bear-tongue 521. a
 Bear-wood 1721. k
 Bearwort 1323. a
 Beard-grass 129
 Beard-tree 579. c
 Beast-bane 25. g
 Beaumont-root 1171. a
 Beauty-of-the-night 1335. a
 Beaver-poison 495. b
 Beaver-root 1420. a
 Beaver-tree 1262. f
 Beaver-wood 422. a
 Beazor-nut 923. a, b
 Bebeeru (Beberu) 1390. c
 Bébéeru 1390. c
 Bec-de-grue tachelé 883. a
 Becabunga 2094. c
 Bed-flower 863. i
 Bedgery 714. a
 Bede-sedge (-segg) 1881
 Bedeguar 1743. a
 Bed's-foot 520. d
 BED-STRAW, species 863
 Bedstraw, Shepherd's 201. a
 Bee-bread 284. a, 2032. f
 Bee-tree 1999. a, c
 Bee-weed 206. a, e
 Bee's-nest 651. a
 BEECH, species 822. a
 Beech. Blue 390. a
 Beech, Dutch 1652. a
 Beech, Horse (Horst, Hurst) 390. a
 Beech, Seaside 816. a
 Beech, Water 390. a
 Beech, Water 1612. a
 Beech-drops 558. a, 1170. a
 Beech-drops, Albany 1684. a
 Beech-drops, Carolina 1357. a
 Beech-drops, False 1046. a
 Beef-suet tree 1166. a
 Beefsteak plant 1523. a, 1543. a
 Beefwood 405, 1604. b
 Beet 259.
 Beet, Marsh 1202. c
 Beet-radish 259. a
 Beet-root 91. e
 Beetle-bum 1421. c
 Beetle-weed 858
 Beetrave (Beetraw) 259. a
 Betrie 259. a
 Bewort 26. a
 Befaria 246
 Beggar-lice (Beggar's-lice) 863. a, 1137. b, 1294. a
 BEGGAR-TICKS 263
 Beggar-ticks (Beggar's-ticks) 59. b, 1137. b, 1294. a
 Beggar-weed 620, 1641. d, 1884. a
 Beggar's basket 1692. a
 Beggar's-buttons 174. a, b
 Beggar's-needles 1796. a
 Beggary 850. a
 Begoon 1867. k
 Behen 1851. b, 2093
 Behen, Red 1202. c
 Beifuss 187. s
 Beinwell 1937. a
 Bela 1089. d
 Belae fructus 47. a
 Belamcanda 879
 Belder-root 1427. a
 Bell, Roanoke 1314. a
 Bell-bind 563. a, c
 Bell-bottle 1808. a
 BELL-FLOWER 362
 Bell-flower 1385. a
 Bell-flower, Red 1702. b
 Bell-ragges 1742. c
 Bell-tree 1344. a
 Bells 166. a
 Belene 1041. b
 Belladone 219. a
 *Belladonna 92
 Belladonna 219. a
 Belladonna, Japanese 1817. a
 Bellasombra tree 1585. a
 *Belle de nuit 1335
 Belleric Myrobalans 322. d
 Bellware 2158. a
 †Bellwort 362. b
 BELLWORT, species 2073
 Bellyache-root 135. a
 Bellyache-weed 1869. c
 Ben, White 1851. b
 Ben-nut (Behen) 1360
 Bencdictae sylvestris, Rad 885. b
 Benedictenwurz 885. d
 Bengal-root 2152. a
 Benjamin, Gum 1929. a
 Benjamin, Red 2036. b
 Benjamin, White 2036. a, c
 Benjamin-bush 250. a
 Benjoin 1929. a
 Benne 1837. a
 Bennet 1595. b
 Bennet, American 885. e, f
 Bennet, Yellow 885. c
 Bennut 1096. d
 Benoitte 885. d
 Benoitte aquatique 885. b
 Bent 350. a, 1809. a
 Bent-grass, Sea 382. a
 *Benthania 109
 *Benzanilla 1677
 Benzoe (Benzoinum) 1929. a
 Benzoeolber 250. a
 *Benzoin 1929
 Benzoin, False 322. a
 Benzoin tree 1929. a
 Berberitze 251. e
 Berbine 291. f
 Berce 982. b
 Bergamot 506. e
 †Bergamot 2638. a
 Bergamot, Prairie 1348. c
 Bergamot, Wild 1348. d
 *Bergera 449
 Bergpetersilie 1554. c
 Berzpolei 1973. d
 Bergthee 870. b
 Bermuda-grass 376. a
 *Bermudiana 1861
 Bernhardenkraut 525. a
 Bernstein 1600. a
 Berries, French 1721. h
 Berries, Persian 1721. i, j
 Berries, Turkish 1721. i, j
 Berries, Yellow 1721. h
 Berry tree 1732. i
 *Bertholetia 257
 Bertram 115. b, 482. f
 Bertramblüthen, persische 482. b, c
 Bertramgarbe 18. d
 Bertramskraut 18. d
 Bertramwurz, deutsche 115. a
 Bertramwurz römische 115. b
 Berufkraut, canadisches 1174. a
 Beschreikraut 1174. a
 Besenkraut (Besenginster) 641. b
 *Besenna 64
 Besom (Busam) 350. a
 Besom 641. b
 Bessinge 2075. a
 Betel-leaves 460. a
 Betel-nut 177. a
 Betelnuss 177. a
 Bethroot 2036. b
 Betoine 260. a
 Betonie 260. a
 Betonica alba, 2094. f
 Betony, Head 1523. a
 Betony, Paul's 1242. a, c, 2094. f, g.
 Betony, Water 1820. a
 Betony, Wood 260. a, 708. a, 1242. c, 1523. a
 Bettarave 259. a
 Beulenbrand 2071. a
 Bevilacqua 424. a
 Bezorwurz 698. a, b
 Bezor 1660. a
 Bhang 370. a
 Bibernell 1595. b, 1774. c
 Bibernell, Small 1774. c
 Bibiru 1390. c
 *Bichea 533
 Bichy 533. a
 Bickbeere 2075. a
 Biddy's-eyes 2102. f.
 *Bidens 1982
 Bienenaug, Weisses 1132. a
 Big-bloom 1262. d
 Big-root 1325. a, b
 Big-thatch 1757. b
 Big-tree, California 1832. b
 Bigaradier 506. c
 *Bigelovia 476, 485, 489, 1074, 1443
 Bigg 1019
 *Bignonia 406, 465, 878, 1082, 1519, 1964
 Bija 1682. c
 Bikh-root 25. e
 Bilberry 2075. e
 †Bilberry 96
 Bilberry, Bear's 176. f
 Bilberry, Bog 2075. o
 Bilberry, Red 2075. p
 Bilimbi (Bilimbing) 222. a
 Biller 1427. a
 Billy-Buttons 174. a, b
 Bilsenkraut 1041. b
 Bilsted 1210. b
 Bind 620
 BIND-WEED, species 563
 Bindweed, Black 1641. h, 1956. a
 Bindweed, Blackbird 1641. h
 Bindweed, Blue 1867. j
 Bindweed, Climbing or Corn 1641. h
 Bindweed, Ivy 1641. h
 Bindweed, Knot 1641. h
 Bindweed, Rough 1865. a
 Bind-with 514. d
 Bindwood 961. a
 Bine 1028. a
 Bingelkraut 1312

- Bipennula 1774. b
 Birch, species 261
 Birch, Bog 1721. b
 Birch, Jamaica 330. a
 Birch, Running 468. a
 Birch, West Indian 330. a
 Bird-bell 1381. b
 Bird-grass (Bird-weed) 1641. d
 Bird-in-the-bush 180. b
 Bird-line 1226. a, 2105. a
 Bird-on-the-wing 1638. c
 Bird-seed 1559. b, 303. b, 1831. g
 Bird-seed Plantain 1611. c
 Bird's-bread 1824. a
 Bird's-eye 44. b, c, 116. a, 1227. a, 1761. c, 2094. d, e
 Bird's nest, Edible 877. a
 Bird's-nest, Giant 1684. a
 Bird's-nest plant 651. a, 1356. a
 Bird's-nest, (Yellow) 1046. a
 Bird's-tongue 116. a, 1641. d
 Birke 261. a
 Birnbaum 1699. a
 *Birnbaumia 137
 Birsthee 627
 Birthroot (Birthwort) 2036 b, c.
 Birthwort 182. a, c, e
 Birthwort, Round 372. c
 Birthwort, Solid 372. a
 Bisamgünsel 63. b
 Bisamkörner 1403. a
 Biscuit-leaves 1865. o
 Biscuits 1787. a
 Bish (Bishma) 25. e
 Bishma (Bikhma) 25. h
 Bishop's-cap 1337. a
 Bishop's-leaves 1820. a
 Bishop's-weed 98, 48 a
 †Bishop's-weed 1308. c
 Bishop-weed, Mock 1686. a
 Bishop's-wig 167. a
 Bishop's-wort 260. a, 1411. a
 Bisinna 64. a
 Bismalva 87. a
 Bissum 1031. a
 Bistort (Bistorte) 1641. e
 Bistort, Alpine 1641. g
 Bistort, Virginia 1641. f
 *Bistorta 1641
 Bissy-bissy 533. a
 Bite-tongue 1641. h
 Bitter-bark 85. a, 1597. a
 Bitter-bloom 1758. a
 Bitter-bush 1704. z
 Bitter-buttons 1957. a
 Bitter-herb 463. a, 783. a
 Bitter-king 1878. a
 Bitter-nut 1004. c, f
 Bitter-nut, Water 1004. b
 Bitter-root 160. a, b, 882. b, 1191. a, 1325. a, b
 Bitter-weed 95. a, 1174. a, 1869. g
 Bitter-wood 2140. b
 Bitter-wood, Jamaica 1590. a
 Bitter-wood tree 1590. a
 Bitter-worm 1310. a
 Bitterdistel 525. a
 Bitterholz 1703. a
 Bitterkraut 1591. b
 Bittersüss 1867. j
 Bittersweet 1867. j
 †Bittersweet 466. b
 Bittersweet, Climbing 421. a
 Bittersweet, False 421. a
 Bittersweet, Shrubby 421. a
 Bitterwort 882. b
 Biwa (Bywa) 769. a
 Black-bide (Black-boyd) 1750. g
 Black-boy tree 2133. a
 Black-bur 885. c
 Black-cap 1750. i, 2055. a
 Black-choke 1668. p
 Black-drink, Indian 1053. k
 Black-eyed Susan 4. a, 1003. i, 1751. a
 Black-flower 1298. a
 Black-grass 1291. c
 Black-heart 1641. n, 2075. e
 Black-Jack 1704. y, aa
 Black-jacks 1611. b
 Black-lady 1852. l
 Black-root 1171. a
 Black-root, Indian 1683. a
 Black-seed 1291. c
 Black-soap 423. d
 Black-tang 849. b
 Black-thorn 1668. q
 Black-wood 7. i, 95. a, 223. a
 Blackmoor 2055. a
 BLACKBERRY, species 1750
 †Blackberry 1668. q, 1732. e, 2075. a
 Blackberry-token 1750. e
 Blacksnaps 873. d
 Blackwort 1937. a
 Bladder-herb 1578. a
 BLADDER-NUT, species 1902
 Bladder-nut 1605. f
 Bladder-pod 1180, 1217. b, 1580
 Bladder-snout 2072. a, etc
 Bladder-wrack 849. b
 BLADDERWORT, species 2072
 *Bladhia 1051
 Blaeberry 2075. a
 Blaewort 362. b
 Blankenheimer Thee 861. b
 Blanket-flower 855
 Blanket-leaf 2090. b
 Rlasenkirschen 1578. a
 Blasentang 849. b
 *Blattaria 2090
 Blaubeere 2075. a
 Blauholtz 940. a
 Blaver 362. b, 423. c, 1497. b
 Blawort 423. c
 BLAZING-STAR, species 1124
 Blazing-star 68. a, 455
 Blé cornu 512. a
 Blé noir 821. a
 Bleaberry 2075. o
 Bleeding-heart 262. c, d
 Bleeding-nun 625. a
 Bleiwurz 1620. a
 Bleo 1540. b
 *Blepharipappus 1688
 Blessed herb 885. d
 *Bletia 1002
 Blimbing 222. a
 Blind-buff (Blind-hairy) 1238. a
 Blind-eyes 1497. c
 Blind-man's-ball 1238. a
 Blind-weed 329. a
 Blinks 1358. a
 Blister-flower 1711. c
 Blister-weed 1711. c
 Blisterwort 1711. k
 Blite 696, 464. d
 *Blitum 1353
 Blite, Strawberry 273
 Blitz-pulver 1240. a
 Block-wood 940. a
 Blood-berry 1737. a
 Blood-flower 939, 195. a
 Blood-leaf 1067. a
 Blood-staunch 1174. a
 Blood-strange 1374. a
 Blood-weed 195. a
 Blood-wood 790. f, dd, 1127. b
 Bloodroot 1773. a
 †Blood-root 1658. g
 Bloodwort 18. a, 783. a, 1753. h, 1771. c, 1774. c
 Bloodwort, Burnet 1774. b
 Bloodwort, Mouse 1005. f
 Bloodwort, (Striped) 1005. i
 Bloody-butcher 1450. d
 Bloody-man's-finger 189. a
 Bloody-warrior 43. a, etc
 Bloom-fell 1227. a
 Blooming-down 664. b
 Blooming-Sally 456. a
 Blow-ball 1959. a
 Blue-blausers 362. b
 Blue-blow 423. c
 Blue-bonnets (Blue-caps) 473. c
 Blue-bottle 423, 362. b
 Blue-buttons 1794. a
 Blue-caps 1794. a
 Blue-curl 1667. a
 Blue-curls 2030. a
 Blue-devil 206. e
 Blue-devils 731. a
 Blue-eye 2094. d
 Blue-eyed grass 1022. a
 Blue-eyed Mary 538. a, 1861. a
 †Blue-grass 1861. a
 Blue-hearts 323
 Blue-pipe 1945. a
 Blue-sallors 494. b
 Blue-starry 166. b
 Blue-stem 731. a
 Blue-tangle 873. c
 Blue-tops 423. d
 Blue-weed 731. a
 Bluebell 362. b, 1808. a
 †Bluebell 166. b, 1314. a, 1368. a, 1634. c, 2094. a
 Bluebell vine 514. a
 Blueberry 2075. c, d, h, i, j
 Blueberry, Black 2075. k, l
 Blueberry, Bog 2075. a
 Blueberry-root 413. a
 Bluet 423. c
 Bluets 1022, 1429
 Blutblume 183. a
 Blutkraut 1773. a
 Blutkraut, Gelbes 1032. a
 Blutwurz 1658. g, 1773. a
 Bo-tree 831. e
 Bobbins 189. a
 Bocage, Grand 1595. b
 Bockshornfamen 2034. a
 Bockstorchschnabel 883. b
 Bodark (Bowdark) 2011. a
 *Boebera 720
 Bog-bean 1310. a
 Bog-berry 1476. b
 Bog-nut 1310. a
 Bogwort 1476. b
 Bohnenbaum 641. a
 Bohnenkraut 1789. a
 Bois amer de Surinam 1703. a

- Bois blanc 1854. a
 Bois d'arc 2011. a
 Bois de Campêche 940. a
 Bois de gayac 919. a, b
 Bois de sang 740. a
 Bois d'Inde 940. a
 Bois doux 902. b
 Bois enivrant 1052. a
 Bois gentil 644. c
 *Boldea (Boldea) 280
 Bolder 1809. a
 Boldo (Boldu) 280. a
 *Boldus 280
 Bole-weed 423. d
 *Boletus 1444
 Boletus cervinus 737. a
 Bolewort 1686. a
 *Bolivia 1307
 Bolle 76. c
 Bolletrie 1228. a, 1334. d
 *Boltonia 667
 Bomariskie 1439. a
 *Bombax 420
 Bombyx 912. c
 Bon Henri 464. d
 *Bonamia 308
 Bonaparte's-crown 803. b
 Bonduc nuts 923. a
 Bone-flower (Bonewort)
 248. a
 Bone-tree 1771. e
 BONESSET, species 802
 †Boneset 1937. a
 Boneset, Climbing 2119. a
 Boneset, False 1117
 Bongay 50. b
 Bonnet de prêtre 801. c
 Bonnets 1420. a
 Bonny-bird-egg 379. c,
 1600. c
 Bonny-dame 218. f
 *Bonplandia 621
 Boor-tree (Bore-tree) 1771. e
 *Boothia 1614
 Boots 2095. e
 Boots-and-shoes 166. b
 Borecole 303. e
 Borage (Burrage) 284. a
 Borasch (Boretsch) 284. a
 Botan 1488. a
 Botany-bay resin 2133. b
 *Botraphis 497
 *Botryopsis 475
 Bottle-brush 758. a, 1008. a
 Bottle-grass 2032. c
 Bottle-tree 655
 Bouillon blanc 2090. b
 Bouleau 261. a
 Bouncing-Bet 1781. a
 Boundon 1923. h
 Bountry (Boutry) 1771. e
 Bourdaine 1721. g
 Bourgène 1721. g
 Bourrache 281. a
 Bourse à pasteur 329. a
 Boussena 64. a
 Bouton rouge 436. a
 Boutons d'argent 1711. b
 Bovist 1238. a
 *Bovista 1238
 Bow-bells 133. g
 Bow-wood, North American
 2011. a
 Bowl-hive 65. a
 Bowkall 303. e
 Bowman's-root 1171. a,
 1655. a, b, 803. a
 †Bowman's root 160. b,
 1229. a
 †Box 428. a
 Box, Flowering 2075. p
 Box, Mountain 176. f
 Box, Prickly 1755. a
 Box, Wild Running 1366. a
 Box-berry 870. b, 1336. a
 Box-tree 333. a
 Box-tree, Red 790. v
 Boxwood 333. a, 96. c, 576. f
 †Box-wood 1797. a
 *Boykinia 1745, 1986
 Boys-and-girls 262. b
 Boy's-love 187. a
 *Brabyla 298
 Bracelet wood 1085. a
 Brachdistel 781. b
 Brachkraut 1775. a
 *Brachyris 107
 *Brachystemum 1111
 Bracken, Sweet 1378. a
 *Bradburya 1286
 Bragge 1220. a
 *Bratea 1833
 Brake, Backache 204. b
 Brake, Buckhorn 1471. b
 Brake, Cliff 1527. a
 Brake, Flowering 1471. b
 Brake, Knotty 712. b
 Brake, Lady 1471. b
 Brake, Rock 610
 †Brake, Rock 1643. a
 Brake, Royal 1471. b
 Brake, Swamp 1471. a
 Brake, Sweet 712. b
 Brake, Blue 1750. e
 Bramble, Common 1750. g
 Bramble, Horse 1743. a
 Bramble, Mountain 1750. f
 Brammie 1750. g
 Branc-ursine 15. a
 Brandy-bottles 1420. b
 Brank 821. a
 *Brassica 561, 685, 1856
 Braunelle 1667. a
 Braunell 1667. a
 Brawllins 176. f
 *Braya 1860
 *Brayera 941
 Brayerae flores 941. a
 Brazil nut 257. a
 Brazil powder 2110. a
 Brazilian beans 1390. a, b
 Brazilwood 338. b
 Bread, Indian 1238. b
 Bread-and-butter 1205. a,
 1865. o
 Bread-and-cheese 1753. a
 Bread-nut 32. a, 315. a
 Bread-root 1471. a
 Bread-root, Indian 1679. b, c
 Bread-root, Missouri 1679. b
 Bread-tree 188. a, 1069. a
 Bread-tree, Jamaica 1457. a
 Breadfruit 188. a
 Breadfruit, Australian 868. b
 Breadfruit, Hottentot 749. a
 Breakstone 65. a, 1595. b,
 1761. a
 Break-your-spectacles 423. c
 Bream 350. a
 Breast-weed 1790. a
 Brechnuss 1923. d
 Brechnüsse, schwarze 618. a
 Brechwurzel 2062. a
 Breches-flower 262. b
 Breer, Sweet 1743. f
 Brennessel 2067. a
 Brick-timber 1054. a
 *Brickellia 537
 Brickley 1990. a
 Bridal-wreath 1895. b
 Bride-sweet 2057. a
 Bride-weed 1205. a
 Bride's-laces 1559. a
 Bridewort 1895. c, 2057. a
 Brier, Bird 1743. a
 Brier, Hip 1743. a, f
 Brier, Sentive 1361. a, b
 Brier, Sweet 1743. f
 Brier, Wild 1743. a
 Brierwood 1865. o
 Bright-eyes 1022. a
 Brimble 1750. g
 Brimstonewort 1554. b
 *Brindonia 867
 Brinjal 1867. k
 Brinton-root 1171. a
 Briony, Black 1956. a
 Bristol-weed 1312. b
 Briswort 1937. a
 Brittle-thatch 1990. a
 Brittlestem 170. b
 *Broccia 1855
 Broccoli 308. e
 *Brodiaea 1018, 1920, 2039
 Brombeere 1750. g
 Brome-grass 313
 *Bromelia 119
 Brook-bean 1310. a
 Brook-flower 1034. a
 Brook-tongue 495. c
 Brooklime 2094. c, 1742. b
 Brooklime, American 2094. a
 Brookweed 1772
 Broom 641
 †Broom 350. a
 Broom, Base 881. a
 Broom, Butcher's 1755. a
 Broom, Clover 234. b
 Broom, Dyer's 881. a
 Broom, Green 881. a, 641. b
 Broom, Indigo 234. b
 Broom, Irish 641. b
 Broom, Prickly 2056. a
 Broom, Scotch 641. b
 Broom, Yellow 234. b
 Broom, Spanish 1882. a
 Broom, Sweet 1755. a
 Broom, Thorn 2056. a
 Broom-brush 1043. f
 Broom-rape 1170. a
 Broom-rape, American
 558. a
 Broom-rape, Clover 1459. a
 Broom-rape Lesser 1459. a
 Broom-rape, Naked 1974. a
 Broom-rape, One-flowered
 1974. a
 Broom-rape, Pale 1974. a
 Broom-weed, Sweet 1816. a
 *Brossaea 870
 Brotherwort 1308. h, 1994. a
 Broussa tea 2075. b
 Brown-Betty 1751. a
 Brown-bush 1513. a
 Brown-eyed-Susan 1751. a, c
 Brown-weed 926
 Brownwort 1667. a, 1820. a, b
 Broyant 1956. a
 *Brugmansia 649
 Brumbe (Brummel) 1750. g
 Brunnenkresse 1742. b

- Bruise-root 892. a
 Bruisewort 248. a, 892. a,
 1781. a, 1937. a
 Brum 863. i
 Bruscaus 1755. a
 Brush 1713. a
 Brushes 423. c
 Brussels Sprouts 303. e
 Brustbeere 2155. c
 Brustbeere, Schwarze 2085. a
 *Bryanthus 1576
 Bryone blanche 320. b
 *Bryonia 414, 613. d
 Bryony 320
 Bryony, Black 320. a
 Bubby-bush 332. a
 *Bucco 236
 *Buceras 2034
 *Buchnera 2091
 BUCHU, species 236
 Buchweizen 821. a
 *Bucida 322
 Buck-berry 2075. n
 Buck-berry, Seedy 2139. a
 Buck-bush 1936. a, c
 Buck-grass 1240. a
 Buckbean 1310. a
 BUCKEYE, species 50
 Buckeye, Spanish 2060. a
 Buckrams 76. h
 Buck's-beard 2016. b
 Buck's-horn 578. a, 1240. a
 BUCKTHORN, species 1721
 +Buck-thorn 1668. q
 Buckthorn, Carolina 324. b
 Buckthorn, Jamaica 1743. l
 Buckthorn, Southern 324. b
 Buckthorn, Woolly 324. a
 BUCKWHEAT, Varieties 821
 Buckwheat, Climbing 1641. h
 Buckwheat, False 1641. i, j, k
 Buckwheat tree 519. a
 Buckwheat, Wild 773
 *Buda 2005
 *Buettneria 332
 Buffalo-berry 1166
 Buffalo-bur 1867. v
 Buffalo-nut 1698. a
 Buffalo-weed 95. b
 Bug-seed (Bug-weed) 575
 Bugbane (Bugwort) 497. a,
 2089. b
 Bugbane, False 2018. a
 Bugle 63
 Bugle, Bitter 1242. a, b
 Bugle (Codex) 63. c
 Bugle, Sweet 1242. c
 BUGLEWEED, species 1242
 Buglewort 1242
 Bugloss 124. a
 +Bugloss 1591. a
 Bugloss, Italian 124. b
 Bugloss, Sea 1623. a
 Bugloss, Small 124. b, 1241. a
 Bugloss, Small Wild 200. a
 Bugloss, Spanish 73. a
 Bugloss, upright 63. d
 Bugloss, Viper's 731
 Bugloss, Wild 1241. a
 *Buglossa 1241
 Buglossa 124. a, b
 Buhaeh 482. b, c
 *Buinalis 152
 Bukko (Bucco) 236
 Bukkum 338. c
 *Bulbocastanum 392, 559
 *Bulbostylis 1670
 Bull-berry 1166. a
 Bull-brier 1865. m
 Bull-flower 355. a
 Bull-hoof 1515. b
 Bull-nettle 1867. i
 Bull-nut 1004. a
 Bull-rattle 1236. a, 1851. b
 Bull-segg 2055. a
 Bull-thatch 1757. b
 Bull-weed 423. d
 Bullage 1668. q
 Bulldog 151. a
 Bullet tree 1394. d, 1719. a
 Bulletrie 1228. a, 1334. d
 Bullfeist 1238. a
 *Bulliarda 2000
 Bullifer 1238. a
 Bullock's-eye 1830. a
 Bullock's-heart 140. d
 Bull's-eye, English 1751. a
 Bull's-foot 2053. a
 +Bulrush 2055. a
 Bulrush, California 1809. b
 Bulrush, Egyptian 635. f
 Bulrush, Great 1809. a
 Bulwand 187. s
 Bullwort 1686. a, 1820. a
 Bully tree 682, 1228. a, 1334. d
 +Bully tree 20. a
 Bully tree, Bastard 324. c
 Bumble 1809. a
 Bumblebee-root 2036. b
 Bumble-berry 1750. g
 *Bumelia 682, 1849
 Bum-wood 1730. g
 Bunch-berry 576. c
 Bunch-flower 1298. a
 Bunchelory 482. f
 Bund-weed 423. d
 *Bunias 340
 *Bunium 392, 559
 Bunk 494. b, 555. a
 Bunny-mouth 151. a
 Bunny-rabbit 151. a
 Bunt 2071
 *Buphthalmum 231, 287
 Buplever 327. a
 Bur 1028. a
 Bur (Bur-nut) 400. c
 Bur-bark 2041. a
 Bur, Canadian 633. a, 2131. c
 Bur-chervil 148. a
 Bur-cucumber 1845. a
 Bur-flag 1881
 Bur-flower 1034. a
 Bur-head 727, 863. a
 Bur-Marigold 263. f, g, h
 Bur-reed 1881
 Bur-seed 1137. a
 Bur-tree 1771. e
 BURDOCK, species 174
 +Burdock, Lesser 2131. b
 Burdock, Prairie 1852. c
 Burdock, Sea 2131. b
 Burgundy-hay 1291. d
 Burn-wood 637. a
 BURNET, species 1774
 Burning-bush 801. a, b
 Burnt-weed 456. a
 *Burrielia 227
 Bursa pastoris 329. a
 *Bursera 738
 Bursting-heart 801. b
 Burweed 2041. a, 2131. b
 Burweed, Thorny 2131. a
 Burweed Hedge-hog 2131. c
 Buryt 1781. a
 *Busbeckia 1766
 Buschthee 627
 Busenna 64. a
 Bush-tree 333. a
 Busserole 176. f
 Busio 682
 Butcher's-prick tree 801. c,
 1721. g
 Butter, Midshipman's 1546. c
 Butter, Vegetable 1546. c
 Butter-and-eggs 1205. a,
 1385. d
 Butter-basket 2048. a, b
 Butter-bur 1548. a
 +Butter-bur 2053. a
 Butter-flower, Great 355. a
 Butter-jags 1227. a
 Butter-leaves 218. f
 Butter-print 6. a
 Butter-tree 548. a
 Butter-tree, African 240. d
 Butter-tree, Indian 240. a
 Butter-weed 6. a, 1125. a,
 1174. a, 1831. h
 BUTTERCUP, species 1711,
 639
 +Buttercup 1658. a
 +Buttercup, Meadow 355. a
 Buttercup, Pilewort 830. a
 Buttercup, Running 1658. c
 Buttercup, South African
 1108. a
 Buttercup, White 1506. a
 Butterfly-pea 301
 Butterfly-weed 195. d
 Butternut 1096. a
 Butternut, Guiana 398
 Butterwort 1599. a
 Button-ball 1612. a
 Button-bur 2131. b
 Button-bush 428. a
 Button-hole 1814. a
 Button-tree 557. a
 Button-weed 6. a, 423. d
 Buttonwood 557. a
 Buttonwood shrub 428. a
 Buttonwood tree 1612. a
 Buttonwood, White 1130. a
 Butua 5. b, 475. a
 *Butyneria 332
 *Butyrospermum 240
 Caapeba 1602. i, j
 Cabaret 194. f
 Cabbage 303. e
 Cabbage, Arkansas 1917. a
 Cabbage, Bargeman's 303. b
 Cabbage, Meadow 1883. a
 Cabbage, Skunk 1883. a
 +Cabbage, Skunk 1787. b
 Cabbage, Swamp 1883. a
 Cabbage, Water 399. b, c
 Cabbage-tree 2110. b, c
 Cabbage-wood 420. a
 *Cacalia 1315, 1942, 2093
 *Cacao 1984
 Cacao cimarrona 985. a
 Cachibou (Chibou) 330. a
 Cachinan 140. b, e
 Cachou de l'Égu 7. b
 Cacao antidote 823. a
 *Cactus 1515, 1449
 Cactus, Cochineal 1415. a
 Cactus, Russian 1767. c
 Cacus 613. b
 Cade, Oil of 1099. c
 Cadinum (Cadi) oleum
 1099. c

- Cadlock 1712. a
 *Cenotus 1174
 *Caesalpinia 923, 1009
 Café 531. a
 Café chilén 396. i
 Café du Soudan 533. a
 Cafta 408. a
 Cahoun Palm 220. a
 Caille-lait blanc 868. f
 Caille-lait jaune 863. i
 Cailleau 1135. a
 Cainana 467. b
 Cainca (Cahinca) 467. a
 Cainca brasiliensis 467. b
 *Cainito 486
 Cajanpepper 377. b
 Cajuput tree 2059. a
 Cajuput (Cajuput) 339. esp. b
 Calabar-bean 1582. a
 Calabarboone 1582. a
 Calabash 1126. a
 Calabash, Sweet 1515. j
 Calabash tree 32. a, 595. a
 Calabazilla 614. a
 *Caladium 541
 *Calais 1818
 Calais, False 1416
 Calambac 165. a
 Calamint 520. b, c
 †Calamint 1111. a
 Calamint, Water 1308. a
 *Calamintha 620
 Calamus (Calmus) 26. a
 Calamus aromaticus 26. a
 †Calamus, Sweet 129. a
 Calancapatle de pueblo 918. c
 *Calandrina 1452
 *Calceitrapa 423, 525
 Calceitrippa 656. c
 *Calea 1073
 Calebasse 1126. a
 †Calendula 1951. b
 Calf-kill 1103. a
 Calf-snout 151. a
 Calico-wood 1344. a
 Calisaya bark 498. a
 *Calla 1528, 2147
 Calla, Wild 345. a
 *Callarocarpa 401
 *Calliocolca 2062
 Callicoonah oil 378. b
 *Calligonum 218
 *Calliopsis 671
 *Calliprora 2039
 Calomel, Vegetable 1625. a
 *Calonyction 1066
 Calool tree 1912. b
 *Calopogon 1200
 Caltha sativa 344. a
 Caltrop, Land 2024. b
 Caltrops 1102. 423. b
 †Caltrops, Water 1657. b
 Calulu 1585. c
 Calumba 1090. a
 Calumba, American 844. a
 Calumba, False 531. a
 *Calycanthus 332
 *Calyptanthus 491, 796
 *Calyptrocarpus 1941
 *Calystegia 563
 Camass, Death 2159. c
 Camass, Eastern 1701. a
 *Camassia 1701
 Camata (Camatena) 1704. d
 Cambogia, U. S. P. 867. a
 Cambric-leaf 1420. b
 *Camellia 1980
 Camel's-foot 636. a
 Camel's-hay 129. d
 Camganiba 317. a
 Camli 18. a
 Camline 361. a
 *Cammarum 759
 Cammock 1043. b, 1831. f
 †Cammock 18. a, 1439. b, 1691. a
 CAMOMILE, species 145
 Camomile, Blue 206. i
 Camomile, German 1285
 Camomile, Purple or Red 44. b
 Camomile, Roman 145. c
 Camomile, Spanish 115. b
 Camomile, Wild 482. f, 1285. a
 Camomille commune 1285. a
 Camomille d'Allemagne 1285. a
 Camomille romaine 145. c
 Camomine 145
 Camoroche 1658. a
 Camote 1066. a
 CAMOVYNE, species 145
 Camovyne, Dog's 1285. a
 *Campanula 994
 Campanula 362. b
 Campeachy-wood 940. a
 Campecheholz 940. a
 Camphire 599. a
 Camphor 500. b
 Camphor, Borneo 710. a
 Camphor, Ngai 275. a
 Camphor plant 1619. a
 Camphor, Sumatra 710. a
 *Camphora 500. b
 Camphre 500. b
 CAMPHON, species 1236
 Camphon, Bladder 1851. b
 Camphon, Corn 61. a
 Camphon, Moss 1851. c
 Camphon, Red Alpine 2104. a
 Camphon, Snowy 1851. d
 Camphon, Western White 1851. d
 Camwood 233. a
 Can-hoop 1053. j
 Canada-pest 807. a
 Canada-root 195. d
 Canaigre 1753. f
 Canary-bird flower 2044. b
 Canary-grass 1559. a, b
 Canary-vine 42. a
 Canary-weed 1150. b
 Cancer-drops 1170. a
 Cancer-root 558. a, 1170. a, 1974. a
 Cancer-root, Clustered 1974. b
 Cancer-root, Yellow 1974. b
 Cancer-weed 1381. a
 Cancerillo 195. a
 Cancerwort 740. a, b
 Canchalagua 783. b, c, d
 Candle-berry 1375. b
 Candle-tree 406. a
 Candle-wick 2055. a, 2090. b
 Candle-wood 112, 841
 Candelut 69. a
 CANDY-TUFT 1049
 Cane, Maiden 1876. a
 Cane, Spanish 192. a
 Cane, Sugar 1759. a
 Cane, Sweet 26. a
 Cane-apple 172. b
 Canebrake 191. a
 *Canella 499
 Canella de Cheiro 1424. a
 Canella, False 499
 Canella, Jamaica 499. b
 Canella, Magellan 706. a
 Canella, substitute 89. b
 Canella, White or Wild 368. a
 Canelle blanche 368. a
 Canelle de Ceylan 500. d
 Canella de China 500. a
 Canelle de Saigon 500. h
 Caninana 467. b
 Canker 1497. c
 Cankerblooms 1743. a
 Canker-root 567. b, 740. a, 1202. a
 Canker-weed 1381. c
 Cankerwort 1959. a
 Canna-down 774. a
 Cannabis, Indian 370. a
 Cannabis Indica 370. a
 Cannastärke 369. a
 Canne de Provence 192. a
 Canne-wood 1211. a
 Cantaloupe (Cantaleup) : 613. a
 Cantbury bells 362. c, e, f
 *Cantua 888
 Caoutchouc (Cautschuo) 1001, 1133. a, 2063. a, b
 Caoutchouc vine 2063. a
 Cap-mint 520. b
 Cape-weed 1739. a
 Capier, Bean 2160. a
 Capier bush 374. c, 803. g
 Capier, Wild 803. g
 †Capers 355. a
 Capillaire de Montpellier 40. a
 Capillaire du Canada 40. b
 Capivi 565. a
 Capon's-feather 166. b
 Capon's-tail 166. b
 *Capraria 556, 1056
 Câprier 374. c
 *Caprifolium 1222
 *Capsella 329, 1030
 Capsellae herba 329. a
 Capsicum, Star 1867. t
 Capsique 377. a
 Capthee 627
 Caramba (Carambola) 222. b
 Caranna tree 1666. a
 Carapa (Carap or Crab) oil 378. a
 Caraway 392. b
 Caraway, Black 1411. b
 Caraway, Wild 148. c, 1315. a, 1942. a
 Carberry 1732. i
 *Cardaminum 2044
 *Cardamine 167, 660, 1149
 CARDAMOM (Cardamome) 101, 742
 †Cardamom 101
 *Cardamomum 742
 Cardamomum majus 101. e
 Cardamomum, U. S. P. 742. a
 Cardamom, Wild 2136. d
 Cardenbenedict 525. a
 *Cardiaca 1165
 Cardiacke 74. a
 Cardiaire 1165. a
 Cardinal, Blue 1217. e

- Cardinal, Red 1217. a
 Cardinal-flower 1217. a
 *Cardiocarpus 1878
 *Cardiophora 1878
 Cardoon 631. a
 Cardopatia 384. a
 Cardul marie semen 1280. a
 Cardus, Blessed, etc. 525. a
 *Carduus 1280
 Carduus benedictus 525. a
 Careless 91. d
 Caribbee (Caribbean) bark
 816. a, c
 Caricac fructus 831. a
 Caricis rhizoma 382. a
 Carlin Heather 765. c
 Carline (Carlina) 384. a
 Carlock (Carlick) 303. a
 Carmendik 391. under a
 Carnation 664. a
 Carnauba wax 566. a
 Carob tree 432. a
 Caroba 265. c, 1082. a, b, c
 †Caroba 1880
 Carolina bark 1597. a
 Carony bark 621. a
 Carotte 651. a
 Caroube (Carouge) 432. a
 Carpenter-herb 63. c
 Carpenter's-grass 18. a
 Carpenter's-square 1820. b, c
 Carpet-weed 1345. a
 *Carphephorus 244, 1169
 *Carpinus 1472
 *Carpopagion 1365
 Carrageen 477. a
 Carrageen (Carigeen) 477. a
 Carrion-flower 1865. d
 Carrot 651. a
 Carrot, Candia 212. a
 Carrot, Cretan 212. a
 Carrot, Deadly 1978. a
 Carrot-weed 95. a
 Carsons 1742. b
 Carthagea bark 498. b
 Carthama 391. a
 *Carum 158, 211, 559, 1552,
 1690
 Carum, U. S. P. 392. b
 Carvies 392. b
 *Carya 1004
 Caryophyllatae aquosae
 rad. 885. b
 Caryophyllatae rad. 885. d
 Caryophyllati cortex 674. a
 *Caryophyllus 796
 Caryophyllus, U. S. P. 796. a
 *Caryotaxus 2060
 Cascara amarga 1951. b
 Cascara Sagrada 1721. k, l
 Cascarella (Cascarille) 606. b
 Case-weed (Casse-weed)
 329. a
 Cashaw 1664. a
 Cashcuttle 7. b
 Cashes 555. a
 Cashew, West Indian 114. a
 Cashew-nut, Oriental 1829. a
 Cashoo 7. b
 Cashunuss 114. a
 Cassabully 235. a
 Cassada 682
 Cassadong 1145. c
 *Cassandra 454
 Cassava 1276. b, c
 Cassavastärke 1276. b
 Case en batons 409. b
 Casse officinale 409. b
 Casse-diable 1043. b
 Casse-lunette 423. c
 Cassena 1053. k
 Cassia 500. a, c, g, h
 *Cassia 409. a
 Cassia caryophyllata 674. a
 Cassia, Horse 409. a
 Cassia buds 500. f
 Cassia leaves 500. g
 Cassia lignea 500. a
 Cassia, Furling 404. b
 Cassia, Stinking 396. i
 Cassia-flower 7. d
 Cassis 1732. e
 Cassie 7. d
 *Cassumunar 2152
 *Cassuvium 114
 Castanea equina 50. b
 Castanea-nut 257. a
 *Castanea 401
 Castanhiero de Para 257. a
 Cast-me-down 1145. c
 Castor-oil plant 1735. a
 Cat 408. a
 Cat tree 801. c
 Cat-berry 1054. a, 1732. i
 Cat-brier 1865. o
 Cat-gut 590. d
 Cat-in-clover 1227. a
 Cat-locks 774. a
 Cat-o-nine-tails 2055. a
 Cat-pea 2096. c
 Cat-posy 248. a
 Cat-tail 2055
 Cat-whin 1743. a
 Cat-whistles 758. c
 Cataire (Chataire) 1399. a
 Catalpa tree 406
 *Catappa 322
 Catapuce 803. g
 Catarrh-root, East India
 82. b
 Catawba tree 406
 CATCHFLY, species 1851
 †Catchfly 151. a, 160. a
 Catchweed 200. a, 863. a, b
 Catechu 7. b, l
 Catechu, Pale 1473. a
 Catechu nigrum 7. b
 Catechu 177. a
 Cateputia minor 803. g
 Caterpillars 1873. a
 *Catha 1200
 Catmint 1399. a
 Catnep (Catnip) 1399. a
 Catrup (Cat's-wort) 1399. a
 Cats-claw 7. f, 1608. e
 Cat's-claws 149. a
 Cat's-ear 144. a, 1045
 Cat's-eye 2094. d, e
 Cat's-faces 2102. f
 Cat's-foot (Cat's-paws) 144. a,
 194. a, 894. a
 Cat's-milk 803. d
 Cat's-tail 91. a, 758. a, 1008. a
 Cat's-tail, Blue 731. a
 Cat's-tail 774. a, 1566. a
 Cauliflower 803. e
 Céanothe 415
 *Ceanothus 43, 544
 Cebadilla 193. a
 Cebu balsam 1498. a
 Cedar, Alaska 453
 Cedar, Australian Red 417. b
 Cedar, Barbadoes 417. a
 Cedar, Bastard 1192. a,
 1299. b, 1832. a, 1879. a
 Cedar, Berry-bearing 1099. c
 Cedar, Canoe 1992. a
 Cedar, Carolina 1099. e
 Cedar, Feather-leaf 1992. b
 Cedar, Ground 1026. b,
 1240. b
 Cedar, Havana 417. a
 Cedar, Incense 1192. a
 Cedar, Indian 1472. a
 Cedar, Jamaica Red 417. a
 Cedar of Lebanon 419
 Cedar, Oregon Red 1832. a
 Cedar, Oregon White 1992. a
 Cedar, Pencil 1099. a
 †Cedar, Pencil 1099. e
 Cedar, Pacific Red 1992. a
 Cedar, Port Oxford 453
 Cedar, Post 453. a, 1192. a
 Cedar, Prickly 1099. c
 Cedar, Red 1099. e
 †Cedar, Red 1879. a
 Cedar, Singapore 417. b
 Cedar, Spanish 417. a, 1099. c
 Cedar, Stinking 2050. b
 Cedar, Swamp 453. a
 Cedar, Sweet-scented 417. a
 Cedar, Virginian 1099. e
 Cedar, Washington 1832. b
 Cedar, West Indian 417. a
 Cedar, White 453, 1192. a,
 1992. b
 †Cedar, White 1299. b
 Cedar-wood oil 417. a
 Cedra (Cedrat, Cedrate)
 506. f
 *Cedrela, 1934
 Cedron 1853. a, b
 Cédron, Cotylédon de
 1853. a, b
 Cedronbohne 1853. a, b
 *Cedronella 1292
 *Cedrus 417, 1934
 †Celandine 1976. d
 Celandine, Brook 1057. d
 Celandine, Garden 462
 Celandine, Greater 462. a
 Celandine, Lesser 830. a
 Celandine, Sea 892. a
 Celandine, Wild 1067. a, d
 Celaster (Celastre) 421. a
 *Celastrus 408
 Celeric 158. a
 Celery 158. a
 Celery, Water 1711. k, 2081. a
 Celery, Wild 1866. a, 2081. a
 †Celery-seed 1763. g
 Celine 1802. a
 Celtis 2019
 Cembra nut 1601. a
 Cenizo 218. a
 *Centauria 525
 Centaurée Americaine
 1758. a
 Centaurée, Petite 783. a
 *Centaurilla 238
 *Centauridium 2130
 Centaurium minus 783. a
 Centaury 423. d, 783, 1638. d
 Centaury, American 1758. a
 Centaury, Corn 423. c
 Centaury, Ground 844. a,
 1638. f
 Centifolienrose 1743. b
 Centinode 1641. d
 *Centrosema 301

- *Centrospermum 14
 Century plant 56. a
 *Cephaelis 2062
 *Cephalina 1784
 *Cephalophora 1589
 *Cephalostachyum 232. i
 *Ceranium 1889
 *Ceratium 83, 1341
 *Cerasus 1668
 *Cerbera 1958, 1988
 Cerefolii herba 148. b
 *Cerefolium 148
 Cereus, Night-blooming 438. a
 Cerfeuil 148. b
 Cérissier 1668, e, g, p
 Caroline 1057. a, d
 Cervaria alba 1139. a
 *Cervispina 1721
 Cess, Sweet 1378. a
 Cevadilla 193. a
 Cevadille 193. a
 Chadlock 303. a
 *Chenactis 1460
 *Chenobolus 1883
 *Chaerophyllum 148
 *Chaetopappa 691
 Chaff-weed 886. a, 904. a, b
 Chaff-seed 1807
 Chaff-weed 426. a, 904
 Chagual gum 1695. a
 Chain-fern 2126
 *Chairomyces 2047. e
 Chalice-flower 1385. a
 *Chalmoogra 937
 Chamedryos herba 1973. b
 Chamedrys 1973. b
 Chamaepitys 63. a
 *Chameroops 1722, 1737, 1833
 Chamcléon blanc 215. a
 CHAMOMILE, species 145
 Chamomile de Perse 482. b, c
 Chamomile, see Camomile 1235. a
 *Chamomilla 145, 1285
 Chamomilla romana 145. e
 Champaca (Champak) 1324. a
 *Champaca 1324
 Champignon 1273. a
 Chanvre 370. a
 Chanvre aquatique 263. i
 Chanvre bâlard 861. a
 Chanvre du Canada 160. b
 *Chaptalia 1995
 Chardon 781. b
 Chardon bœit 525. a
 Chardon doré 384. a
 Chardon étoilé 423. b
 Chardon Marie 1280. a
 Charity 1634. a
 Charlock 803. a, 1856. a
 Charlock, Jointed 1712. a
 Charlock, White 1712. a
 Charus (Charrus) 370. a
 Chasbow 1497. c, d
 Chaste-tree 2107. a
 Chastey 400. c
 Châtaigne d'eau 2017. a
 Châtaigne du Brésil 257. a
 Châtaignier 400
 Châtaigner d'Inde 50. b
 Chaulmugra (Chalmoogra) 934. a
 *Chavannesia 2063
 Chavicae spadicis 460, d
 Chaw-stick 913. a
 Chaya (Chay-root) 1429. a
 Cheadle 1312. b
 Cheat 313. a, 361. a, 1220. a
 Chebula 322. d
 Checkerberry 870. b, 1336. a
 Checker tree 1875. e
 Cheese-bowl 1497. c, d
 Cheese-cake plant 1270. b
 Cheese-rennet 863. i
 Cheeses 1270, 225. a
 *Cheiranthodendron 846
 *Cheiranthus 782
 Cheken (Chekan) 796. b
 Chelem 56. b
 Chélidoine 462. a
 Chélidoine, Petite 830. a
 *Chelidonium 892, 1927
 Chêne 1704
 Chênévis 370. a
 Chenile 1041. b
 Chénopode à grappes 464. e
 *Chenopodium 273, 696, 1109, 1747
 Chenopodium, U. S. P. 464. c
 Chequen 796. b
 Cherimolia 140. a
 Cherimoyer 140. a
 CHERRY, species 1658
 Cherry, Barbados 1268. b
 Cherry, Cornelian 576. b
 Cherry, Cowhage 1268. c
 Cherry, Dwarf 1867. t
 CHERRY, GROUND, species 1578
 Cherry, Ground 1187
 Cherry, Indian 96. c, 1721. b
 Cherry, Jamaica 831. h
 Cherry, Jerusalem 1867. s
 Cherry, Marlberry 1051. a
 Cherry, May 96. c
 Cherry, Poison Black 219. a
 fCherry, Sand 96. c
 Cherry, Surinam 1268. a
 Cherry, Winter 1867. s
 fCherry, Winter 380. a
 Cherry-laurel 1668. f, i
 Cherry-ple 755. a, 973. a
 Cherry-wood 2095. d
 CHERVIL, species 148
 Chervil 445
 Chervil, Hemlock 411. a
 Chervil, Needle 1796. a
 Chervil, Rough 411. a
 Chervil, Spanish 1378. a
 Chervil, Sweet 1378. a, 2115. a, b
 Chess 313. a
 Chesses 1488. b
 CHESTNUT, species 400
 Chestnut, Earth 559. a
 Chestnut, Golden-leaved 401. a
 Chestnut, Horse-50
 Chestnut, Kafr 298. a
 Chestnut, Oak 401
 Chestnut, Water 2017. a
 Chestnut, Wild 298. a
 Chettik 1923. f
 Chew-bark 2068. e
 Chew-stick 913. a
 Chevorell 148. b
 Chévrefeuille 1222. a
 Chia seed 1769. e, f
 Chick-pea, Lesser 1141. h
 Chicken-berry 870. b, 1336. a
 Chicken-fighters 2102. c
 Chicken-weed 83. c, 1831. g
 Chicken's-meat 494. a
 Chicken's-toes 568. a, 1763. a
 Chickweed 83. esp. c, 430
 Chickweed, Blinking 1358. a
 Chickweed (Chickenweed) Red 116. a
 Chickweed, Forked 152
 Chickweed, Germander 2094. h
 Chickweed, Gravel 1810. a
 Chidkweed, Indian 1345. a
 Chickweed, Ivy 2094. i
 Chickweed, Mouse-ear 83. a
 Chickweed, Sea 99. a
 Chickweed, Silver 1506. a
 Chickweed, Star-flowered 2081. a
 Chickweed, Water 83. a, 1358
 Chiclé 20. a, 1334. d
 Chicorée sauvage 494. b
 Chicory 494. b
 Chicot 930. a
 Chientend des Indes 129. f
 Chientend officinal 60. a
 Chientend, Petit 60. a
 Chigger-weed 145. b
 Children's-bane 495. b
 Chilli coyote 1325. a, b
 Chillies 377. a, b
 *Chilmorina 934
 Chimney-sweep 1611. b
 China (Chine cortex) 498. a, e, f
 China-root 1865. b, m
 China-root, False 1865. m
 China-shot 369
 China-tree 1299. b, 1912. a
 China-tree, Wild 1779. a, b
 Chinese radix (tuber) 1865. b
 Chinar tree 1612. a
 Chinarinde 498. a, e, f
 Chinawurzel 1865. b
 Chincone 1831. g
 Chinese-berries 1874. a
 Chinkapin, (chinquapin) 400. b
 Chinkapin, California, 401. a
 Chinkapin, Water, 1391. a
 Chinks, 870. b
 Chinquapin, (Chincapin) 400. b
 Chinwood, 1063. a, c
 Chiquito, 548. a
 Chiretta, (Chirata. Chiray-ta, 1933. a)
 Chirette, 1933. a
 *Chironia, 1758.
 Chittam (Chittim) bark, 1721. k
 Chittam-wood, 583. a
 Chittim-wood, 324. b
 Chines, 76. f
 Chocolate flower, 883. a
 Chocolate, Indian 885. b
 Chocolate root, 885. b, e, f, etc.
 Chocolate tree, 1984. a
 Chock-cheese, 1270. b
 Choke-berry, 185.
 Choke-pear, 185.
 Chop-nut, 1522. a
 Chopped-eggs, 1205. a
 Chou, 303. e
 Chris-root, 974. c
 Christ-thorn, 1491. a
 Christdorn, 1053. a
 Christmas, 1053. a

- Christmas-berry, California 997. a
 Christmas-flower, 759. a, 974. b
 Christmas-green, 1240. b
 Christopher, Herb, see Herb Christopher.
 Christophs wurz, 28. c
 Christophorinae radix, 497. a
 Christ's-eye 1062. d
 Christ's herb, 974. b
 Christ's-ladder, 783. a
 Christwurz, 974. b, c.
 *Chronosemium, 2082.
 Chowlee, 2068. a
 *Chrysanthemum, 1285, 1957
 Chrysanthemum, Garden, 482. h, i
 Chrysarobin, 2110. a
 *Chrysaspis, 2032.
 *Chrysocoma, 476, 809, 2093.
 *Chrysodium, 27.
 *Chrysophylla, 566.
 *Chrysophyllum, 1228.
 Chuckies, 166. a
 Chufa, 635. b.
 Chumpaka, 1324. a
 Church-brooms, 686. b
 Churchwort, 1308. h
 Churn-staff, 803. d
 Churruis, (Cherrus) 370. a
 *Chusquea, 232. m
 Cibol, 76. a
 *Cicca, 1575.
 Cicely, Fool's 51. a
 Cicely, Rough 411. a
 CICELY, SWEET species 2115.
 Cicely (Cisley), Sweet 1878. a
 Cicely, Wild 148. c
 *Cicendia, 783.
 *Cicuta, 949.
 Cicuta major, 555. a
 *Cicutaria, 495.
 Ciderage 1641. l
 *Cienfuegia, 496.
 Cierge à grandes fleurs, 438. a
 Cigar Tree, 406.
 Ciguë officinale, 555. a
 Ciguë petite, 51. a
 Ciguë vireuse, 495. c
 *Cimicifuga, 2018
 Cinablüthen, 187. n
 Cinæa flores, 187. n
 *Cinchona, 816, 1697, 1716.
 Cinchona, African 1784. a
 *Cineraria, 1831.
 Cineraria, 1831. e
 CINNAMON, var.s 500. a, c, g
 Cinnamon, Black 1594. a
 Cinnamon, Clove 674. a
 Cinnamon, White or Wild 368. a
 Cinnamon, Wild 1594. a
 Cinnamon, Winter's 706. a
 Cinnamon-root, 1062. b
 Cinnamon-wood, 1788. a
 Cinquefoil, 1437. a, 1658. b, c, d, e, f
 Cinquefoil, Marsh 547. a
 Cinquefoil, Purple 547. a
 Cinquefoil, Silvery 1658. b
 *Cirsium, 381.
 *Cissus, 105, 1514.
 *Cistus, 967.
 Cistus, Marsh 1153. b
 Citri, flavedo etc. 506. i
 Citron, (Citrone) 506. f, i, k
 Citron-wood, 349. a
 Citronella, 539. b
 Citronella Oil, 129. c
 Citronelle, 187. a, 1302. a
 Citronenkraut, 1302. a
 Citronenmelisse, 1302. a
 Cives (Civet) 76. f
 Civette, 76. f
 Clammy-weed, 1633.
 Clamoun, 1103. d
 Clappedepouch, 329. a
 Clapwort, 558. a
 Clary, 1769. d
 Clavaler, 2136. c, e
 Clavelli Cassiae, (Cinnamon) 500. f
 Claver, 1227. a
 Claver-grass, 863. a, b
 Clavus secalinus, 512. a
 Clay-weed, 2053. a
 Clear-eye, 1769. d
 Clearing-nut 1923. e
 Clearweed, 41. a
 Cleat, 1548. a
 Cleats, 2053. a
 Cleavers, (Clivers) 863
 Cleaverwort, 863. a, b
 *Clematis, 215. 1693.
 Clematis, Mountain 216. a
 *Cleome, 1633.
 *Cliff-brake, 1527. a
 Cliff-weed, 1000. a
 Climath, 1730. h
 Climber, Woody, 1514. a
 Climbing-sailor, 629. a
 Cling-rascal, 863. a, b
 *Clinopodium, 1111
 Clit-bur, 174. a, b
 *Clitoria, 301
 Clive, 59. a, 174. a, b
 Clock, 1611. b
 Cloistered-heart, 882. i
 Clothier's-brush, 686. a
 Clove bark, 500. e
 Clove tree, 796. a
 Clove, Wild 1594. a
 Clove-bark Tree, 674. a
 Clove-root, 885. d
 Clove-strip, 1100. a
 Clove-tongue, 974. b
 Cloves, 796. a
 CLOVER, species 2032.
 †Clover 1294. under a
 Clover, Bitter 1753. a
 Clover, Bokhara 1300. a
 Clover, Brazilian 1291. d
 Clover, Bur 1291. a
 Clover, Burgundy 1291. d
 Clover, Bush 1179.
 Clover, Cabul 1300. a
 Clover, California 1291. a
 Clover, Chilian 1291. d
 Clover, Cuckoo's 1475. a
 Clover, Dusty 1179. a
 Clover, Dutch 1291. d
 Clover, Florida 1733. a
 Clover, Gawk's 1475. a
 Clover, Hart's 1300. b
 Clover, Heart 1291. a
 Clover, Hop 2032. a, b
 †Clover, Hop 1291. c
 Clover, Horned 1291. c
 Clover, Japan 1179. b
 Clover, King's 1300. b
 Clover, Ladies' 1475. a
 Clover, Marsh 1310. a
 Clover, Mexican 1733. a
 Clover, Pin 777. a
 Clover, Plaster 1300. b
 Clover, Prairie 1118. a, b
 Clover, Sleeping 1475. a
 Clover, Snail 1291
 Clover, Sour, 1475. a
 Clover, Spanish 1291. d, 1733. a
 Clover, Spotted 1291. a
 Clover, Sweet 1300. a, b
 Clover, Thousand-leaved 118. a
 Clover, Tree 1300. a
 Clover, Wild 1179. b
 Clover, Winter 1266. a
 CLOTBUR, species 2131
 †Clotbur, 174. a, b
 Clotebur, 2131, 174. a, b
 Clote-leaf, 1420. b
 Clotweed, 2131
 Clous aromatiques 796. a
 Cloud-berry, 1750. f
 †Cloud-berry, 1750. p
 CLUB-MOSS, species 1240
 Club-moss, Dwarf 1825. b
 Club-moss, Prickly 1825. c
 Club-weed, 423. d
 Cluster-berry, 2075. p
 *Clusia, 606
 *Clypeola, 88, 1112
 *Cnicus, 381.
 Coakum, 1585. b
 Cob-nut 579. c
 Cob-nut, West Indian 1434. a
 Coca (Cua) 787. a
 Cocablatter 787. a
 Cocash 206. h
 Cocash-weed 1831. a
 Cocco (Cocoe) 541. a
 *Coccognidii cortex 644
 *Coccoloba 526
 *Cocculus 117, 416, 475, 1090
 Cocculus Indicus 117
 Cocellana 921. a
 Cochinal Cactus 1449. b
 Cochinal Oak 1704. l
 *Cochlearia 578, 1742
 Cocoa, Brazilian 1518. a
 Cocowort 329. a
 Cock-foot 462. a
 Cock-head 1900. a
 Cock-up-hat 1914. a
 Cockeno 1497. c
 Cock-spur 1604. a
 Cockloorie 248. a
 Cockle 2074. a
 Cockle, Corn 61. a
 Cockle, Indian, 117. a
 †Cockle-bur 59, 174. a, b
 Cocklebur, Common 2131. b
 Cocklebur, Thorny 2131. a
 Cockly-bur 174. a, b
 Cocks 1611. b
 Cock's-head plant 1437. a
 Cock's-foot 166. b
 †Cockscomb 1437. a
 Cockscomb, Yellow 1726. a
 Cock-weed 61. a
 Cocky-baby 189. a
 Cocoa 1984. a
 Coconut 529. b
 Coetler 529. b
 Cod-head 463. a
 Codia 1497. d
 Codlins-and-cream 755. a
 *Coelestina 57
 Coffee 531. a

- Coffee, Mogdad 396. i
 Coffee, Negro 396. i
 Coffee nut 930. a
 Coffee, Soudan 533. a, 1503. a
 Coffee, Swedish 208. a
 Coffee tree, American 930. a
 Coffee tree, California 1721. k
 Coffee, Wild 2037. a
 Coffee-bean, Kentucky 930. a
 Cognassier 628. a
 Cohosh, Black 497. a
 Cohosh, Blue 413. a
 Cohosh, Red 27. b
 Cohosh, White 27. a
 Cohune Palm 220. a
 Coing 628. a
 Coing du Bengale 47. a
 *Coinogyne 1092
 Cojote, Chili 614. a
 *Colaria 533
 Colchique 534. a
 Cold seeds 505. a, 613. a, c, 614. d, 1126. a
 Cole-rapce 303. b
 Colework 393. e
 Colewort, Hare's 1871. b, c
 Coliander 573. a
 Colic-root 680. f, 194. a
 †Colic-root 160. a, 1124. b, c
 Colic-weed 262. a
 †Colic-weed 262. b, 372. b
 Colicwort 65. a
 Collard (Collet) 303. e
 Collard 1883. a
 Collard, Wild 1315. b
 Collinsonie 539. b
 Collmarkkraut 116. a
 *Colomia 888
 Colocynthis 505. b
 *Colocynthis 505
 Colocynthis, U. S. P. 505. b
 Colombo Americana 844. a
 Colombo de Mariette 844. a
 Colombowurzel 844. a
 Colophony 1601. i
 Coloqueinte 505. b
 Colt-herb 2053. a
 Colt's-tail 1174. a
 Colt's-foot 2053. a
 †Coltsfoot 355. a, 858. a
 Coltsfoot, False 194. a
 Coltsfoot, Sweet 1548
 Coltsfoot, Water 1420. b
 *Colubrina 43
 Colubrina radix 182. f
 Columbaria herba 2091. f
 Columbaria radix 1641. e
 COLUMBINE 166
 Columbine, Feathered 1976. a, etc
 Columbine, Tufted 1978. c
 Columbo (Colombe) 1090. a
 Columbo, American 844. a
 Columbo-wood 581. a
 Colza 303. b
 Coma 324. b
 Comb 304. a
 Comb-flower 968. a, 304. b
 Comfrey 1937. a
 Comfrey, Middle 63. c
 Comfrey, Saracens' 1831. f
 Comfrey, Spotted 1692. a
 Comfrey, Wild 633. b
 *Commelina 993
 Compass-plant 1125. e
 1852. a
 oncombre 613. c
 Concombre purgatif d'âne 724. a
 Concombre sauvage 724. a
 *Condalia 1720
 Condiar 178. a
 Condurango 1282. a
 *Condylocarpus 1832
 CONE-FLOWER, species 1751
 Cone-flower, Long-headed 1713. a
 Cone-flower, Prairie 1713. a
 Cone-flower, Purple 304
 Conessi bark 1011
 Congo-root 1679. e
 *Coniothele 268
 *Conocarpus 1130
 *Conoclinium 802
 Conomon 613. a
 *Conostylis 1223
 Conquer-John 1639. a
 *Conradia 1255
 Consolida major 1937. a
 Consolida regalis 656. c
 Consolida Saracenic 1869. b
 Consoude grande 1937. a
 Consound 248. a, 1937. a
 Consound, King's 656. c
 Consound, Middle 63. c
 Constancy 1824. j
 Consumption-weed 1696. d
 Consumptive's-weed 772. a
 Contrayerva 698. a, b
 Contrayerva, German 630. b
 Conval-lily 562. a
 *Convallaria 1639, 2076
 *Convolvulus 308, 815, 1066, 1444
 Convulsion-root 1356. a
 Convulsion-weed 1356. a
 *Conyza 1062, 1683, 1834
 Conyze 1062. b
 *Conyzella 1174
 Cooch-(Cutch)-grass 60. a
 Cool-tankard 234. a
 Coolstock 303. c
 Coolweed 41. a
 Coolwort (White) 1997. a
 Coon-root 1773. a
 Coontee (Coontie) 2145. a
 *Copaiba 565
 Copaiba (Copaiva) 565
 *Copaifera 565
 Copal, Chacaze 2013. a
 Copal, Indian 2086. a
 Copal, Jackass 2013. a
 Copal, Kauri 55. a
 Copal, Malabar 2085. a
 Copal, Mexican 735. a
 Copal, West Indian 1636. a
 Copal, Zanzibar 2013. a
 Copal-balsam 1210. b
 Copal-tree 2086. a
 Copalchi bark 666. f
 Copalm 555. a
 Copalm tree 1210. b
 Copper-leaf 1696. d
 *Coprosmanthus 1865
 Coptida 567. b
 Coq des jardins 482. a
 Coque du Levant 117. a
 Coquelicot 1497. c
 Coquelourde 1693. b
 Coquilla-nut 220. b
 Coral-and-pearl 27. b
 Coral-bean 1874. b
 Coral-bean, Large 1457. a
 Coral-berry 1936. c
 Coral-evergreen 1240. a
 Coral-root 568
 Coral-root, Crested 1002
 Coral-tree 784
 *Caralloicarpus 320. d
 Corassol 140. b, d, e
 Corazo Palm 220. a
 *Cordia 2085
 *Cordiceps 512
 Cordylanthus 37
 *Coreopsis 263, 1982, 2092
 Coriander (Coriandre) 573. a
 Coriander, Roman 1411. b
 Coriariae fructus 338. a
 Corme 1875. e
 Cork-tree 1704. s, t, u
 Corkscrew plant 936. b
 Cork-wood 1156. a
 †Cork-wood 1694. b
 Cork-wood tree 130. c
 Corn, Amel 2040. d
 Corn, Broom 1876. b
 Corn, Chocolate 1876. b
 Corn Cuckle 61
 Corn, Coffee 1876. b
 Corn, Guinea 1876. b
 Corn, Heath 821. a
 Corn, Indian 2148. a
 Corn, Kafir 1876. b
 Corn, Parrot's 391. a
 Corn, St. Peter's 2040. c
 Corn, Saracens' 821. a
 †Corn, Turkey- 2148. a
 Corn-bind 561. a, 1641. h
 Corn-binks 423. c
 †Corn-bottle 423. c
 Corn-flower 423. c
 Corn-salad, Beaked 2078. b
 Corn-salad, European 2078. a
 Corn-smut 2071. a
 *Cornea 877
 CORNEL, species 576
 Cornelian tree 576. f, h
 Coronilla 577. a
 Cornouiller 576. b, f, h
 Cornstalk-weed 1657. c
 Cornwood 1682. b
 *Coronaria 1236
 Corozo nut 1884. a
 Corpse-plant 1356. a
 Cortex adstringens brasiliensis 1925. a
 *Corvisartia 1062
 *Corydalis 232
 Corydalis 262. a
 *Corydalis 373
 Corydalis cava 372. c
 Corydalis solida 372. a
 *Corypha 566, 1757
 *Cosmea (Cosmos) 582
 Cosso 941. a
 Cost (Costus) 482. a
 Cost, English 1967. a
 Costmary 482. a
 Costus dulcis 368. a
 Costus root 1791
 Coto bark 1590. d
 †Coto bark 706. a
 Cotton 912. c
 Cottagers 677. a
 COTTON 912
 Cotton, Lavender 1777. a
 Cotton, Petty 904
 Cotton, Wild 160. b, 195. c
 Cotton-bush 1109. b
 Cotton-grass 774
 Cotton-seed tree 226. a

- Cotton-tree 420. a, 1652. c, l
 Cotton-weed 144. a, 121. a, 6. a
 Cotton wood 1652. c, d, e, f
 †Cottonwood 1999. c
 Cotyled 586. a
 Couch-grass 60. a
 Couch-grass, Indian 376. a
 Couch-grass, Red 382. a
 Coudi oil 378. b
 Cough-root 2036. a
 Cough-root, Californial 193. b
 Cough-weed 1831. a
 Coughwort 2053. a
 Cougourde 1126. a
 Couleuvre 320. b
 Coumarin 147. a, 201. b, 688. a, b, 863. h
 Conmarouma bean 688. a, b
 *Commarouma 688
 *Courbari 1036
 Courbaril 1036. a
 Courge potiron 614. b
 Courida 223. a
 Couronne de moine 1959. a
 Couronne de Saint-jeans 187. s
 Courtship-and-matrimony 2037. a
 Coutû 2053. a
 Coventry-bells 362. d, f
 Cover-shame 1099. d
 Covey (Sweet) 777. b
 Cow-bell 1851. b
 Cow-berry 547. a, 1336. a, 1851. b, 2075. p
 Cow-grass 2032. f, j, 1641. d
 Cow-herb 2074. a
 Cow's-lick 320. b
 Cow-lily 355. a
 Cow-mumble 148. c
 Cow-medles 1796. a
 Cow-plant 1728. d
 Cow-poison 656. e
 Cow-quake 1884. a
 Cow-rattle 1236. a
 Cow-sinkin 1660. b
 Cow-tongue 621. a
 Cow-tree 315. b, 523, 1334. a, 1946. a
 Cow-weed 148. c
 Cow-wheat 1296. a
 Cowbane 495. c, 1479. b
 Cowbane, Spotted 555. a
 Cowbind 320. b
 Cowdie gum 55. a
 Cowhage (Cowage) 1365
 Cowish 1554. a
 Cowitch 1365. a
 Cow's-tail 1174. a
 Cow's-wort 1523. b
 Cowslip 1385. a
 †Cowslip 133. g, 355. a, 1057. d, 1711. i, 2061. a
 Cowslip, American 693. a
 †Cowslip, American 1314. a
 Cowslip, Bedlam 1692. a
 Cowslip, Bugloss 1692. a
 Cowslip, English 1660. d
 Cowslip, French 1660. a
 Cowslip, Great 1660. b
 Cowslip, Jerusalem 1692. a
 Cowslip, Mountain 1660. a
 Cowslip, Virginia 1314. a
 Cowslip 355. a
 Cowthwort, 1165. a
 Coxcomb, Red 91. d
 CRAB-APPLE, species 1269
 Crab-grass 1763. a
 Crab-stock 1269. a
 Crab-tree 1269, 378. a
 Crab-weed 1641. d
 Crab's-claws 1641. n
 Crab's-eyes 4. a
 Crabwood tree 378. a
 *Cracca 310
 Cracker berry 576. c
 Crackers 873. d
 Crain 330. a
 Crane-berry 570. a, 747. a
 Crane-feet 1450. d
 Crane-needles 1796. a
 Cranberry 1476. b
 Cramp-bark 2095. d
 Cran de Bretagne 1742. a
 CRANBERRY, species 1476
 Cranberry, High-bush 2095. d
 Cranberry, Mountain 2075. p, 176. f
 Cranberry, Rock 2075. p
 Cranberry, Upland 176. f
 Cranberry tree 2095. d, m
 Cranberry, White 468. a
 Crane-willow 428. a
 Crane's-berry 1476. a
 Cranesbill 883
 Crap 821. a
 Crashes 1742. b
 Crassula major 1824. c
 *Crassuvium 321
 *Crataegus 96, 584, 997
 *Crataeva 47
 Cravobauin 674. a
 Crawley, False 1684. a
 Crawley-root 568. a, b
 Crawlins 149. a
 Crazy 1711. c
 Crazy-Bet 355. a
 Crazy-weed 208. c, p
 Cream-cups 1614
 Cream-nut 257. a
 Cream-of-tartar tree 32
 Creashak 176. f
 Creeper, 563. c, 1325. c
 Creeper, Trumpet 1964. a
 Creeper, Virginia 1514. a
 Creeping-bur 1240. a
 Creeping-Charlie 894. a, 1824. a
 Creeping-Jack 1824. a
 Creeping-Jenny 1325. c, 1240. a, b, 1149. a, 1824. b
 Creeping-sailor 1792. a
 CREESEY, species 1711
 *Crematonia 294
 Creosote bush 588. a
 *Crepis 1163
 Creptus lupi 1238. a
 Cress, Bank 1860. a
 Cress, Bastard 1989. a, 1168. c
 Cress, Belle-isle 235. b
 Cress, Bitter 379. esp. a, 235. a
 Cress, Butter 1711. c
 Cress, Cow 1168. c
 Cress, Field 1168. c
 Cress, French 235. a
 Cress, Garden 1168. e
 Cress, Indian 2044. a
 Cress, Lamb's 379. b
 Cress, Land 235. a, b, 379. b
 Cress, Leek 74. a
 Cress, Mouse-ear 1908. a
 Cress, Normandy 235. a
 Cress, Para 1898. a
 Cress, Penny 1989. a
 Cress, Peter's 599. a
 Cress, Purple 379. d
 Cress, Rock 167, 1908. a
 †Cress, Rock 487. a
 Cress, Rocket 235. a
 Cress, St. Barbara's 235. a
 Cress, Spring 379. d
 Cress, Swine's 573. a
 Cress, Thale 1908. a
 Cress, Tower 167. c
 Cress, Wall 167, 1908. a
 Cress, Wart 578
 Cress, Winter 235
 Cress, Yellow 1711. c
 Cresson de fontaine, 1742. b
 Cresson de Para, 1893. a
 Cresson de roches, 487. a
 Cresson des prés, 379. c
 Cressonée 2094. c
 Crest-marine 599. a
 Creyat 127. a
 Crinkle-root 660. a
 Crystalline 1316. a
 *Cristaria 1271
 *Crockeria 1140
 Crockety-bur 174. a, b
 Crocodile 514. d, 1063. a
 †Crocus 754. a
 Crocus, Autumn 534. a
 Crocus, Autumnal 601. a
 Crocus, Meadow 534. a
 Crocus, Michaelmas 534. a
 Crocus, Prairie 1693. a
 Crocus, Purple 534. a
 Crocus, U. S. P. 601. a
 Crocus, Wild 1693. a
 Cropweed 423. d
 Cross-flower 1638. p
 Cross-of-Jerusalem 1236. b
 Cross-vine 265. b
 †Crossvine 1964. a
 *Crossopetalum 1372
 Crosstoes 1227. a
 Crossweed 635. a
 Crosswort 1249. b, 802. i
 Crosswort, Golden 863. e
 *Crotalaria 234
 *Croton 1267, 1780
 Croton oil 606. h
 Crouper-bush 428. a
 Crow-bells 1808. a
 Crowbells, Yellow 1385. a
 Crow-corn 68. a
 Crow-flig 1923. d
 Crow-flower 1236. d
 Crow-Pea 747. a
 Crow-poison 479. a
 Crow-silk 1889. a
 Crow-soap 1781. a
 Crow-toe 660. b, 1227. a
 Crow-victuals 894. a
 Crow-berry 747, 176. f, 1476. a
 Crow-berry, Broom 570
 Crowberry, Plymouth 570. a
 Crowd-weed 303. a, 1168. c
 Crowdy 1824. a
 CROWFOOT, species 1711.
 †Crowfoot 355. a, 660. b, 883. a, 1240. b, c, 1478
 Crowfoot, Musk 46. a
 Crowfoot, Water 242
 Crowfoot, White-flowered 133. a
 Crowfoot, Wood 133. g
 Crown bark 498. e

- Crown-beard, Sunflower, 2092. b
 Crown-imperial 847. b
 Crown-of-the-field 61. a
 Crown's-foot 149. a
 *Cruciata 863. e
 Crummock 1863. c
 *Cryptanthus 154
 *Cryptotalnia 661.
 Cuba-wood 472. a
 Cubebe, (Cubebe) 611. a
 Cubebe, African (Guinea) 611. f
 Cuckiebur, Sea 2131. c
 Cucklemoors 174. a, b
 Cuckold-dock 174. a, b
 Cuckoo-babies 189. a
 Cuckoo-bread 1475. a
 Cuckoo-buds 1711. c
 Cuckoo-button 174. a, b
 Cuckoo-flower 379. c,
 1236. d, 1475. a
 †Cuckoo-flower 131. g
 Cuckoo-flower, White 1236. a
 Cuckoo-flower, Wild 1236. a
 Cuckoo-pint 189. a
 Cuckoo-sour 1475. a
 Cuckoo-spit 379. c
 †Cuckoo-spit 133. g
 Cuckoo's-cap 25. i
 Cuckoo's-meat 1475. a
 *Cucubalus 1851
 Cucumber 613. c
 Cucumber, Bitter 505. b
 Cucumber, Creeping 1305. a
 Cucumber, Indian 1290. a
 Cucumber, One-seeded 1845
 Cucumber, Snake 613. a
 Cucumber, Squirting 724. a
 Cucumber, Wild 1845. a, 724. a
 Cucumber-root, Indian 1290. a
 Cucumber-tree 1262. a, c, d, e,
 222. a
 †Cucumber-tree 1211. a
 *Cucumis 505, 614, 1232
 Cucumis agrestis 724. a
 Cucumis asininus 724. a
 *Cucurbita 505
 Cucurbitae semina 614. d
 Cudbear 1150. f
 CUDWEED, species 144
 Cudweed 904, 886. a
 †Cudweed 1150. b
 Cudweed, Childing 886. a
 Cudweed, Golden 1683. b
 Cukukskraut 379. c
 Culberdill 15. a
 Cullawan bark 500. e
 Culip 2049
 Cullavine 166. b
 Culiay 1705. a
 *Culletia 43
 Culrage 1641. l
 Culupa (Curuba) 1515. j
 Culverkeys 1660. d
 Culver's-physic 1171. a
 Culver's-root 1171. a
 Culverwort 166. b
 Cumin (Cummin) 615. a
 Cumin, Black 1411. b
 " de prés 392. b
 " Sweet 1595. a
 " nigrum 1411. b
 " 1282. a
 " blanco 1672. a
 Cundurango de plátano 730. a
 Cundurango de paloma 730. b, 910. a
 *Cunila 960
 Cup-plant 1852. b
 *Cupameni 9
 *Cupania 272
 *Cuphea 1511
 Cuphea, Clammy 1511. a
 Cup-gullocks 2028. a
 Cups-and-saucers 586. a
 Cupid's-delight 2102. f
 Cuprea bark 1716. a, b
 *Cupressus 453, 1962
 Cuprose 1497. c
 Curacao 506. c, d
 Curate 1923. g
 Curcuma, Ohio 1032. a
 Curdwort 863. i
 Cure-all 855. b, 1302. a
 Cure-all, King's 1436. a
 Curlew-berry 747. a
 Curlew 303. a, 1712. a
 Curly-grass 1800
 Curly-head 514. e
 Curraubine 166. b
 CURRANT, species 1732
 †Currant 2108. e
 Currant, Indian 1936. c
 Currant-leaf 1337. a
 Curry-leaf 449. a
 Cushag 1851. f
 *Cussambium 1804
 Cusso (Cousso) 941
 Custard-apple 140. esp. d & e
 †Custard-apple 198. a, 883. a
 Cut-finger 2100. a
 Cut-heal 2077. c
 Cut-paper 316. a
 Cut-weed 849. b
 Cutch 7. b, j
 *Cyanus 423
 *Cyclachena 1079
 *Cycloptera 3
 *Cymbidium 568, 1290
 Cyminum (Cuminum) 615. a
 *Cymopterus 1455
 *Cynanchum 1868, 2054, 2101
 *Cynodon 376
 Cynogloss 633. a
 *Cynoglossum 1137
 Cynorrhoda (Cynorrhodon)
 1743. a
 Cynosbata 1743. a
 Cynosbati fungus 1743. a
 *Cynthia 45
 Cyperus, Sweet 635. d
 *Cyphomandra 1867
 Cyripède 636
 CYPRESS, species 1962, 617
 †Cypress 63. a, 803. b,
 1138. a, 1955. b
 Cypress, Belvidere 1109. c
 Cypress, Brown 1109. c
 Cypress, Field 63. a
 Cypress, Flowering 1955. b
 Cypress, Heath 1240. d
 Cypress, Summer 1109. c
 Cypress, Yellow 1992. a
 Cypress-root 635. d
 Cypress-vine 1702. b
 Cypress-vine 42. a
 *Cyripedium 359
 *Cyrilla 1051
 *Cyrtothrycha 1478
 *Cystoseira 849
 Cyttise 641. a
 Cytosogenistae, herba 881. a
 *Cytisus 1985
 Daehlauch 1830. a
 Daddy-nut tree 1999. a
 Daffadowndilly 644. c
 Daffodil, Checkered 847. c
 Daffodil, Hoop-petticoat 1385. c
 Daffodil, Sea 1494. a
 Daffodil (Trumpet) 1385. a
 †Daffy-down-dilly 2036. b
 Dagger-plant 2144. a
 Daggers 1068. e, 1559. a
 Daggett 261. a
 Dahoon Holly 1053. b
 DAISY, species 248, 482
 †Daisy 206, 768. b, d
 Daisy, Blue 206. i, 494. b
 Daisy, Brown 1751. a
 Daisy, Butter 1711. c
 Daisy, Cabbage 2043. a, b
 Daisy, Dog 18. a, 145. b
 Daisy, English, etc. 248. a
 Daisy, Ewe 1658. g
 Daisy, Horse 145. b
 Daisy, Irish 1959. a
 Daisy, Marsh 1903. a
 Daisy, Michaelmas 206. c, g, i
 Daisy, Nigger 1751. a
 Daisy, Ox-eye 482. e
 †Daisy, Ox-eye 1751. a
 Daisy, Paris 482. d
 Daisy, Pigsty 145. b
 Daisy, Poison 145. b
 Daisy, Sea 1903. a
 Daisy, Sun 967. b
 Daisy, Yellow 1751. a
 Daisy-beabane 768. a, b, e
 Daisy-tree 1431. b
 *Dalbergia 859
 *Dalea 1118, 1507
 Dallis 943. a, b
 Damasine (Damas) 1668. h
 Damiana 2052. a
 †Damiana 1074. a
 Dammar (Damar) 55. b, c, d,
 1841. a, b
 Dammar, Agath 55. b
 Dammar resin, Black 365. b
 *Dammara 55, 1666
 Dammer, White 2086. a
 Damsel 1668. h
 Damson 1668. h
 Damson, Bitter 1854. a
 Damson, Mountain 1854. a
 Dandelion 1959. a
 Dandelion, Dog's 1163. a
 Dandelion, Dwarf 45
 Dandelion, Fall 1163. a
 Dandelion, False 58, 1416,
 1862.
 Dandelion, High 1005. b
 Dane's-blood 362. c, 1693. b
 Danewort 1771. c
 Dangleberry 873. c, 2075. n
 *Daphne 645
 *Darbya 324, 1407
 *Darlingtonia 31, 481.
 Darn-grass 133. g
 Darnel 1220. a
 Dasher 381. a
 Dasher, Milk 1871. b, j
 Dasystema 1255
 Date, Chinese 2155. a
 Date Palm 1570. a

- Date, Plum 681. c. etc**
Date, Trebizonde 735. b
Date, Wild 1570. c
Dattelpflaume 681
Datura herba (semina)
 649 b, c
 *Daucus 1886
 Daucus de Crète 212. s
 *Davernoya 39
 David's-harp 1639. c
 David's-root 467. a
 Davy-whiteheads 774. a
 Dawke 651. a
 Day-berry 1732. i
 *Dayenia 224
 Dead-men's-bellows 63. c
 Dead-men's-bones 1205. a
 Dead-men's-fingers 1450. d
 DEAD-NETTLE, species 1132
 Dead-nettle 1900 a
 Dead-nettle, Hemp 861. a
 Dead-tongue 1427. a
 Deadwort 1771. c
 Deal, American 1601. g
 Deal, European 1601. f
 Death-come-quickly 883. b
 Death-cup 90. b
 Deathin 495. c, 1427. c
 Death's-herb 219. a
 Death-of-man 495. b
 Deer-balls 737. a
 Deer-berry 1336. a, 870. b,
 2075. n
 Deer-foot 302. a
 Deer-grass 1724. a
 Deer-vine 1207. a
 Deer-wood 1472. a
 Deer's-tongue 2035. a, 785. b
 Delil's-spoons 72. a, 1657. s
 *Dendrocalamus 232. n
 *Dens-leonis 1959
 Dentaria radix 115. a
 Dent de lion 1939. s
 Dentellaria 1620. s
 Deodar 419. a
 *Dermophylla 414, 2021
 Dermophyllae radix 2021. s
 *Descurainia 1873
 *Desmanthus 31
 *Desmodium 1294
 Devil-in-a-bush 1411. a,
 1501 a
 Devil's-apple 649. b, c
 Devil's-apron 1131. b
 Devil's-bit 455. a, 1124. a, b,
 1794. c
 † Devil's-bit 68. a
 Devil's-bite 2089. b
 Devil's-bones 680. f
 Devil's-claw 1284. a
 Devil's-claws 1711. d
 Devil's-club 728
 Devil's-darningneedle
 1796. a, 514. c
 Devil's-ear 181. b
 Devil's-eye 1059. a
 Devil's-fingers 1227. a
 Devil's-grandmother 741. a
 Devil's-grass 474. a
 Devil's-grip 1345. a
 Devil's-hair 514. c
 Devil's-guts 620, 1711. h,
 1884. a
 Devil's-head-in-a-bush
 1003. i
 Devil's-leaf 2067. d
 Devil's-milk 803. d
 † Devil's-milk 462. a
 Devil's-plague 651. z
 Devil's-posy 76. h
 Devil's-rattlebox 1851. t
 Devil's-root 1794. c, 1459. a
 Devil's-shoestrings 590. d
 Devil's-snuffbox 1238. s
 Devil's-tether 1641. h
 Devil's-tongue 1449. a
 Devil's-tree 85. b
 Devil's-trumpet 649. b, c
 Devil's-walkingstick 62. b
 Devil's-weed 1125. a
 Devil-wood 1470. t
 Dew-cup 65. b
 † Dew-planf 707. a
 Dewberry 1750. a, b, c
 Dewtry 649. b, c
 Dhak tree 331. a
 Diagrydium 563. t
 Diamond plant 1316. s
 *Dianthera 1101
 *Dianthus 2051
 *Diapadium 1101
 *Diapensia 1700
 Diapensia herba 1775. s
 *Diaperia 832
 *Dicentra 162
 *Dichaeta 227
 *Dicheloslemma 311
 *Dichopsis 1490
 *Dichiptera 665, 1101
 *Dicylra (Dielylra) 269
 *Dieteria 1252
 Digitale pourprée 677. f
 Dika Bread 1069. s
 Dill 134
 † Dill 51. a, 889. a
 Dill-weed 145. b
 Dillidillweed 145. b
 Dilly 134. a, 1355. s
 Dilly, Wild 1334. c
 *Dimeresia 762
 Dindle 1959. a, 1871. s
 *Diodonta 263
 *Diosma 236
 *Diotis 805
 *Diphrocarpus 1400
 *Diplopappus 106f
 Diptam (Diptame) 1456. t
 Diptamwurzel 678. a
 *Dipteracanthus 1752
 *Diplogon 488
 *Diplopappus 488, 695
 Dirty-Dick 464. a
 Dirty-John 464. f
 Dishalaga 2053. s
 Dishcloth 2036. b
 *Discopleura 1686
 *Distasis 448
 Dits bark 85. b
 Ditarinde 85. b
 Ditch-bur (Dike-bur) 2131. b
 Ditch-grass 1754. a
 Ditch-moss 1566. a
 Dittander 673. a
 Dittany 673
 Dittany, American 616. a
 Dittany, Mountain 616. a
 Dittany of Crete 1456. b
 Divi-divi 338. a
 Diviladner 1946. c
 Dock, species 1753
 Dock, Batter 1548. a
 Dock, Butter (Butterfly)
 1548. s
 Dock, Can 1420. b, d
 Dock, Cheadle 1851. f
 Dock, Eif 1082. a
 Dock, Fleatter 1420. b
 Dock, Flea 1548. a
 Dock, Kadle 1831. f
 Dock, Kettle 1548. a, 1831. f
 Dock, Mullen 209. b
 Dock, Prairie 1852. c
 † Dock, Prairie 1513. b
 Dock, Round 1270. b
 Dock, Sour 1753. a, b, d,
 1480. s
 Dock, Spatter 1420. a
 Dock, Sweet 1641. e
 Dock, Velvet 2090. b, 1062. s
 Dock, Water 1463. s
 Dockmackie 2095. h
 Doctor-gum 1730. g
 Dodder, species 620
 Dodder-seed 361. a
 Dodger 381. a
 Dog-banner (Dog-binder)
 145. b
 Dogberry 1875. a, 1732. b,
 521. a
 Dog-berry tree 576. i, 185. s
 Dog-blow 482. e
 Dog-bur 633. a, b
 Dog-buttons 1923. d
 Dog-daisy 18. a, 248. a
 Dog-fennel (Dog-finkel)
 145. b
 † Dog-fennel 206. c
 Dog-fennel, False 720. s
 Dog-mint 520. d
 Dog-poison 51. a
 Dogs-and-cats 2032. c
 Dog's-bane, Climbing 1544. s
 Dog's-dinner 1026. b
 Dog's-finger 677. a
 Dog's-mouth 151. a
 Dog's-rib 1611. b
 Dog-toes 144. b
 Dog's-tongue 633. a, 2085. s
 Dog's-too h grass 876. a
 Dog-tree 79 a
 Dogbane (Dog's-bane) 160
 Dogwood, species 576
 † Dogwood 96. c, 801. c,
 2095. a
 Dogwood, Alder 1721. g
 Dogwood, Black 1721. g
 Dogwood, False 16. c
 Dogwood, Flowering 576. f,
 Dogwood, Jamaica 1052. a
 Dogwood, Poison 1730. p
 Dogwood, Pond 428. s
 Dogwood, Striped 16. c
 Dogwood, Swamp 428. a,
 1681. a, 1730. p
 Dogwood, White 1052. a,
 2095. d
 Doft-berry 219. a
 *Dolicholus 1731
 *Dolichos 900, 1121, 1365,
 2098
 Doll-cheeses 1270. a
 Dollar-leaf 1696. d
 Domba oil 353. a
 Dompte-venin 630. t
 *Donia 918, 1661
 Donkey's-eyes 1365. s
 Donkey's-oats 1753. a
 Donnerkraut 1880. a
 Donnerwurzel 372. c
 Doon-head-clock 1959. a

- Door-weed (Door-grass)
 1641. d
 Doorn-boom 7. h
 *Doratothora 699
 *Doria 1869
 Dornapfel 649. b, c
 *Doronicum 183, 768
 Doronicum germanicum
 183. a
 Dosten (brauner) 1456. d
 Dosten, kretischer 1456. a
 Dother 620
 Double-claw 1284. a
 Double-tooth 263. f
 Doom (Doom) Palm 1044. a
 Doundake bark 1784. a
 Doura 1503. a
 Dove's-dung 1458. a
 Dove's-foot 166. b
 Down-hill-of-life 1249. a
 Down-weed 886. a
 *Downingia 281
 *Draba 778, 1406
 *Dracena 521
 Drachenwurz, stinkende
 1883. a
 *Draco 703.
 *Dracocephalum 418, 1292,
 1581
 *Dracontium 1883
 Dracontium minus 189. a
 Drage (Drake) 1220. a
 Dragon, Biting 187. e
 Dragon, Brown 181. b
 Dragon, Great 189. c
 Dragon's-blood 703. a, 1682. a
 †Dragon's-blood 883. b
 Dragon's-claws 568. a
 Dragon's-mouth 151. a, 179. a
 Dragon's-tongue 466. a
 Dragon-head 704
 Dragon-head, False 1581. a
 Dragon-root 181. a, 189. a
 Dragon-tree 703. a
 Dragonwort 1641. e
 Dragunbelfuss 187. e
 *Drakaina 703
 Drake's-feet 1450. d
 Drank (Dravick) 1220. a
 *Drawk 61. a
 Dreiblatt 1310. a
 Dreifaltigkeitskraut 2102. f
 *Drejera 137
 Drias 1978. a
 Droke 1220. a
 Droopwort 1895. a
 Drop-berry 1639. b, c
 Drops-of-snow 133. g
 Dropsy plant 1302. a
 Dropwort 1895. a
 Dropwort, False 1479. a
 Dropwort, Hemlock 1427. a,
 1479. b
 Dropwort, Water 1427. c,
 1479. b
 Dropwort, Western 1655. a, b
 Drumheads 1638. k
 Drumstick 423. d
 Drumstick tree 409. b
 Drunk 1220. a
 Drunkards 355. a, 870. b
 Drunkwort 1410. b
 Dubock 758. a
 Duck-retter 2089. b
 Ducks 636. a, etc
 Duck's-foot 65. b, 1625. a
 Duck's-meat 1159
 †Duckmeat 2123, 2114
 Duckmeat, Tropical 1606. a
 Duckweed 1159
 Duckweed, Greater 1896. a
 Duckweed, Tropical 1606. a
 Dudder-grass 40. a
 Dudgeon 333. a
 *Dulcamara 1867
 Dulcamara 1867. j
 Dulse 943. a, b
 Dumb-watches 1787. a, b
 *Dumerelia 1541
 *Dunantia 1073
 Dunche-down 2055. a
 Duqwat 769. a
 Dur-bottle 423. d
 Durchwachslost 802. i
 Durchwachslost 327. a
 Durian 719. a
 Dürlitze 576. l
 Durra (Doura) 1876. b
 Dürrwurz 1062. b
 Duscle 1867. o
 Dusty-husband 167. a
 Dusty-miller 1831. d, 1660. a,
 1236. c
 Dutch-cheese 1270. a
 Dutch-mice 1141. j
 Dutchman's-breeches 262. b
 Dutchman's-laudanum
 1515. b
 Dutchman's-pipe 182. b
 †Dutchman's-pipe 1356. a
 Dwale 219. a, 1867. j
 Dway berry 219. a
 Dye-leaves 1938. a, 1053. i
 Dye-weed 881. a
 Dyer's-weed 1717. a, 1869. f, g
 *Dyschoriste 352
 Dysentery-root 1137. b
 Dysentery-weed 1137. b,
 904. c
 Eagle-wood 165. a
 Ear-drops 262
 Ear-jewel 1057. a, d
 Earning-grass 1599. a
 Earth-apple 968. b
 Earth-ball 2047.
 Earth-club 558. a
 Earth-gall 783. a, 1446. a,
 2089. b
 Earth-nut 559. a, 635. b, 168. a
 Earth-smoke 850. a
 Easteningwort 1794. a
 Easter-bell 83. b
 Easter-flower 1693. a, b
 Easter-ledges 1641. e
 Easter-magients 1641. e
 Eat-berry 1732. i
 *Eatonella 1157
 Eaver 1220. a
 *Ebénier 681. a, c
 Ébénier, Faux 641. a
 Eberesche 1875. d
 Eberraute 187. a
 Eberwurz 384. a
 Ebony 681. a, e
 †Ebony 1608. d
 Ebony, False 641. a
 Ebony, Mountain 243. b
 *Ebulum 1771
 Eberreiskraut 187. a
 Échalote 76. a
 *Echidiocarya 1609
 *Echinacea 304.
 *Echinocactus 1224
 *Echinocystis 729, 1325
 *Echinosperrum 1137
 *Echinus 1267
 *Echites 85, 2012
 Écorce de Geoffrée 2110. b, c
 Edder's-tongue 1445
 Eddoes, (Eddos, Edders)
 541. a
 Eddoes, Blue 2135. a
 Eddoes, Nut 2135. a
 Edgeweed 1427. c
 Edelgarbe 18. c
 Edelschafgarbe 18. c
 Edeltanne 2. f
 Edelweiss 1164. a
 Eel-grass 2158. a, 2081. a
 Eel-grass, Green 242. a
 Eestridge 1767. a
 Egg, Vegetable 1867. k
 Egg-berry, (Eck-berry)
 1668. m
 Egg-plant 1867. k
 †Egg-plant 1936. b
 Eggs-and-bacon 1385. d, 1227. a
 Eglantier, sauvage 1743. a
 Eglantine (Eglantiere) 1743. f
 Eglantine, Twisted 1222. b
 Egrimoine, (Egramounde)
 59. a
 Egriot 1668. g
 Ehrenpreis 2094. f
 *Ehretia 294
 Ehuawa 635. j
 Eibe 1963. a
 Eibisch 87. a
 Eiche 1704.
 Eichelkaffee 1704. q
 Eichenmistel 2105. a
 *Eichhornia, (Eichornia)
 1586
 Eihornwurz 68. a
 Eisenhut 25. i
 Eisenkraut, (Eisenhart)
 2091. f
 Eiserig 1048. a
 Eiskraut 1316. a
 Einbeere 1501. a
 Eker 1742. b
 El Kellah 98. a
 *Elaeagnus 1166
 *Elaeocarpus 2086
 *Elaeodendron 835
 *Elaphrium 330
 *Elatine 740
 *Elbocarpus 434
 ELDER, species 1771
 Elder, Bishop's 48. a
 Elder, Box 16. b
 Elder, Dog 48. a
 Elder, Dwarf 170. b, 48. a
 Elder, Ground 135. a
 Elder, Marsh 1079, 2095. d
 Elder, Poison 1730. p, 1771. f
 Elder, Red or Rose 2095. d
 Elder, Southern Prickly
 170. f
 Elder, Water 2095. d
 Elder, White 2095. d
 Elder, Wild 170. b
 Elder-roob (Elder-rob)
 1771. e
 Eldin 1548. a
 Elecampane 1662. a
 Election-poses 403. a, etc.
 Élémi 365. a
 Elemi, African 289. b
 Elemi, Brazilian 1666. c
 Elemi, Manila 365. a

- Elemi, Mexican 738. a
 Elemi, Oriental 289. b
 Elephanthalise 1829. a
 Elephant's-ear 245
 Elephant's-foot 741
 Elephant's-trunk 1284. a
 Eleven-o'clock-lady 1458. a
 Elthorn 1771. e
 Elfwort 1062. a
 *Elichrysium 969
 Elk-bark 1262. d, f
 Elk-nut 1698. a
 Elk-tree 1477. a
 Elk-wood 1262. d
 Ellanwood 1771. e
 Ellar (Ellarne) 1771. e
 Ellem (Elmen, Elven)
 2058. d
 Ellen (Ellet) 1771. e
 Eller 79
 *Ellisia 795, 1256, 1395
 Elloopa 240. c
 ELM, species 2058
 †Elm 2085
 Elm, Bastard or False 422. a
 Elm, California Slippery
 846. a
 Elm, Corkwood 714. b
 Elm, Water 1610
 Elm-bark 2058. e, f
 *Elodea 1566, 2022
 Eisenich 1554. d
 Elshinder 1866. a
 Elshinder, Stinking 1831. f
 Eluteriae cortex 606. b
 *Elytraria 2048
 *Elytropspermum 1809
 *Enablica 1575
 *Emerus 577
 Emetic-root 803. a
 *Eupetrum 570
 *Enoclea 966
 Encens 289. a
 Enchanter's herb 2091. f
 Encino 1704. e
 Endive 494. a
 Endive, Green 1125. f
 Endivia 494. b
 *Endodeca 182
 *Enemion 1077
 Enemy 133. g
 Engelsiuss 1643. a
 Engewurz 135. a
 *Ensete 1367
 *Enslenia 104
 Enulae radix 1062. a
 Enzian 882
 Enzian, ostindischer 1933.
 a
 Enzian, weisser 1139. a
 Epheu, amerikanischer
 1514. a
 Epheu (gemeiner) 961. a
 Epiaire 1900
 Epicéa 2. a
 *Epifagus 1170
 *Epilobium 456
 Epine vinette 251. e
 *Epiphegus 1170
 Eppich 158. a
 Epurge 803. g
 Equisteum majus 758. b
 Equisetum minus 758. a
 Erdapfel 968. b
 Erdartischocke 968. b
 Erdbeerbaum 172. b
 Erdbeere 842
 Erdbrod 625. a
 Erdnuss 168. a
 Erdrauch 850. a
 Erdscheibe 625. a
 Erdschwefel 1240. a
 Ergot 512. a
 Ergot, Corn 2071. a
 Ergot de mais 2071. a
 *Erica 350
 *Erigeron 1174, 1619
 Erigeron, Canada 1174. a
 *Eriocaulon 1122
 *Eriodendron 420
 *Eriogynia 1231
 *Eriophyllum 29
 *Eritrichium 77, 1453, 1669
 Erlenbaum 79
 Erucae semen 1856. a
 *Ervum 1017, 1160, 2096
 Eryngo 781
 *Erysimum 74, 235, 561,
 1860, 1873
 *Erythrina 1052
 Erythroxyl folia 787. a
 Esche 845
 Escherwurz 673. a
 Eseldistel 1440. a
 Eselsgurke (Eselskürbiss)
 724. a
 Esparcette 1437. a
 Esparraguera 199. a
 *Espeletia 231
 Espen 1652. i
 Essigrose 1743. d
 Estragon 187. e
 Ethuse 51. a
 Etnach 1099. b
 Ettle 2067. e
 Eucalyptus, U. S. P. 790. c
 Eucalyptusblätter 790. c
 *Eugenia 118, 491, 1036, 1594
 Euonymus, U. S. P. 801. b
 *Euosmus 250
 Eupatoire des Grecs 59. a
 Eupatoire perfoliée 802. i
 Eupatorium, U. S. P. 802. i
 *Eupatorium 537, 1117, 2119
 Euphorbium, P. G. 803. n
 Euphrase 804. a
 *Euphrasia 1425
 Euphrasy 804. a
 *Euryangium 828
 *Euryanthe 102
 *Eurybia 1431
 *Eustylis 1394
 *Eutoca 1557
 *Euxolus 91
 Evans-root 885. b
 *Evax 832, 989
 Ever-bramble 1750. g
 Ever-fern 1643. a
 Ever-green 1824. c
 Ever-white 121. a
 Evergreen, Bunch 1240. c
 Evergreen, Christmas 1825.
 b
 Evergreen, Trailing 1240. e
 EVERLASTING, species 144
 Everlasting 832, 904, 969. a,
 1792. b, 1824. c
 Everlasting, Pearly 121. a
 Everlasting-grass 1437. a
 Eve's-cup 1787. a, b
 Eve's-darning-needle 2144. f
 Eve's-thread 2144. a, f, 976. b
 *Evodia 789
 Ewe 1963. a
 *Exocarcaria 928, 1780
 Exile-tree 1988. a
 *Exogonium 1066. l, m
 Eye-bright 116. a, 801. a,
 1217. b, 1356. a, 2094. d
 †Eye-bright 707. a, 1022. a
 Eye-bright, Red 1425. a
 Eyebright, Spotted 803. b, f
 Eye-root (Eye-balm) 1032. a
 Eyewort 804. a
 Ezob 1048. a
 Faba calabarica 1582. a
 Faba febrifuga 1923. b
 Faba marina 751. a
 Fabariae herba 1824. c
 Fabes (Feabes, Fapes) 1732. i
 Face-in-hood 25. i
 *Fagara 2136
 *Fagarastrum 2136
 *Fagus 400. b
 Fair-maid-of-France 18. d,
 1711. b
 Fair-maids (-of-February)
 857. a
 Fair-maids-of-Kent 1711. b
 Fairies-horse 1831. f
 Fairies'-table 53. a
 Fairy-bells 677. a
 Fairy-cap 677. a
 Fairy-cheeses 1270. a
 Fairy-circle 1099. b
 Fairy-creeper 42. a
 Fairy-cup 1337. a
 Fairy-fingers 677. a
 Fairy-smoke 1356. a
 Fairy-table 1033
 Fairy-thimbles 677. a
 Faam (Faam) 136. a
 Fairour's-grass 803. c
 Fall-dower 206. f
 Fall-poison 479. a
 Falkkraut 183. a
 Famae-flower 1953. b
 Fancy 2102. f
 Färberginster 881. a
 Färbersöthe 1749. a
 Färbersafer 391. a
 Farfarae folia 2053. a
 Farkle berry 2075. a
 Farmer's-ruin 1884. a
 *Farnesia 7. d
 Farnhaar 492. a, b
 Fat-ben 218. e, 464. a, d, g
 †Fat-ben 187. e, 329. a
 Father-of-heath 765. c
 *Fatsia 170. d, 728
 Faulbaum 1668. m, 1721. g
 Faverel 778. a
 Faverole 845. a
 Fayberry 1732. i
 Feaberry 1732. i
 Feather-leaf, Indian 1992. b
 Feather-tree 683. b
 Feather-weed 904. a
 Featherfew 482. f
 Featherfoil 1021
 Febrifuge plant 482. f
 Federharz 1001. a
 *Fedia 2078
 Feige, indische 1449. b
 Feigenbaum 831. a
 Feigenraunkel 830. a
 Feist (Foist) 1238. a
 Feldcupresse 63. a
 Feldgarbe 18. a
 Feldkamille 1285. a
 Feldkümmelkraut 1994. a

- Feldminze 1308. a
 Feldraute 850. a
 Feldrose 1497. c
 Felldhymian 1994. a
 Felon-grass 1058. a, 974. b
 Felon-herb 187. s, 1005. f
 Felon-weed 1831. f
 Felonwort 1058. a, 1867. j, 462. a
 Feltrike 783. a
 Feltwort 2090. b
 Felwort 882. b
 Female-dragon 345. a
 Female-regulator 1831. a
 Femble (Fimble) Hemp 370. a
 Fen-berry 1476. b
 Fen-rue 1976. b
 Fenchel 839. a
 Fenchelholz 1788. a
 Feni greci semen 2034. a
 Fenigreek 2034. a
 Fennel 839. a
 Fennel, Dog 802. d
 Fennel, Sea 599. a
 Fennel, Water 1427. c
 Fennel-flower 1411. a, b
 Fenouil 839. a
 Fenouil d'eau 1427. c
 Fenouil faux 1978. a
 Fenouil puant 134. a
 Fenugrec (Fenugrek) 2034. a
 Fenugreek (Fenugreek) 2034. a
 Fern, Adder's 1445
 Fern, Adder's 1643. a
 Fern, Basket 712. b
 Fern, Beech 1561. a
 Fern, Black-oak 204. a
 Fern, Bottle 640. a
 Fern, Brittle 2028
 Fern, Brittle 640. a
 Fern, Caterpillar 1814. a
 Fern, Chain 2126
 Fern, Christmas 712. a
 Fern, Cinnamon 1471. a
 Fern, Climbing 1244. a
 Fern, Ditch 1471. b
 Fern, Female 204. b, 712. e
 Fern, Filmy 2028
 Fern, Finger 1814. a
 Fern, Flower-cup 2125
 Fern, Flowering 1471
 Fern, Fragrant 712. e
 Fern, Gold 931
 Fern, Hare's-foot 2028. a
 Fern, Hartford 1244. a
 Fern, Holly 712. a
 Fern, King 1471. b
 Fern, Lace 461. a
 Fern, Lady 204. b
 Fern, Male 712. b
 Fern, Marsh 712. e
 Fern, Meadow 712. e
 Fern, Meadow 551. a, 1375. c
 Fern, Moss 1643. a
 Fern, Oak 1561. b
 Fern, Ostrich 1438. b
 Fern, Parsley 1957. a
 Fern, Petty 204. a
 Fern, Quill 712. e
 Fern, Regal 1471. b
 Fern, Royal 1471. b
 Fern, Rue 204. c
 Fern, Scale (Scaly) 441. a
 Fern, Scented 1957. a
 Fern, Seaweed 1814. a
 Fern, Sensitive 1438. a
 Fern, Shield 712
 Fern, Shrub (Fern bush) 551. a
 Fern, Silver 981
 Fern, Snake 1471. b, 1814. a
 Fern, Swamp 712. e
 Fern, Sweet 551. a
 Fern, Sweet 1378. a
 Fern, Tree 492, 622
 Fern, Tree 1471. b
 Fern, Wall 1643. a
 Fern, Water 434
 Fern, White-oak 640. a
 Fern, Windsor 1244. a
 Fern, Wood 712. c, d, 1643. a
 Fern-gale 551. a
 *Feronia 47
 Feronia gum 826. a
 Ferry, Sweet 551. a
 *Ferula 1178, 1193, 1447, 1564
 Fetid-shrub 198. a
 Fetter-bush 1592. b
 Fetter-foe 482. f
 Fèthenne (Fette Henne) 1824. c
 Feticus 2078. a
 Feuerschwamm 1644. a
 Fève de Calabar 1582. a
 Fève de Ste. Ignace 1923. b
 Fève igasurique 1923. b
 Fève pichurim 1390. a, b
 Fever-bark, Australian 85. a
 Fever-bush 1053. h, 250. a
 Fever-bush, California 869. a
 Fever-plant 1436. a, 1423. c
 Fever-root 568. a
 Fever-root (Feverwort) 2037. a
 Fever-tree 1597. a
 Fever-twig 421. a, 1867. j
 Fever-weed 647. a, 781. b, 2091. d
 Feverfew 482. f
 †Feverfew 59. a, 783. a
 Feverfew, American 1513. b
 Feverfew, Bastard 1513. a
 Feverfew, Corn 1285. a
 Feverwort 802. i
 Fèves du Mexique 1984. a
 Fichte 2. a
 Ficus infernalis 618. a
 Ficus passa 831. a
 Fiddle 651. a
 Fiddle-grass 755. a
 Fiddle-heads 1471. a
 Fiddle-wood 504
 Fieberklee 1310. a
 Field-madder, Blue 1840. a
 Fieldwort 145. b
 Fig 831
 Fig, Adam's 1367. c
 Fig, Barbary 1449. a
 Fig, Country 1784. a
 Fig, Devil's 180. b
 Fig, Diamond 1316. a
 Fig, Hottentot's 1316. b
 Fig, Indian 1449. a, b
 Fig, Wild 523. a
 Figue de Barbarie 1449. b
 Figuier 831. a
 Figwort, species 1820
 *Filago 886
 Filaree 777. a
 Filbert (Filbeard) 579. c
 Filbert 579. c
 Filbert, Indian 1779. c
 Filicula dulcis 1643. a
 *Filipendula 1895, 2057
 *Fillaea 786
 Fillyndillan 833
 Filix-mas 712. b
 Finger-berry 1750. p
 Finger-flower 677. a
 Fingerhut 677. a
 Fingrigo 1604. a
 Finkel (Fingel) 839. a
 Finzach 1641. d
 Fir, species 2
 †Fir 2096. a
 Fir, Douglas 1674. a
 Fir, Ground 1240. f
 Fir, Joint 752
 Fir, Red 1674. a
 Fir, Scotch 1601. r
 Fir, Yellow 1674. a
 Fir-rape 1046. a, 1170. a
 Fire-balls 1236. b
 Fire-cracker, Vegetable 307. a
 Fire-grass 65. a
 Fire-leaves 1611. d
 Fire-top 456. a
 Fire-tree 1321. b
 Fire-weed 760. a, 1174. a, 1611. d
 †Fire-weed 649. b, c, 1125. a, 1831. a
 Fire-weed, Purple 456. a
 Firnisbaum 69. a
 Fischkörner 117. a
 Fischlein gummi 1530. a
 Fish-berries 117. a
 Fish-leaves 1657. a
 Fish-mouth 463. a
 Fish-poison 590. b, c, 50. d
 Fish-wood 801. a
 *Fistula 409
 Fitch, Medick 1437. a
 Fitch, of Scripture 1411, b
 Fit-root 1356. a
 Five-finger 1658. c, f, 1514. a
 Five-finger, Marsh 547. a
 Five-fingered root 1427. a
 Five-fingers 1483. b
 Five-sisters 1249. b
 Fizzo 1238. a
 Flachakraut 1205. a
 Flachsille 1573. a
 Flachssamen 1208. b
 Flag, Blue 1068. esp. g
 Flag, Cat-tail 2055. a
 Flag, Corn 1068. e, 891. b
 Flag, Myrtle 26. a
 Flag, Poison 1068. d, g
 Flag, Rattlesnake 781. a
 Flag, Sweet 26
 Flag, Sword 1068. e
 Flag, Water 1068. g
 Flag, White 1068. a
 Flag, Yellow 1068. e
 Flagons 1068. e
 Flambe 1068. b, g
 Flannel-leaf 2090. b
 Flamy 2102. f
 Flap-dock (Flop-dock) 677. a
 Flatter-dock 1657. a
 Flat-top 2093. a
 FLAX, species 1208
 Flax, Devil's 1205. a
 Flax, Dutch 361. a
 Flax, False 361, 1168. c

- Flax, Mountain 783. a,
 1638. h
 Flax, New Zealand 1573. a
 Flax, Spurge 644. a, c
 Flax, Wild 1205. a, 361. a
 †Flax, Wild 571. a
 Flax-drop 620. a
 Flax-tail 2055. a
 Flax-vine 620. a
 Flaxweed 1205. a
 Fleabane 1691. a
 Fleabane, Canada 1174. a
 Fleabane, Daisy- 768
 Fleabane, Salt-marsh 1619. a
 Fleabane, Spicy 1619. a
 Fleabane-mulleet 1691. a
 Flea-seed 1611. f
 Fleawort 1691. a, 1611. f,
 1831. g
 †Fleawort 863. i, 1062. b
 Fleawort, Marsh 1831. j
 Flecktorchschnebel 883. a
 Fleischleim gummi 1530. a
 Fleur-de-lis 1068. b, g
 Flieder 1771. e
 Fliegenholz 1590. a, 1703. a
 Fliegenpilz 90. a
 Fliegenschwamm 90. a
 Flirtwort 482. f
 Fliz 1208. b
 Flix-weed 685. a, 1873. a
 Floating-heart 1197. a
 Flohkraut 1691. a
 Flohsamen 1611. f
 Floramor 91. a, d
 Flores anthelminticae 941. a
 Floribunda (Floriponda)
 649. a
 Florida bark 1597. a
 Flors-seave 774
 Flos africanus 1951. a
 Flos cuculi 319. c
 Flowan 145. b
 Flower de luce 1068
 Flower-gentle 91. a, d
 Flower-of-an-hour 1003. i
 Flower-of gold 1869
 Flower-of-paradise 1148. a
 Fluellin 740. 1554. c, 2094. f
 Fluxweed 1070
 Fly-poison 479. a
 Fly-trap 1787. a, b, 160. a
 Flybane 90. a
 Foal-foot 2053. a, 194. f
 Foam-flower 1997. a
 Foehre 1601. r
 Foeniculum, U. S. P. 839. a
 Foeniculum aquaticum
 1427. c
 *Foeniculum-Gracum 2034
 *Fetotaxus 2050
 Fog-fruit 1209
 Fon (Fone) 1830. a
 Forbidden-fruit 506. g,
 1946. c
 Fordboh 620
 Forefather's-cup 1787. b
 *Forestiera 34
 Forget-me-not 1373, 2094. d
 †Forget-me-not 63. a, 1634. c
 Forget-me-not, White 1453
 Forget-me-not, White 77
 Forget-me-not, Wild 1022. a
 Forks-and-knives 1240. a
 *Forsteronia 2012
 Fortune-teller 1959. a
 Fougère mâle 712. b
 *Fourcroya 852 }
 *Fouquiera 841
 Four-leaved grass 1501. a
 Four-o'clock 1335. a
 †Four-o'clock 1436. a
 Four-toes 144. b
 Fox-berry 1336. a
 Fox-feet 1240. g
 Fox-grape 1501. a
 Fox-poison 644. b
 Fox-tail 1240. a
 Fox-tongue 1814. a
 FOXGLOVE 677
 †Foxglove 1585. b, 1787. b,
 1964. a
 Foxglove, American 647. a
 Foxglove, Blue 362. f
 Foxglove, False 647
 Foxglove, Lousewort 1523. a
 Foxglove, Mullen 82. a
 Foxglove, West Indian
 1585. c
 Foxglove, White 362. d
 *Fragaria 715
 Fragon épineux 1755. a
 Fraisier 842. d
 Fr mboise 1750. h
 *Franciscea 317
 Frangipane (Frangipanni)
 1621. a
 *Frangula 1721
 Frangula, U. S. P. 1721. g
 *Franka 843
 Frankincense 289. a, d,
 2. a, 1601. r, 1929. e
 *Franseria 854
 Franzosenholz 919. a, b
 Frasier en arbre 172. b
 Frauenbiss 1973. b
 Frauendistel 1280. a
 Frauenhaar 40
 Frauenmantel 65. b
 Frauenminze 482. a
 Frauenshuhwurz 636. d, etc
 Fraxinella, White 673. a
 Fraxinellae radix 673. a
 Fraxinelle 1639. c
 Kreismkraut 2102. f
 *Fremontia 846
 French berries 1721. h
 French-grass 1679. i
 French-but 1096. d, 400. c
 Frêne 845
 Erène épineux 2136. c, e
 Erez 20-6. a
 Friar's-cap 25. esp. i
 Friar's-cowl 25. esp. i, 189. a
 Frigolito 1874. b, c
 Fringe, American 469. a
 Fringe, Mountain or Wood
 42. a
 Fringe, Purple 583. b
 Fringe, White 499. a
 Fringe-cup 1337. a
 Fringe-tree 469
 Fringe-tree, False 583. b
 Fringed Orchis 938. c, d, e, g
 Frog-grass 1763. a
 Frog-leaf 302. a
 Frog-plant 1824. c
 Frog's-bladder 1824. c
 Frog's-mouth 1824. c
 Frogwort 1711. f
 Fröschlöffel 72. a
 Frost-blite 464. a
 Frost-flower 206
 Frost-plant 967. a
 Frost-weed 967. a
 Frostwort 967. a, 1711. f
 *Fucus 477, 943, 1889
 Fucus irlandicus 477. a
 *Fugosia 496
 Fuh-ling 1238. b
 Fuller's herb 1781. a
 Fuller's-weed 686. a
 Fulwa butter 240. a
 *Fumaria 262
 Fumeterre 850. a
 Fumitory 850. a
 †Fumitory 262. a
 Fumitory, Bulbous 372. c,
 46. a
 Fumitory, Climbing 42. a
 Fumeterre bulbeuse 372. c
 Fünfingerkraut 1658. f
 Fungus cervinus 737. a
 Fungus chirurgorum 1238. a
 Fungus, Elder 814. a
 Fungus, Fly 90. a
 Fungus sambuci 814. a
 Furze (Furzen, Furrys)
 2056. a
 Furze, Dyer's 881. a
 Fuzze, French 2056. a
 Furze, Great 2056. a
 Furze, Ground 1439. a
 Furze-ball 1238. a
 Fusan 801. c
 *Fusanus 1776
 Fuss-ball (Fuzz-ball) 1238. a
 Fussblattwurz 1625. a
 Fustic, American 509. a
 Fustic, Old 472. a
 Fustic, Young 583. b
 Futterklee 2032. f
 Fuzz 2056. a
 Fuzzy-guzzey 904. a
 Gachelkraut 18. a
 Gadride 2095. d
 Gag-root 1217. b
 Gage, Green 1668. h
 Gagel 1375. c
 Gagle 189. a
 Galac wood 919. a, b
 Gainer 436. a
 Gait-berry 1750. g
 Gaiter tree 801. c, 2095. d
 *Galactodendron 315
 Galam butter 240. d
 *Galanga 82
 Galanga minor 82. b
 Galanga officinal 82. b
 Galangal (Galangale) 82
 Galaxy 858. a
 Galban 823. a
 Galbanum 828. c, d, e
 Gale, Fern 1375. c
 Galé odorant 1375. c
 Gale, Sweet 1375. c
 *Galega 590
 Galeopsis 861
 Galeopsis herba 861. b
 Galingale (Galangal) 635, d
 Gallipot tree 2. a
 *Galipea 621
 Gall-berry 1053. i
 Gall bush 1378. c
 Gall-of-the-earth 1381. c,
 1684. a
 Gall-weed 882. f
 Galla (quercina) 1704. n
 Gallæ rosæ 1743. a
 Gallant 1383. g
 Galläpfel 1704. n

- Galle de chêne 1704. n
 Gallindrinera 803. m
 Gallion 863. a
 Gallipot 1601. j
 Galloe 1937. a
 Gallon 1548. a
 Gallow-grass 370. a
 Galls 1704. n
 Galls, Atlee 1955. a
 Galls, Tamarisk 1955. a
 Galls, White 1575. b
 Gallwort 1205. a
 Galphimia 1991
 Galuncha 2003. a
 Gamander, Edler 1973. b
 Gamanderlein 1973. b
 Gambir (Gambier) 1473. a
 †Gambir 7. b, l
 Gamboe 867. a
 Gamboe, American 2106. a
 Gambogia 867. a
 Gandelbeere 2075. e
 Gandergoose 1450. d
 Gaudoo 751. a
 Gang-flower 1638. p
 Ganjah 870. a
 *Gansblum 778
 Gänsedistel 1871. b
 Gänsefuss, weisser 464. a
 Gänsekresse 329. a
 Gänserich 1658. a
 Garab tree 1652. h
 Garance 1749. a
 Garb 1764. d
 Garbe 392. b
 Garclive 59. a
 Garden-gate 2102. f
 Garden-plague 48. a
 Gardener's-eye 1236. c
 Garentoquen 1493. b
 Garget 1585. b
 Garget root 974. a
 Garlic (Garlete) 76. e
 †Garlic 1973. e
 Garlic, Bear's 76. h
 Garlic, Clive 76. f
 Garlic, Crow 76. j
 Garlic, Cow 76. j
 Garlic, Field 76. j
 Garlic, Hedge 74
 Garlic, Hog's 76. h
 Garlic, Meadow 76. b
 Garlic, Rush 76. f
 Garlic shrub 265. a
 Garlic, Wild 76. b, j
 Garlic, Wood 1973. e
 Garlicwort 74. a
 Garnet-berry 1732. h
 Garou 644. a
 Garrobo 432. a
 Gartenkerbel 148. b
 Gartenlattich 1125. d
 Gartenlauch 76. e
 Gartenraute 1756. a
 Gartensalad 1125. d
 Gartenschierling 51. a
 Gartenthymian 1994. b
 Garth, Garden 1168. e
 Gaskins 1668. e, 1732. i
 *Gasteria 80. g
 *Gatesia 2143
 Gatten 801. c, 2095. d
 Gatteridge 801. c
 Gauchheil 116. a
 Gaude 1717. a
 Gaulthérie 870. b
 *Gaura 1910
 Gay-feather 1124. a, b
 Gay-wings 1638. c
 Gayuba 176. f
 Gean 1668. e
 Gebärmutterswurzel 182. e
 Geckdor 863
 Geiger tree 2085. d
 Geisblatt 1222. a
 Geisraute 860. a
 Geissbart 2057. a
 Gelbbeeren 1721. h
 Gelbkraut 1717. a
 Gelbsuchtwurzel 619. c
 Gilbwurzel, kanadisches 1032. a
 Gelsemie 878. a
 Gem-fruit 1997. a
 Gemsblume 183. a
 Gënëpi blanc 18. b
 Genêt à balais 641. b
 Génévrier commun 1089. b
 Genip tree 880. a
 Genipap (Genipapo) 880. a
 Genipi vrai 187. h
 Genipp, weisser 187. h
 Genippkrauter 18. b
 *Genista 641, 1882
 Genistae flores 641. b
 Genson 2037. a
 GENTIAN, species 882
 †Gentian, Blue 1070
 Gentian, Fringed 882. a, j
 Gentian, Horse 2037. a
 Gentian, Snake 1381. c
 Gentian, Spurred 1969. a
 Gentian, White 1139. a, 2037. a
 Gentian, Yellow 844. a
 *Gentiana 783, 1758, 1933
 Gentiana alba 1139. a
 Gentiana lutea 882. b
 Gentiana major 882. b
 Gentiana rubra 882. b
 Gentiane jaune 882. b
 Gentleman's-cane 1641. m
 *Geoffraea (Geoffroya) 2110
 Georgia bark 1597. a
 GERANIUM, species 1526, 883
 *Geranium 777
 Geranium, Beefsteak 1792. a
 Geranium, Feather 464. e
 Geranium, Fox 883. b
 Geranium, Indian 129. d
 Geranium, Mint 482. a
 Geranium, Mountain 883. b
 Geranium, Poor-man's 1792. a
 Geranium, Rose 1526. b, c
 Geranium, Spotted 883. a
 Geranium, Strawberry 1792. a
 Geranium, Turnpike 464. e
 Gerard, Herb 48. a
 *Gerardia 52, 647
 Gerardia, Bushy 647. a
 Geratacaca 317. a
 Gerberstrauch 574. a
 GERMANDER, species 1973
 Germander, Wall 1973. b
 Germander, Wild 1973. f
 Germandrée aquatique 1973. e
 Germandrée Chamædrys 1973. b
 Germandrée maritime 1973. c
 Germer, grüner 2089. b
 Germer, weisser 2089. a
 *Geroe 966
 Gerste 1019
 Gertwurzel 187. a
 Gervao 2079. a
 Geschwürwurzel 1634. c
 Geslings 1764. e
 Gesse 1141. i
 Gesundheitskräuter 861. b
 Gethsemane 1450. d
 Gewürz, englisches 1594. b
 Gewürznelken 796. a
 Gherkin (Gerkin) 613. c
 Ghost-flower 1356. a
 Giant tree 1832. b
 Gichtbeere 1732. e
 Gichtrose 1488. b
 Gichtrübe 320. b
 Giftbaum 1730. h
 Giftheil 619. e
 Gift-Jasmin 878. a
 Gift-Lattich 1125. f
 Gift-Sumac 1730. h
 Giftwende 630. b
 Giftwurzel 630. b
 Giftwurzel 698. a, b
 Giftwütherich 495. c
 *Gigalobium 751
 *Gigantables 1832
 *Gigantochloa 232. o
 *Gigartina 1889
 Gilbkraut 881. a
 Gilbwurzel 619. c, d
 GILDCUPS, species 1711
 *Gilea 540, 1134, 1204, 1389
 Gill-ale 894. a
 Gill-cup 1711. f
 Gill-over-the-ground 894.
 Gill-run 894. a
 *Gillenia 1655
 Gillflower, Carnation 664.
 Gillflower, Clove 664. a
 Gillflower, Cuckoo 1236. c
 Gillflower, Dame's 990. a
 Gillflower, Marsh 1236. d
 Gillflower, Mock 1781. a
 Gillflower, Night-scented 990. a
 Gillflower, Queen's 990. a
 Gillflower, Rogue's 990. a
 Gillflower, Sea 1903. a
 Gillflower, Turkey 1951. a
 Gillflower, Water 1021
 Gillflower, Winter 990. a
 Gillon 2105. a
 Gimlet-wood 790. aa
 Gimbembre 2152. a
 *Gisopteris 1244
 GINGER, varieties 2152. a, l
 †Ginger 1824. a
 Ginger, Chinese 82. b
 Ginger, Garden 673. a
 Gincer, Green 187. s
 Ginger, Indian 194. a
 Ginger, Wild 194. a, e
 †Ginger, Wild 182. b
 Ginger-grass 129. a, d
 Ginger-leaf 763. a
 Ginger-plant 1957. a
 Ginger-sauce 1753. a
 Gingerbread tree 1044. a, 1500. a
 Gingili 1837. a
 Gingko tree 889. a
 Ginseng 1493. a, b
 *Ginseng 1493
 Ginseng, Blue 413. a
 Ginseng, Horse 2037. a

- Ginseng, White 2037. a
 Ginseng, Yellow 413. a
 Giroflier 796. a
 *Gisopteris 1244
 Gith (Git) 1411. b
Gith (Gye) 61. a
 Glaciale 1316. a
 Glaieul bleu 1068. g
 Glauce 893. a
 Glandes quercus 1704. q
 *Grandularia 2091
 Glaskraut 1499. a
 Glasschmalz 1763
 Glasswort 1767. b
 Glasswort, Common 1763. a
 Glasswort, Jointed 1763. a
 Glasswort, Prickly 1767. a
 Glidewort 861. a
 *Gleditschia 895
 *Glehnia 1562
 Glenn-weed 1168. c
 Globe-berry 1963. a
 Globe-flower 2048. a, b
 Globe-flower, Mountain 428. a
 Glockenblume 166. b, 362. b
 Glockenwurz 1062. a
 Gloden 968. a
 *Gloioptelis 877. b
 Gloryless 46. a
 Glösen 881. a
 Glouteron 174. a, b
 Glouteron, Petit 2131. b
 *Glyce 1112
 *Glycine 4. a, 157, 823, 1115, 1731
Glycyrrhiza hispanica 902. b
 Gnadenkraut 914. a
 Gnaphalii flores 144. a
 *Gnaphallum 121, 144, 886, 1164, 1653
 Gnaveille 1810. a
 Go-to-bed-at-noon 2016. b
 Goa powder 2110. a
 Goapulver 2110. a
 Goat-leaf 1222. a
 Goat's-beard 45, 199
 Goat's-beard, False 207. a
 Goat's-beard, Purple 2016. a
 Goat's-beard, Yellow 2016. b
 Goat's-rue 590. d
 Goatweed 1905. a, 48. a
 God-tree 420. a
 Godes-eie 1769. d
 God's-eye 2094. d
 Goggles 1732. i
 Gogo 751. a
Golandrina 803. m
 Gold 968. a
 Gold, Vegetable 1541. a
 Gold-and-silver plant 1234. a
 Gold-bloom 344. a
 Gold-chain 1824. a
 Gold-knops 1711. c
 Gold-thread 567
 Gold-weed 1711. d
 Golden-ball 2043. a, b
 Golden-blossom 1658. f
 Golden-bough 1572. a
 Golden-chain 641. a
 Golden-club 1463. a
 Golden-cup 830. a
 Golden-flower 482. g
 Golden-glow 1751. b
 Golden-guineas 830. a
 Golden-Jerusalem 1751. a
 Golden-locks 1643. a
 Golden-locks, Jamaica 1683. b
 GOLDEN-ROD, species 1869
 Golden-rod, Bushy 809. b
 Golden-rod, False 300
 Golden-rod, Fragrant 809
 Golden-rod, Rayless 476, 489
 Golden-rod, Flap-top 809. b
 Golden-seal 1032. a
 †Golden-seal 2076. a
 Golden-shower 641. a, 409. b
 Golden-star 488. a
 Golden-tuft 1683. b
 Goldenpert 914. c
 Goldicup 1711. c
 Goldilocks 1649. a, 1711. e
 Gilding 844. a
 Goldmill 487. a
 Goldregen 641. a
 Goldrute 1869. b
 Goldy-harefoot 885. d
 Gomme adragante 208. f, etc
 Gomme ammoniac 697. a
 Gomme arabique vraie 7. k
 Gomme-gutte 867. a
 Gommart 330. a
 *Gomphocarpus 1802, 1868
 *Gonolobus 1282, 2101
 *Gonopyrum 1640
 Good-bye-summer 206
 Good King Henry 464. d
 Good-morning Spring 513. a, b
 *Goodyera 1538
 Gools 355. a
 Goose-goss 1732. i
 Goose-grass 863. a, 1641. d, 1658. a
 Goose-grass, Great 200. a
 Goose-tongue 18. d, 1302. a
 GOOSEFOOT, species 464
 GOOSEBERRY, species 1732
 †Gooseberry 2075. a, n
 Gooseberry, Barbados 1540. a
 Gooseberry, Cape 1578. b, e
 Gooseberry, Star 1575. a
 Gooseberry, Tahiti 1575. a
 Gooseberry, West Indian 1540. a
 Gooseberry-pie 755. a
 Gooseberry-shrub 1540. a
 Gooselite 59. a
 Gopher-plant 808. g
 Gopher-root 483. b
 Gopher-wood 509. a
 Gordolobo 18. a
 *Gorinkia 561
 Gorse 2056. a
 Gorse, Hen 1439. a
 Gorst 1099. b, 2056. a
 Gosling 1693. a
 Gosling-grass 863. a
 Gosmore 1045
 Goas (Gost) 2056. a
 Gütterbaum 62. b
 Gottesgabwurz 630. b
 Gottesgnadenkraut 914. a
 Goud 1071. a
 Gouet 189. a
 Gouet à trois feuilles 181. b
 Goule (Goyle) 1375. c
 Gourn, varieties 1126. a
 †Gourd 614. b, d
 Gourd, Bitter 505. b
 Gourd, Dish-cloth 1232. a
 Gourd, Missouri 614. a
 Gourd, Towel 1232
 Gourd, Washing 1232. a
 Gout-weed (Goutwort) 48. esp. a
 †Gout-weed 135. c
 Gouty-stem tree 32. b
 Gowan 2053. a
 Gowan, Ewe or May 248. a
 Gowan, Horse 1959. a, 482. e
 Gowan, Meadow or Open 355. a
 Gowan, Milk 1959. a
 Gowan, Sheep's 2032. g
 Gowan, Witch 1959. a
 Gowan, Yellow 1711. c, 1959. a
 Gowan, Water 355. a
 Gowans, Ling 1005. f
 Gowk's-thumbs 362. b
 Gowlan 248. a, 314. a
 Gozelle 1732. i
 Graine de Tilly 606. h
 Graines d'ambrette 1003. a
 Graines d'Avignon 1721. h
 Graines de puce 1611. f
 Grains, Guinea 101. g
 Gram 493. a
 Gram, Green 1560. c
 Gram, White 900. a
 Grama 60. a
 Gramfer-greygles 1450. d
 Graminis dactyli radix 376. a
 Graminis rhizoma (radix) 60. a
 Graumontsamen 614. d
 Grana actes 1771. e
 Grana moschata 1003. a
 Grana paradisi 101. d, g
 Grana regia majora 893. g
 Granadilla (Grenadilla) 1515. f, etc
 Granatbaum 1694. a
 Granati cortex 1694. a
 Granatili 606. h
 *Granatum 1694
 Granny-threads 1711. h
 Granny's-nightcap 183. g, 166. b
 Grantogen 1493. b
 GRAP, species 2108
 Grape, Bear's 176. b
 Grape, False 1514. a
 Grape, Hedge 320. b
 Grape, Oregon 251. d
 Grape, Rocky Mountain 251. d
 Grape, Sea- (or Salt-) 1767. a
 Grape, Sea-side 526. b
 Grape-fern 290
 Grape-fruit 506. g
 Grape-root 251. d
 Grape-tree 526. b
 Grapewort 27. a, c
 Grapel plant 953. a
 Grapple plant 953. a
 Grasette 1824. c
 Grass 199. a
 Grass, Blue-eyed 1861
 Grass, Cuba 1876. a
 Grass, Egyptian 1876. a
 Grass, Guinea 1876. a
 Grass, Johnson 1876. a
 Grass, Means' 1876. a
 Grass, Star-eyed 1861. a
 Grass, Sweet-scented 147. a
 Grass, Sweet 2. a
 Grass-flower 1861. a, 513. a, b

- Grass-tree 2133. b
 Grass-weed 2158. a
 Grass-wrack 2158. a
 Grasswurzel 60. a
 Grateron 863. a
 Gratia Dei 914. a
 *Gratiola 1350
 Gratiola 914. a
 Gravel-grass 863. a
 Gravel plant 754. a
 Gravel-root (Indian) 802. j
 Gravel-weed 1442. a, 676. a
 Graveyard-weed 803. b
 Gray-beard 514. d
 Gray-beard tree 469. a
 Green, Kendall 881. a
 Green, Sap 1721. d
 Green-arrow 18. a
 GREEN-BRIER, species 1865.
 m, n, o
 Green-Dragon 181. a
 Green-sauce 1475. a, 1753. b
 Green-weed 881. a
 Greenheart tree 1390. c
 Greenwithe 2083
 Grease-wood 1783
 *Greggia 1508
 Grenadier 1694. a
 Grenadine 664. a
 Greyeyes 1450. d
 Grieswurzel 475. a
 Grig 350. a
 Grim-the-collier 1005. a
 Grindelia, U. S. P. 918. a, b
 Grindwurzel 1753. e
 Grinsel 1831. g
 Grotte 1668. g
 Grip, Grip-grass 863. a, b
 Gromwell, Corn 1214. a
 Gromwell, Galse 1442. a
 Groober (Grouber) 168. a
 Groomwood 881. a
 Groselle 1732. i
 Grossellier rouge 1732. h
 *Grossularia 1732
 Ground-apple 145. c
 †Ground-ash 135. a, c
 Ground-berry 870. b
 Ground-bread 625. a
 GROUND-CHERRY, species
 1578
 †Ground-elder 135. a
 Ground-festoon 1240. b
 Ground-hele 2094. f
 Ground-needle 777. b
 Ground-nut 157. a, 168. a
 Ground-nut, Dwarf 1493. c
 Ground-pine 1240. a, b
 †Ground-pine 63, 1973. a
 Ground-vine 1207. a
 Groundie-swallow 1831. g
 GROUNDSEL, species
 1831. esp. g
 Groundsel tree 226. a
 Groundsel, Balsam 1831. c
 Grouse-berry 870. b
 Grozet (Grosserts) 1732. i
 Grundheil 2094. f
 Grundy-swallow 1831. a
 Grunnut 559. a
 †Grunsel 1959. a
 *Guadua 232. p
 Guaiac 919. a, b
 *Guaiacum 1653
 Guajacolz 919. a, b
 Guallacan tree 919. a
 *Gualtheria 870
 Guamuchil 1608. a
 Guarana 1518. a
 GUAVA, species 1675
 Guava, Chilian 1380. e
 Guaycuro 1202. b
 Gujara 1530. a
 Guelder-rose, Maple 2095. h
 Guelder-rose, Wild 2095. d
 Guelder-rose 2095. d
 Guéril-tout 539. b
 Gueule de lion 151. a
 Gueule de loup 151. a
 Guaxima 2065. a
 Gui de chène 2105. a
 *Guilandina 338, 930, 1360
 Guild tree 251. e
 Guilty-cup 1711. c
 Guimauve 87. a
 Guinea grains 101. g
 Guinea-hen flower 847. c
 Guinea-hen weed 1550. a
 Gulancha 2003. a
 Gulf-weed 849. a
 Gull-grass 863
 Gumbo 1003. c
 Gum, Alk 1605. e
 Gum Anime 2086. a
 Gum Arabic 7. a, etc
 Gum Arabic, East Indian
 826. a
 Gum Arabic tree, Egyptian
 7. a
 Gum, Australian 7. c
 Gum, Balata 1334. d
 Gum, Barbary 7. a
 Gum, Black-boy 2133. a
 Gum, Bassora 1912. d
 Gum, Butea 331. a
 Gum, Cape 7. h
 Gum, Cedar 417. b
 Gum Chagual 1695. a
 Gum Chicle 1334. d
 Gum, Doctor 1362. a
 Gum elastic 324. a
 Gum, Gedda (Jidda) 7. See (o)
 Gum, Hashabi 7. under (o)
 Gum Hog 1362. a
 †Gum, Hog 208. f
 Gum, Kordofan 7. under (o)
 Gum, Kuteera 1912. d
 Gum, Mesquit 1664. a
 Gum, Mogador 7. a
 Gum, Morocco 7. a
 Gum, Red 1210. b
 Gum, Savakln 7. e
 Gum, Sennaar (Sennari)
 7. under (o)
 Gum, Suakin (Suak) 7. e
 Gum, Sweet 1210. b
 Gum Talha (Talca) 7. e
 Gum, Tor 7. under (o)
 Gum tragacanth 208. f, etc
 Gum Tuno 1334. d
 Gum, Turic 7. under (o)
 Gum, Turkey 7. under (o)
 Gum, Wattle 7. c
 Gum, White 1210. b
 Gum plant 918, 772. a, 1937. a
 Gum-top tree 790, bb
 Gum-tree 790
 Gum (tree), Black 1421. a, c
 Gum-tree, Cotton 1421. a
 Gum-tree, Grass 2133. b
 Gum-tree, Red 1210. b
 Gum (tree), Sour 1421. a, c
 Gum (tree), Tupelo 1421. a
 Gum (tree), Yellow 1421. c
 Gum-wax 1210. b
 Gumbo limbo 330. a
 Gummi arabicum 7. k, etc
 Gummi elasticum 1001. a
 Gummi-gutt 867. a
 Gummi gettania 1490. a
 Gummi gutta 2106. a
 Gummi plasticum 1490. a
 Sun-bright 758. b
 Gundelkraut (Gundling)
 1994. a
 Gundelreben 894. a
 Gunjah (Guaza) 370. a
 Günsel 63. a
 Günsel, goldner 63. c
 Gunyang 1867. h
 Guraji spice 101. e
 Guranham bark 1228. c
 Gurjun balsam 687. a, etc
 Gurke 613. c
 Guru (Gourou, Gooroo)
 533. a
 Gut-weed 1871. a
 *Gutierrezia 2132
 Gutta gamba 867. a
 Gutta Gambir 1473. a
 Gutta-gum tree 2106. a
 Gutta percha 1490. a
 Gutta-taban 1490. a
 Gutter tree 576. i
 Gutti 867. a
 Gye 863
 *Gymnadenia 938
 *Gymnopsis 1811
 *Gymnandra 1129, 2128
 Gypsie-weed 1242.
 Gypsophyll 955
 Gypsy-combs 686. b
 Gypsy-flower 633. a
 Gypsy-herb 1242. b
 Gypsywort 1242
 *Gyromia 1290
 Haarstrangkraut 1554. b
 *Habranthus 2150
 *Hatzelia 2140
 Hackberry 422. a
 Hack-berry 1668. m
 Hackmatack (Hackmack)
 1138. a
 Hackmatack 1138. a, 1099. b
 Hafer-corn 221. a
 Haferkümmel 615. a
 Haferschlehe 1668. q
 Hag-berry 1668. m
 Hag-weed 646. b
 Hagebutten 1743. a
 Hagedorn 592. a
 Hahnenfuss 1711. c
 Hair-weed (Hair-weed) 620
 Hairberry 1750. h
 Hair-fern 40. b
 Hairhoof, Sweet 201. b
 Hairhound 230. a
 Hairif 863. a
 Hairstrong 1554. b, d
 Hairly-bind 620
 Hala 1495. a
 Halacacabi baccae 1578. a
 Hale-bind 620
 Hale-nut (Halse, Haul)
 579. c
 *Halesia 1344, 1969
 *Halidrys 849
 Halish 370. a
 Halse 2068. c
 Hamamelidis folia 944. a
 Hamamelis 944. a

- *Hamamelis 840
 *Hamiltonia 1698
 Hammerwort 1499. b
 Hanchinol 963. a
 Handsome Harry 1724. a
 Hanf 370. a
 Hanf, canadischer 160. b
 Hanf, indianischer 160. b
 Hanfnessel 861. a
 Han-ge 1598. a
 Hunger 1131. a
 *Haplopappus 10, etc
 Harbinger-of-spring 767. a
 Hard-iron 218. e
 Hard-hack 539. b
 Hardhack 1895. d, 1658. d
 †Hardhack 1472. a
 Hardhack, Purple 1895. d
 Hardhack, Spice 1895. c, d
 Hardock 174. a, b
 Hare's-bane 25. g
 Hare's-beard 2090. b
 Hare's-ear 327. a, 561. a
 Hare's-foot 2032. c
 Hare's-palace 1871. b, c
 Hare's-tail 774. a
 Harebell 1808. a
 Harebell (Hair-bell) 362. b
 Harebur 174. a, b
 Haricot 1560. e
 Harif 2057. a
 Harnkraut 466. b
 *Harpalyce 1381
 Harra (Harr nuts) 322. d
 Hartberry 2075. a
 Hartheu 1043. b
 Hart's-balls 737. a
 Hart's-eye 1516. a
 Hart's-thorn 1721. d
 Hart's-tongue 1814. a
 Hartshorn bush 1471. b
 Hartshorn-plant 1693. a
 Harvest-bells 882. g
 Harvest-lice 59. a
 Harz, burgunder 2. a
 Haselwurz 194. f
 Hasenklee 1475. a
 Hasenohr 327. a
 Hasenappelkraut 1270. c
 Hasel 579
 Hashish 370. a
 Haskwort 362. f
 Haspen 1652. i
 Hathorn (Haythorn) 592
 Haugh-nut 168. a
 Haules (Holls) 1019
 Hauslauch 1830. a
 Hauswurz 1830. a
 Haver 221. a
 Haw, species 592
 Haw, Apple or May 592. b
 Haw, Black 2095. e
 †Haw, Black 324. a,
 2095. c, f, g
 Haw, Possum 2095. l, 1053. c
 Haw, Shawnee 2095. l
 Hawk-berry 1668. e
 Hawk-feet 166. b
 Hawk-nut 559. a
 Hawkbit 1005
 †Hawkbit 1163
 Hawk's-beard 594
 Hawkweed 1005
 Haws 221. a
 HAWTHORN, species 592
 Hawthorn, Laurel 997. a
 Hay-hove 894. a
 Hay-maids 894. a
 Hay-plant 201. b
 Haycocks 1205. a
 Hayo 787. a
 Hazel, Black 1472. a
 Hazel, Snapping 944. a
 Hazel, Witch 944. a
 †Hazel, Witch 1875. d,
 2058. e
 Hazel nut 579
 Hazelwort 194. f
 †He-Balsam 1587. b
 He-Broom 641. a
 He-Holly 1053. a
 He-Huckleberry 637. a
 He-Oak 405
 Headache 1497. a, b, c
 †Headache 379. c
 Headache-plant 1693. a
 Headsman 1611. b
 Headwark 1497. c
 Heal-all 1667. a, 1820. b, c
 †Heal-all 521. a, 539. b, 938.
 h, 1824. h
 Heal-all, High 1523. a
 Heal-bite 88. a
 Heal-dog 88. a
 Healing-blade 1611. c, 1830.
 a
 Healing-herb 1937. a, 1611 d
 Heart-leaf 194. c, d, e
 †Heart-leaf 1291. a
 Heart-of-the-earth 1667. a
 Heart-seed 380. a
 Heart-weed 1641. n
 Hearts 1475. a
 †Heart's-ease 1641. a, n
 Heart's-ear 1641. n
 Heart's-pansy 2102. f
 Heartsease 2102. f
 Heartwort 182, 1300. b
 HEATH (Heather) 765, 350
 *Heath 1026. b, 1955. b
 Heath, Black-berried 747. a
 Heath, Mountain 1576
 Heath-aster, White 206. c
 Heath-bell 562. b
 Heath-berry 747. a
 Heather, Beach 1026. b
 Heather, False 1026. b
 Heather, Monox 747. a
 Heather, Silver 1649. a
 Heavenward tree 62. b
 *Hebradendron 867
 Heck-berry 1668. m
 Heck-how 555. a
 *Hedeoma 1636
 *Hedera 1514
 Hedera gummi 961. a
 Hederich 1860. a
 Hedge-bedstraw 863. f
 Hedge-bells 563. a, c
 Hedge-burs, Wild 863. a
 Hedge-hog 1796. a
 Hedge-hyssop 1350
 Hedge-maids 894. a
 †Hedge-mustard 1873. a
 Hedge-nettle 1900. a
 Hedge-peak 1743. a
 Hedge-picks 1668. q
 Hedge-plant 2011. a
 Hedge-taper 2060. b
 Hedge-thorn 592. a, d
 Hedge-weed 1860. a
 *Hedysmos 616
 *Hedysotes 1429
 *Hedysotis 1022
 *Hedysarum 49, 1179, 1294,
 1679
 Heideckerwurz 1658. g
 Heidebeere 2075. a
 Heil 101. e
 Heil-aller-Schaden 1775. a,
 2094. f
 Heil-aller-Welt 59. a
 Heiligegeistwurz 135. a
 Heilkraut 982. b
 Heinrich, guter 464. d
 Helenii radix 1062. a
 *Helenium 984
 Helft 65. b
 Helfringwort 63. c
 *Helianthus 231, 263
 *Helioscladium 158
 HELIOTROPE 973. esp. a
 Heliotrope, Hardy 2077. c
 Heliotrope, Summer 2077. c
 *Helipterum 968. c
 Hell-bind 620
 Hell-root 1459. a
 Hell-weed 620, 1711. d
 Helleboraster 974. a
 HELLEBORE, species 974
 Hellebore, American 2089. b
 Hellebore, Bastard 756. a, b,
 209. a
 Hellebore, Black 974. b
 †Hellebore, Black 209. a
 Hellebore, Big 2089. b
 Hellebore blanc 2089. a
 Hellebore, False 44. c
 †Hellebore, False 2089
 Hellebore, Feid 1883. a
 Hellebore, Green 2089. b
 Hellebore, noir 974. b
 Hellebore, Swamp 2089. b
 Hellebore, White 2089. a
 Hellebore, Winter 759. a
 Helleborine 756. a, b
 *Helleborus 567, 759
 Helleborus albus 2089. a
 Helm 2058. d
 Helmet-flower 1821. 25
 Helmet-pod 1068. a
 *Helmintha 1591
 Helminthochorton 1889. a
 *Helminthochortus 1889
 *Helogyne 1010
 *Helonia 193, 455, 1907,
 2089
 Helxine 1499. b
 Hemidesmi radix 977. a
 *Hemizonia 356, 428, 654,
 1013
 *Hemizonella 951
 HEMLOCK, species 2046
 †Hemlock 135. a
 Hemlock, Creeping 1963. c
 Hemlock, Dwarf 1963. c
 Hemlock, Lesser 61. a
 Hemlock, Mountain 2046. b
 Hemlock, Poison 555. a
 †Hemlock, Poison 495. b
 Hemlock, Small 51. a
 HEMLOCK, WATER 495
 Hemlock, Water 1427
 Hemlock, Wild 495. b
 Hemlock-chervil 148. a
 Hemlock-spruce, False 1674
 Hemlock-tree 2046. a, 1674. b
 Hemlock tree, Western 2046.
 b
 Hemony 59. a
 Hemp 370. a

- Hemp, Albany 2068. a
 Hemp, American 160. b
 †Hemp, American 6. a
 Hemp, Bastard 802. c, 861. a
 Hemp, Bengal or Bombay 605. a
 Hemp, Bowstring 33
 †Hemp, Bowstring 354. a
 Hemp, Canadian 160. b
 Hemp, Colorado 1838. a
 Hemp, Indian 370. a
 †Hemp, Indian 6. a
 Hemp, Indian, Black 160. b
 Hemp, Madras 605. a
 Hemp, Manila 1367. e
 Hemp, New Zealand 1573. a
 Hemp, Queensland 1847. a
 Hemp, Sisal 56. b
 Hemp, Sunn 605. a
 Hemp, Water 24
 Hemp, Wild 95. b, 861. a
 HEMP-NETTLE, species 861
 Hemp-tree 2107. a
 Hempweed 802. c
 Hempweed, Climbing 2119. a
 Hen-and-chickens 248. a
 †Hen-and-chickens 166. b
 Hen-plant 1611. b, c
 Henbane 1041
 Henbane, Yellow 1578. f
 Henbell 1041. b
 Henbit 230. a
 Henbit (Greater) 1132. b
 Henbit, Small 2094. i
 Henequen (Henequin) 56. b
 Henkam 1041. b
 Henna 1148. a
 Hens 2102. b
 Hen's-bill 1437. a
 Hepatica nobilis 981. b
 Hepatica stellata 201. b
 Hépatique 981. b
 Herb Barbara 235. a
 Herb Bennet 885. d, 2077. c
 Herb Christopher 27
 †Herb Christopher 260. a, 886. a, 1471. b, 1691. a, 2057. a
 Herb Eve 63. b
 Herb frankincense 1139. a
 Herb Gerard 48. a
 Herb Ivy 63. b
 †Herb Ivy 578. a, 1611. a
 Herb John 1043. b
 Herb Louisa 1209. d
 Herb mastic 1994. d, 1973. c
 Herb Paris 1501. a
 Herb Peter 1660. d
 Herb Robert 883. b
 Herb Sherard 1940. a
 Herb Sophia 1873. a
 Herb Trinity 2102. f, 981. b
 Herb true-love 1501. a
 Herb two-pence 1249. a
 Herb William 1686. a
 Herb-bane 1459. a
 Herb-of-friendship 1824. f
 Herb-of-grace 1756. a, 830. a, 914. a, 2091. f
 Herb-of-repentance 1756. a
 Herb-of-the-cross 2091. f
 Herb-of-vine 201. a
 Herb-wickopy 456. a
 Herba aegyptiaca 2032. d
 Herba cordialis 201. b
 Herba impia 886. a
 Herbe à éternuer 18. d
 Herbe à fièvre 802. i
 Herbe à la ouate 195. c
 Herbe à l'hirondelle 462. a
 Herbe au citron 1302. a
 Herbe au diable 1620. b, c
 Herbe aux chantres 1860. a
 Herbe aux charpentiers 18. a
 Herbe aux gueux 514. d
 Herbe au scorbut 527. a
 Herbe aux vers 1957. a
 Herbe de Str. Barbe 235. a
 Herbe parfaite 802. i
 *Herbertia 81
 Herbstzeitlose 534. a
 Hercules' All-heal 1447. a
 Hercules'-club 170. f, 2136. e
 Herchoune 2181. a
 Herlitze 576. h
 Hermodactyls 534. b
 Heron's-bill 777
 *Herpestis 1350.
 Herzfreude 201. b
 Herzgespann 1165. a
 Herteclore 1973. b
 Herzwurzel 1323. a
 *Hesperis 1063
 *Hesperochiron 373
 *Hesperopeuce 2046
 *Heudelotia 550
 Heusamen, griechischer 2034. a
 Hexenkraut 1043. b
 Hibiscus radix 87. a
 *Hibiscus 1113, 1987
 HICKORY, species 1004
 Hickory, Eucalyptus 790. x
 Hiëble 1771. c
 High Belia 1217. c
 High-taper (Hig-taper) 2090. b
 High-water shrub 1079. a
 Hill-berry 870. b
 Hill-trot 651. a
 Hilder 1771. c, e
 Hillerne 1771. e
 Hillwort 1308. h, 1994. a
 Himb-ere 1750. h
 Himmelbrand 2090. b
 Himmelschlüssel 1660. d
 Hind-heal 464. e, 1957. a
 Hindberry 1750. h
 Hindischkraut 1867. j
 Hini 1171. a
 Hip tree 1743. a, g
 Hippo 2062. a
 Hippo, Indian 1655. a, b
 Hippo (Hipp), Wild 863. a, f
 *Hippocastanum 50
 Hippocastani cortex 50. b
 Hips 1743. a
 Hipwort 586. a
 *Hirneola 814
 Hirschbrunst 737. a
 Hirschdorn 1721. d
 Hirschklée 802. c
 Hirschtruffel 737. a
 Hilschzunge 1814. a
 Hirse 1496. a
 Hirtentäschlein 329. a
 Hirundinaire 630. b
 Hirundinariae radix 630. b
 Hive-vine 1336. a, 577. c
 Hoang-nan 1923. c
 Hoar-dock 174. a, b
 Hoarhound 1281. a
 Hoarhound, Bastard 230. a
 Hoarhound, Black 230. a
 Hoarhound, Fetid 230. a
 Hoarhound Lion's-tail 1165. c
 Hoarhound, Marsh 1242. b
 Hoarhound, Water 1242
 Hoarhound, Wild 802. b, l, n
 Hoarwort 886. a
 Hobble-bush 2095. a
 Hock (Hockholler) 87. b
 Hockerie-topper 1830. a
 Hückertang 849. b
 Hockleberry 2075. a
 Hod-the-rake 1711. h
 Hog-bed 1240. b
 Hog-bite 474. a
 Hog-fennel 1554. b
 †Hog-fennel 145. b, 1058. a
 Hog-gum 1730. g
 Hog-gum tree 1362. a
 Hog-nut 1004. c
 Hog-physis 1217. a
 Hog-taper 2090. b
 Hog-gum 528. a
 Hog's-bane 461. f
 Hog's-bean 1041. b
 Hogweed 982. b, 411. a, 95. a, 802. d, 1174. a, 1641. d
 Hohlwurzel 182. a, c, e, 372. c
 Hohlzahn 861. a
 Hola 590. b
 *Holeus 1876
 Holewort 372. c
 Holigold 344. a
 Holliverd 1053. a
 Holland 79
 Hollicoeke, (Hollek) 87. b
 Hollin (Hollen, Holland) 1053. a
 Hollow-root 46. a
 Hollunder 1771. e
 Hollunderschwamm 814. a
 HOLLY, species 1053
 Holly, Bay 911. a
 Holly, Box 1755. a
 Holly, California 997. a
 Holly, Canadian 1054. a
 Holly, Ground 466. b
 Holly, Knee 1755. a
 Holly, Mountain 1054. a
 †Holly Oak 87. b
 Holly, Sea 781. c
 Holly, Wild 1054. a
 Holly-tree 2052. b
 Hollyhock 87. b
 Hollyhock-rose 1825. a
 Hollyhock, Sea 1003. e
 Holm (Holyn) 1053. a
 Holm, Knee 1755. a
 Holmes'-weed 1820. c
 Holy Ghost 135. a
 Holy Hoke 87. b
 Holy tree 1299. b
 Holy-hay 1291. d
 Holy-herb 2091. f
 Holy-rope 861. a
 Holy-rose, Marsh 128. a
 Homewort 1830. a
 Honduras bark 1961. b
 Honesty 1234. a
 Honewort 661. f, 1859. a
 Honey (Honey-shucks) 895. b
 Honey-ball 428. a
 Honey-blob 1732. i

- Honey-bloom 160. a
 Honey-bottle 765. c
 Honey-bread 432. a
 Honey-flower 1665. a
 Honey-plant 1302. a
 Honey-pod 1664. a
 Honey-stalks 2032. g
 Honey-sweet 2057. a
 HONEYSUCKLE, species 1222
 †Honeysuckle 166. a, 225
 Honeysuckle, Bush 676
 Honeysuckle, Cape 1665. a
 Honeysuckle, Dwarf 576. d
 Honeysuckle, Ground 1227. a
 Honeysuckle, Jamaica 1515. e
 †Honeysuckle, White 2032. g
 †Honeysuckle, Wild 871
 Honeywort 863. e
 Honigthee 627
 Honka 1323. a
 *Honkenya 99
 Hoodwort 1821. c
 Hoofs 2053. a
 Hoop tree 1299. b
 Hoop-wood 1053. j
 Hoopkoop plant 1179. b
 Hop 1028
 Hop, Bog 1310. a
 Hop, Spanish 1456. a
 Hop substitute 544. b, c
 Hop, Wild 260. a, 320. b
 Hop-clover 2032. a, b
 Hop-Hornbeam 1472
 Hop-tree, 3-leaved 1681. a
 Hop-vine, Devil's 1865. o
 *Hoepa 1938
 Hopfen (Hopfenzapfen) 1028. a
 Hopfen, Spanischer 1456. a
 Hopfenbaum 1681. a
 Hopfenkätzchen 1028. a
 *Hopkirkia 1803
 *Horan 1130
 Horehound 1281. a
 Horestrang (Horestrong) 1551. b
 Horhowne 1281. a
 Hornbaum 576. f
 Hornbeam 390
 Hornbeam, Hop- 1472
 Hornbeam, Swamp 1421. c
 Hornbine 1421. c
 Hornmohn 892. a
 Hornpipe (Hornpipe) 1421. c
 Hornseed 512. a
 Horn-weed 433. a
 Hornwort 433
 Horone 1281. a
 Horse-balm 539. b
 Horse-bean 1504. a
 Horse-blob 355. a
 Horse-brier 1865. o
 Horse-cane 95. b
 Horse-chestnut 50. esp. b
 Horse-chire 1973. b
 Horse-elder 1062. a
 Horse-flower 1296. a, b
 Horse-foot (Horse-hoof) 2052. a
 Horse-gogs 1668. h
 Horse-gold 1711. c, d
 Horse-gowan 482. e, 1285. a
 Horse-fly weed 234. b
 Horse-heal 1062. a
 Horse-jag (Horse-jug) 1668. h
 Horse-knobs 423. d
 Horse-may 2058. d
 Horse-nettle 1867. i
 Horse-pipe 758. a, b
 Horse-sugar 1938. a
 Horse-tongue 1755. a
 Horse's-breath 1439. a
 Horsebane 1427. c
 HORSEMINT, species 1348
 †Horsemint 1111. a, 1308. f
 Horsemint, European 1308. f
 Horsemint, Ohio 270
 Horsemint, Sweet 616. a
 Horseradish 1742. a
 Horseradish tree 1360. a
 Horse tail 758
 Horsetail, Shrubby 752
 Horseweed 1174. a, 1125. a
 Horse-weed 95. b, 539. b
 †Horse-weed 1895. d
 Hosedoup 1318. a
 *Hosta 851
 Houblon 1028. a
 Hound's-berry 1867. o
 Hound's-tongue 633. a, 2035. a
 House-leek, Dwarf 1824. b
 Houx 1053. a
 Houx petit 1755. a
 Hove 894. a
 How-weed 423. d
 Howdoup 1318. a
 Howler 79
 Huajillo 1608. c
 Huanuco bark 498. c, d
 HUCKLEBERRY, species 873, 2075
 Hufattig 2053. a
 Hühnerkraut 1994. a
 Huisache 7. d
 Huldee 619. c
 Hulver (Helver) 1053. a
 Hulver, Knee 1755. a
 Hulver, Sea 781. c
 Humble-plant 1332. b
 Humlock 1378. a
 Humility 1792. a
 Hundred-eyes 2100. a, b
 Hundskohl 160. b
 Hundskurbis 320. b
 Hundspetersilie 51. a
 Hundsrose 1743. a
 Hundszunge 633. a
 Hungarian-grass 447. a
 Hungerkorn 512. a
 Hunger-weed 1711. d
 Hungry-vine 1865. o
 Huntsman's-cup 1787. b
 Huntsman's-horn 1787. a
 Hurr-bur 174. a, b
 Hurt-sickle 423. d
 Hurtleberry (Hurtberry) 2075. a
 Husks 432. a
 Huskwort 68. a
 Hütscheln 1771. e
 Hutton-weed 686. b
 Hyacinth, California 311
 Hyacinth, Cape 1808
 Hyacinth, Feather 1368. b
 Hyacinth, Globe 1368. a
 Hyacinth, Grape 1368
 Hyacinth, Water 1586. a
 Hyacinth, Wild 1701. a
 †Hyacinth, Wild 262. a
 †Hyacinthus 1368
 *Hyenachne 2010
 *Hyenanche 2010
 Hya-hya 1946. a
 Hyawa tree 1666. b
 *Hydnocarpus 934
 Hydrangea, Wild 1031. a
 *Hydrastis 2018
 *Hydrocotyle 424
 Hydrocotyle asiatica 424. a
 Hydrolapathi radix 1753. e
 *Hydrolea 1383
 *Hydropeltis 302
 Hydropiper 1641. o
 Hylder 1771. e
 *Hymenaea 2013
 *Hymenatherum 1993
 *Hymenolobus 1030
 *Hymenoxys 1589
 *Hyoscyamus 1817
 *Hypelate 817
 *Hypericum 911, 1786, 2022
 Hyperic-wood 338. b
 *Hypogon 539
 *Hypopeltis 2125
 *Hyposeris 45, 184
 *Hyptis 1317
 Hysope 1048. a
 Hyssop 1048
 †Hyssop 1043. b
 Hyssop, Anise 54. a
 Hyssop, Giant 54
 Hyssop, Hedge 914. a, c, 1350
 *Hyssop, Mexican 1769. a
 Hyssop of Scripture 374. c
 Hyssop, Prairie 1111. b
 *Hyssop, Wild 2091. c
 *Hyssopifolia 1250
 *Hysterophorus 1518. a
 Iberiskresse 1168. d
 Ice-leaf 2090. b
 Ice-plant 1316. a
 Ice-plant, American 1856. a
 *Icica 330, 1666
 *Ictodes 1883
 Ie-länger-ie-lieber 2102. f
 If commun 1963. a
 *Ignatia (Ignatiana) 1923
 Ignatia Bean 1923. b
 Ignatii faba 1923. b
 Ignatiusbohne 1923. b
 Ignazbohne 1923. b
 Ikaju 1923. h
 Illecebra vermicularis 1824. a
 Illinois-nut 1004. h
 *Illipe 240.
 Illupi 240. c
 Imbreke 1830. a
 Immerschön 904
 Immortelle 969, 904
 Immortellen 144. a
 Impératoire 1068. a
 Imperatoria nigra 209. a
 Imphee 1976. b
 Impudent-lawyer 1205. a
 Incense 62. c, 289. a, d, 1053. c, 1923. d, 2086. a
 Incense tree 822. a, 2026. b
 Incense-wood 1666. b
 India-berries 127. a
 India-rubber 404. a, b, 831. b, 946, 1001, 1276. a
 India-rubber African 1153. a, b
 Indian bark 1262. f
 Indian dye 1032. a
 Indian Hemp 370. a
 †Indian Hemp 160. a

- Indian Hemp, Black 160. b
 Indian Hemp, Brown 1003. b
 Indian Hemp, White 195. b
 Indian-chief 693. a
 Indian-cigar 406
 INDIAN-CUP, species 1787
 Indian-cup 1852. b
 Indian-gum nut 1923. e
 Indian-fog 1824. b
 Indian-head 380. a
 Indian-heart 1238. b
 Indian-moccasin 636. a, etc
 Indian-paint 1214. b, 273. a
 Indian-paint, Red 1773. a
 Indian-paint, Yellow 1032. a
 Indian-physic 1262. c
 Indian-pipe 1356. a
 Indian-pitcher 1787. b
 Indian-posy 121. a, 904. a
 Indian-root 170. e
 Indian-shoe 636. a, etc
 Indian-shot 369
 Indian's-dream 1527. a
 Indian's-plume 1348. a
 Indicator 290. b
 Indicum (Pigmentum)
 1059. a
 Indig 1059. a
 INDIGO, species 1059
 Indigo 1071. b, 2127. a, etc
 Indigo, American 234. b
 Indigo, Bastard 103. b
 Indigo, Blue 234. a
 Indigo, Egyptian 590. a
 Indigo, False 103, 234. a
 Indigo, Green. 1721. e, f
 Indigo sauvage 234. b
 Indigo, Yellow 234. b
 Indigo. Wild 238. esp. b
 Indigo-berry 1710. a
 Indigo-plant, Japanese
 1641. p
 Indigo-weed 234. b
 *Infantea 94
 Infant's-breath 863. f
 *Inga 1603
 Ingwer 2152. a
 Ingwer gelber 619. c, d
 Ingwer, Indischer 194. a
 Ink-berry 1053. i, 1710. a
 Ink-nut 322. d
 Ink-root 1202. a
 Inkwood 817. a
 Inée (Ineh) 1919. a
 Innocence 538. a, 1022. a
 Iusane root 1041. b
 Insect-powder, Dalmatian
 482
 Insect-powder, Persian
 482. b, c
 Intybi angusti herba 1125. f
 Inul 1062. a
 *Ipula 488, 1691
 *Iochroma 1237
 *Ionidium 343
 Ipado 787. a
 Ipecac (Ipecacuanha) 2062. a
 Ipecac, American 1655. a,
 803. f
 Ipecac, Bastard 196. a,
 2037. a
 Ipecac, Black 1680. a
 Ipecac, Carolina 803. f
 Ipecac, False 1655. a, b
 Ipecac, Goanese 1387. a
 Ipecac, Indian 2054. a
 Ipecac, Malabar 1710. b
 Ipecac, Milk 803. a, f, 160. a
 Ipecac, Peruvian 1680. a
 Ipecac, Spurge 803. f
 Ipecac, Striated 1680. a
 Ipecac, White 803. f, 343. a
 Ipecac, Wild 160. a, 803. f,
 2037. a
 Ipecac, Wood 2037. a
 *Ipecacuanha 2062
 Ipecacuanha annelé 2062. a
 Ipecacuanha, Farinaceous
 1733. a
 Ipecacuanha, Striated 1733
 Ipecacuanha, Undulated
 1733. a
 Ipekakuanhe 2062. a
 *Ipo 150
 *Ipomoea 815, 1256, 1444,
 1702
 *Iridaps 188
 Iridis (Ireos) radix
 1038. a, b, c
 Iris de Florence 1068. a, b, c
 Irishrhizom 1068. a, b, c
 Iron-bark 790. d, b
 Iron-grass 1641. d
 Iron-head 423. d
 Iron-tree 1321. c
 IRONWEED, species 2093
 †Iron-weed 423. d, 2091. c
 Ironweed, Devil's 1125. a, c
 Ironwood 890. a, 1472. a,
 324. b, 405. a, 637. a,
 817. a, 1433. a
 †Ironwood 519. a, 1245
 Ironwood 326
 Ironwood, Bastard 2136. f
 Ironwood, Black 553, 1720. a
 Ironwood, Red 1719. a
 Ironwood, White 1042
 Ironwort 861. a
 Irupe 2097. a
 Isabella-wood 1546. a
 Isenkraut 2091. f
 Islay 1668. s
 Isle-of-Wight vine 1956. a
 *Isonandra 1499
 Isop 1048. a
 *Isopyrum 567
 Ispaghul 1611. e
 It-brings-the-frost 206
 Itaka 1253. a
 Itch-weed 2089. b
 Iva 18. b, f, g
 Ivette 63. a
 Ivette musquée 63. b
 Ivory, Vegetable 1584. a
 Ivory-nut 1584. a
 Ivory-tree 2127. a
 Ivy (Ivory) 961. a
 Ivy, American 1514. a
 Ivy, Big-leaved 1103. d
 Ivy, Cape 1831. i
 Ivy, Climbing 1730. h
 Ivy, Coliseum 629. a
 Ivy, English, etc. 961. a
 Ivy, Five-fingered 1514. a
 Ivy, Five-leaved 1514. a
 Ivy, German 1831. i
 Ivy, Gout 63. b
 Ivy, Ground 894. 63. a, b
 Ivy, Herb 63. b
 Ivy, Japanese 1514. b
 Ivy, Kenilworth 629. a
 Ivy, Poison 1730. h
 Ivy, Spoonwood 1103. a
 Ivy, Three-leaved 1730. h
 Ivy-berry 870. b
 Ivy-bush 1103. d
 Ivy-flower 981. b
 Ivy-weed 629. a
 Ivray (Ivraie) 1220. a
 *Ixia 879, 1394
 *Ixophorus 447
 JABORANDI, species 1593
 †Jaborandi 780. a, 1602. d, e, f
 Jaborand, True 1602. c
 Jaceae herba 2102. f
 *Jacaranda 1880
 Jacaranda branca 1880. a
 Jachandel 1099. b
 Jack (Jaca, Jak) tree 188. b
 Jack-by-the-hedge 74. a,
 2016. b
 Jack-in-the-pulpit 181. b
 Jack-in-trousers 166. a
 Jack-jump-about 48. a,
 135. a, 1227. a
 Jack-of-the-buttery 1824. a
 Jack-straws 1611. b
 Jackanapes-on-horseback
 344. a
 Jackson vine 1237. c
 *Jacksonia 1633
 Jacob's-chariot 25. i
 Jacob's-ladder 1634. a, b, c,
 1639. c
 †Jacob's-ladder 219. a, 421. a,
 462. a, 1205. a
 Jacob's-ladder, American
 1865. d
 Jacob's-staff 2090. b
 Jacob's-sword 1068. e
 *Jacobinia 249
 Jacobskraut 1831. g
 Jägermütze 1787. b
 Jaggery 178. a, 285. a, 394. a,
 1570. c
 Jalap 815. a
 Jalap, Cancer 1585. b
 Jalap, False 1335. a
 Jalap, Fusiform 1066.
 Jalap, Indian 1444. a
 Jalap, Male 1066. i
 Jalap, Sierra Gordo 1066. m
 Jalap, Tampico 1666. m
 Jalap, tubéreux 815. a
 Jalap, Wild 1066. n
 Jalap, Woody 1066. i
 Jalap-stalks 1066. i
 Jalapa, U. S. P. 815. a
 Jalape, Falsche 1066. i
 Jalapenknochen 815. a
 Jalapentengel 1066. i
 Jamaica 1003. g
 Jamaica bark 816. b, 20. a
 Jamaika-Quassia 1590. a
 Jambosade (Jambu) 1086. a
 *Jonesia 733
 Jamestown-weed 649. b, c
 *Janipha 1276
 Jarosse 1141. b, i
 Jaroul 1127. b
 Jarrah 790. p
 Jarvil, Sweet 2115. a, b
 Jasmín, gelber 878. a
 Jasmínbignonie 878. a
 JASMINE, species 1089
 Jasmine, American 1702. a
 Jasmine, Bastard 1237. c
 Jasmine, Blue 514. a
 Jasmine, Cape 863. c
 Jasmine, Carolina 878. a
 Jasmine, French 354. b

- Jasmine, Red** 1621. a
Jasmine, Wild 1081
Jasmine, Yellow 878. a
Jasmine tree 1621. a
Jatamansi 1386. a
***Jatropha** 69. a, 618, 1001, 1276
Jaundice-berry 251. e
Jaundice root 1032. a
Javane 1690. a
Javilla 1029. a
Jay-weed 145. b
Jealousy 1824. f
Jeelico 135. esp. a
Jelly plant 793. a
Jenny-wren 883. b
Jequiriti 4. a
Jérose hygrometrique 122. a
Jerubeba 1867. r
Jerusalem-cross 1236. b
Jerusalem-star 2016. a
Jeshamy 1089. a
Jessamin (Jessamy) 1089. a
Jessamin, see Jasmine
†Jessamine 1237. c
Jessamine, Cape 638. c
Jessamine, Water 914. b
†Jessamine, Wild 133. g
Jesusitenhee 1053. e
†Jesusit's bark 1079. a
Jesusit's-nut 2017. a
Jew bush 1524. a
Jew's-ear 814. a
†Jew's-ear 1239. a
Jewelweed 1057. a, d
Jewisharp-plant 2036. a
Jimson-weed 649. b, c
Jinshang 1493. b
Jintawan 2063. a, b
Joan Silver-pin 1497. d
Jobarbe (Jubard) 1830. a
Job's-tears 532. a
†Job's-tears 2076. a
†Job's-tears, Wild 1442. a
Joe wood 1083. a
Joe-Pye weed 802. j, k
Johandel 1099. b
Johannisbeere 1732. k
Johannisblut 1043. b
Johannisbrod 432. a
Johanniskraut 1043. b
Johannswurzel 712. b
John-Crow beans 4. a
John-go-to-bed-at-noon 116. a, 1458. a
Johnny-jump 693. a
Johnny-jump-up 2102. c, e
Johnny-jumper 2102. f
Johnny-smoker 585. a
JOHNSWORT, species 1043
Johnswort, False 1786. a
Joint-vetch 49
Joint-weed 1008. a
Joint-weed, Coast 1640. a
***Joliffia** 106
***Jonestia** 1782
Jonquil 1355. b
***Jonquilla** 1385
Joseph-and-Mary 1692. a
Joseph's-coat 91. b
Joseph's-Bower 2016. b
Joshua-tree 2144. b
Joubarbe acre 1824. a
Joubarbe des vignes 1824. c
Joubarbe grande 1830. a
Jove's fruit 694. e, 250. b
Jove's nuts 1704. q
Juba's-bush (Juba's-brush) 1067. a
Judas tree 436
†Judas tree 1771. e
Judasbaum 436. b
Judasohr 814. a
Judendorn 2155. c
Judenkirschen 1578. a
Juglandis folia 1096. d
***Juglans** 1004, 69. at
Juice-root (Juicewood) 902. b
***Jubaba** 2155
Jubabae gallicae (Magnae) 2155. c
Jujube, French 2155. c
Jujube, Italian 2155. b
Jujube tree 2155. c
Jujubier 2155. c
July-flower 1664. a
Jumble-beads 4. a
June-berry 96
June-flower 2102. b
Jungfernkraut 187. s
Juniper 1099
†Juniper 453. a, 1138. a, 1587. b
Juniper, Creeping 1963. c
Juniper resin 349. a
†Juniper tree 422. a
Juno's-tears 2091. f
Jupiter's-beard 1830. a, 149. a
Jupiter's-staff 1563. c
Jur-nut 559. a
Juribali 1106. a
Juribali (Jurubali) 2026. b
†Juribali 1879. a
Jusquame noir 1041. b
***Jussiaea** 1100
Justice-weed 802. g, h
***Justicia** 39, 127, 665
Jute 569. a, b
Jute, American 6. a
Jute, Bastard 1003. b
Juvia tree 257. a
Kaddig 1099. b
Kadeöl (Kaddigöl) 1099. c
Kaffee 631. a
Kafir-bread 749. a
Kainkawurzel 467. a
Kaisersalat 187. e
Kaiserwurz 1058. a
Kakaobohnen 1984. a
Kakarali 152. a
Kaladana 1066.
Kalkas 541. a
Kale, Corn 303. a
Kale, Field 303. a
Kale, Sea 303. e
***Kali** 1767
Kalisayachina 498. a
***Kalliactis** 231
Kalmus 26. a
Kalo 541. a
Kalú 7. d
Kamala 1267. a
Kamala 322. c, 853. a
Kambodia 1621. b
Kamela (Kameela) 1267. a
Kamila 1267. a
Kamille, römische 145. c
Kamillen 1285. a
Kampfer 500. b
Kanbil 1267. a
Kancel 500. a
Kancel, weisser 368. a
Kapa 316. a
Kapper 374. c
Kardamom 742. a
Kariyat 127. a
Karobe 432. a
Karra-doorn 7. h
Karri tree 790. m
Kars (Karse) 1742. b
Karse, Garden 1168. e
Kartoffel 1867. n
Käsekraut 1270. a
Käsepappel 1270. b
Kaskarilrinde 606. b
Kastanienbaum 400
Katchung oil 168. a
Katechu 7. b
Kathira gum 528. a
Katir 703. b
Katzengamander 1973. c
Katzenkraut 1399. a
Katzenminze 1399. a
Katzenpfoten 144. a, 904
Katzenraublein 1824. a
Kauri Pine 55. a
Kautschuk 1001. a
Kavakava (Kava) 1320. a, b
Kedlock 1866. a
Kedlock (Kellock, Kilik) 303. a
***Keirostia** 320. c
***Keerlia** 155, 293
Keeslip 863. f
Kei (Kai) Apple 701. a
Kekune oil 69. a
Kellerhals 644. c
Kellup-weed 482. e
†Kelp 1420. a
Kelpware 849
Kelpwort 1767. a
Kemp (Kempseed) 1611. b, c
***Kentrophyta** 1017
Keora oil 1495. a
Kerbel 148. b
Kerlock 303. a, d
Kermesbeere 1585. b
Kernelwort 1820. b, c
Kerzennussbaum 69. a
Kesselbeere 1476. b
Ketgee oil 1495. a
Ketmia, Bladder 1003. i
Ketmie acide 1003. g
Kettle-case 1450. d
Kettle-dock 148. c
***Keura** 1495
Keuschlamm 2107. a
Khat (Kât) 408. a
Khuskus 129. f
Kicking-colt 1057. d
Kicking-horses 1057. d
Kidney-bean tree 1115. a
Kidney-root 226. b
Kidney Vetch 149
***Kidneywort** 586. a
Kikar 7. a
Kikuel oil 1768. a
Kill-kid 1103. a
Kill-wart 462. a
Killeen 477. a
Killikine 576. b, i, 176. f
King-cup 1711. c
†King-cups 355. a
King-devil 1005. g
King-nut 1004. a, d, g
King-of-the-meadow 802. j
Kings-and-queens 189. a
King's-crown 1300. b
King's-cure 466. b
***Kinkina** 498

- Kinnikin 576. b. i, 176. f
 Kino, African 1682. b
 Kino, Amboyana 1682. c
 Kino, Australian
 790. e, f, g, h
 Kino, Bengal 331. a
 Kino, Botany Bay
 790. e, f, g, h
 Kino, Brazilian 827. a
 Kino, Caracas 526. b
 Kino de l'Inde 1682. c
 Kino, Gambia 1682. b
 Kino, Jamaica 526. b
 Kino, Palas 331. a
 Kino tree 1682. e
 Kino, West Indian 526. b
 Kipper-nut 559. a
 Kirsche 1668. c
 Kirschlober 1668. i
 Kiskatom 1004
 Kisky-Thomas nut 1004
 Kiss-me-quick 803. b
 Kiss-me-quick-and-go 187. a
 Kisses (Kiss-me 2102. f
 Kit-of-the-wall 182. a
 Kitten's-breeches 262. b
 Klapprose 1497. c
 Klapperschlangenzurzel
 497. a
 Kletschrose 1497. c
 Kiebkraut 863. a
 Kiebaum 1681. a
 *Kleinia 1092
 Klettenwurzel 174. a
 Knackaway 734
 Knap 2032. f
 [Knap-bottle 1851. b
 Knapweed 423. b
 [Knapweed 423. c
 Knauei, wilde 1810. a
 *Knaulia 1794
 Knawel 1810. a
 Knight-cross 1246. b
 Knight's-spur 656. c
 Knit-back 1937. a
 Knob-grass 539. b
 Knob-root 539. b
 Knoblauch 76. e
 Knoblauchkraut 74. a
 Knobweed 423. d, 539. b
 Knop-sedge 1881
 Knorpeltaug 477. a
 Knot-berry (Knout-berry)
 1750. f
 Knot-grass 1641. d
 [Knot-grass 1506
 Knot-grass, Female 1008. a
 Knot-grass, German 1810. a
 Knot-grass, Male 1641. d
 Knot-root 639. b
 Knotenwurz 1820. b
 Knöterich 1641. e
 KNOTWEED, species 1641
 Knotweed, Biting 1641. l
 Knotwort 1641. d
 Kockelskörner 117. a
 *Koeningia 1254
 Kohl 303. e
 Kohl rabi 303. e
 Kohlbaumrinde 2110. b, c
 Kohlsaatsöl 303. b
 Kokospalm 529. b
 Kokum butter 867. b
 Kola 533. a
 Kolikwurzel 160. a
 Kolombowurzel 1090. a
 Koloquinten 505. b
 Kombé 1919. a
 Königschinn 498. a
 Königen der Nacht 438. a
 Königsfarn 1471. b
 Königskerze 2090. b
 Konker tree 50. b
 Koontee 2145. a
 Koosumbia 1804. a
 Koot (Koost) 1791. a
 Körbelkraut 1878. a
 Koriandersamen 573. a
 Kornblume 423. c
 Kornel 576. b, f
 Kornelkirsche 576. h
 Kousoo (Kooso, Kusso)
 941. a
 Kraftwurzel 1493. a, b
 Krahenaugen 1923. d
 Krameria, U. S. P. 1114. c, e
 Krampferthee 442. a
 Krampf 2057. a
 Krawewett 1099. b
 Kranichbeere 1476. b
 Krapp 1749. a
 Kratzbohnen 1365. a
 Krätzwurzel 2089. a
 Krausdistel 781. b
 Krauselbeere 1732. f
 Krauseminze 1308. d
 Kraut-weed 303. a, 1712. a
 Krebsdistel 1440. a
 Krebswurz 1170. a
 Kreuzblume 1638. a
 Kreuzdorn 1721. d
 Kreuzkraut 1831. g
 Kreuzwurz 1638. a
 Kriechenpflaume 1668. q
 *Krigia 1835
 Kronanas 119. a
 Kronchina 498. f
 Kronsbeere 2075. p
 Kropfklette 2131. b
 Kropfwurzelkraut 1820. b
 Krummholzöl 1601. m
 *Krynitzkia 77, 608, 764,
 1453
 *Ktenospermum 1522
 Kubeben 611. a
 Kuchenschelle 1693. b
 Kuhhornsamen 2034. a
 Kuhkrätze 1365. a
 Kukui 69. a
 Kümmel, Römischer 615. a
 Kümmelsamen 392. b
 Kundah 378. b
 Kürbis 1126. a
 Kürbissamen 614. d
 Kurkuma 619. c, d
 Kurung (Kurunj) 859. a
 Kuskus 129. f
 Kuteera gum 1912. d
 Kutera gum 528. a
 Labdanum (Ladanum) 503
 Labkraut 863. f
 *Lablavia 1121
 Laburnum 641. a
 *Laburnum 641
 Laburnum, White 1738. a
 Laburnum, Wild 1300. b
 Lac (Lacca, Lack) 7. a, f,
 331. a, 606. a, 831. c, e, f,
 g, 1841. b
 Lac tree 1804. a
 Lacca musica 1150. b
 Lace-bark tree 1128. a
 Lace-button 768. a
 Lace-Fern 461. a
 Lace-flower 651. a
 Lace-leaf 164. a
 Lace-pod 1996
 Lachenknolauch 1973. e
 *Lachnanthus 937
 Lacmus 1150. b
 Lacquer tree 1730. o
 Lactucarium 1125. d, f, g
 Lad-savour 187. a
 Ladder-to-heaven 1634. a,
 1639. c
 Ladies'-bower 514. d
 Ladies'-cushion 1903. a
 Ladies'-eardrop 1057. d
 Ladies'-glove 677. a
 Ladies'-laces 1559. a
 Ladies' mantle 65
 Ladies'-nightcap 563. c
 Ladies'-pocket 1057. d
 LADIES'-SLIPPER, species
 636
 †Ladies'-slipper 1638. c
 Ladies'slipper, Wild 1057.
 a, d
 Ladies' thimble 677. a
 Ladies'-tresses 936
 Lady-fingers 677. a
 Lady-by-the-gate 1781. a
 Lady-never-fade 121. a
 Lady-wrack 849. b
 Lady's-comb 1796. a
 Lady's-cushion 423. d
 Lady's-delight 2102. f
 Lady's-fingers 149. a, 1141. d,
 1227. a
 Lady's-garters 1750. g
 Lady's-glove 1062. b, 1227. a
 Lady's-hair 40. b
 Lady's-keys 1660. d
 Lady's-lint 83. b
 Lady's-mantle 65
 Lady's-milk 1280. a
 Lady's-needlework 411. a
 Lady's-purse 329. a
 Lady's-ruffles 833
 Lady's-seal 1639. c, d, 1956. a
 Lady's-shoes 166. b
 Lady's-shoes-and stockings
 1227. a
 Lady's-slipper 1227. a
 †Lady's-slippers 166. b
 Lady's-mock 379. c
 Lady's-thimble 362. b
 *Lagophylla 1016
 *Lagothamnus 1968
 Laiche 382. a
 Laieron 1871. b
 Laite officinal 1125. d
 Laite vireuse 1125. f
 Lake-weed 1641. b
 Lakmos 1150. b
 Lakritzenholz 902. b
 Lamb-lkins 189. a
 Lamb-lily 2007. a
 Lamb-succory 184
 Lamb-sucklings 2032. g
 Lamb's-foot 1611. c, 65. b
 Lamb's-lettuce 1611. d
 Lamb's-quarters 464. a, 218. e
 †Lamb's-quarters 2036. a
 Lamb's-tail 1240. a, 1764. e
 Lamb's-tongue 785. b, 1308.
 a, 1611. d, 1814. a
 Lamb's-tocs 149. a
 Lamier 1132. a
 Lamineaire digitée 1131. a
 *Lamium 1939

- Lammint 1308. g, j
 Lampourde 2131. b
 Lampwick 1568. c
 Lana gossypii 912. c
 Lanaria radix 1935. b
 Lang-de-beef 284. a
 Langue de boeuf (Langde-beef) 1591. b
 Langue de chien 633. a
 Lantar (Lontar) Palm 178. a
 Lantern-leaves 1711. h
 Lanugo gossypii 912. c
 Lap-love 563. a
 Laphati radix 1753. e
 *Laportea 2068
 *Lappa 174
 Lappa, U. S. P. 174. a, b
 Lappula hepatica 59. a
 Lapper-gowan 2043. a
 Laque 606. a
 Laque bleu 1150. b
 LARCH, species 1138
 †Larch 2. e
 Lärcheurinde 1138. b
 Lärchenschwamm 1644. d
 Laricis cortex 1138. b
 Lark-heel 656. c
 Lark's-claw 656. c
 †Lark's-heel 2044. a
 LARKSPUR, species 656
 †Larkspur 1205. a
 Larrabell 968. a
 *Larrea 588
 Laser 1139. a
 Laser (cyreniacum) 1978. b
 Laserkraut 1139. a
 Laserpilium germanicum 1190. a
 Laserwort 1139
 Latherwort 1781. a
 Lathyrus major 803. g
 Latschenöl 1601. m
 Lattice-leaf 161. a
 Lauch 76. d
 Laurel, Alexandrian 353. a
 Laurel, American 1103. d
 Laurel, Bay 1144. a
 Laurel, Big 1728. d
 Laurel, Big-leaf 1728. d
 Laurel, Black 911. a
 Laurel, California 2059. a
 Laurel, Camphor 500. b
 Laurel, Cherry- 1668. f, i
 Laurel, Copse 644. b
 Laurel, Deer 1728. d
 Laurel, Dog 1189. a
 Laurel, Dwarf 1103. a
 Laurel, Florida 1938. a
 Laurel, Great 1728. d
 Laurel, Ground 754. a
 Laurel, Hairy 1103. c
 Laurel, Horse 1728. d
 Laurel, Lady 644. b
 Laurel, Mountain 1103. d, 1728. d
 †Laurel, Mountain 2059. a
 Laurel, Noble 1144. a
 Laurel, Pale 1113. b
 Laurel, Rose 1728. d, 1103. d, 1403. a
 Laurel, Sassafras 2059. a
 Laurel, Sheep 1103. a, b
 Laurel, Small 1103. d, 1262. f
 Laurel, Spurge 644. b, 1103. d
 Laurel, Swamp 911. a, 1103. b, 1262. b
 Sweet 1055. a
 Laurel, White 1262. f
 Laurel, Winter 1668. f
 Laurel, Wood 644. b, 1103. d
 Laurestine 2095. n
 Laurier commun 144. a
 Laurier rose 1403. a
 Laurier-benzoin 250. a
 Laurier-cerise 1668. i
 Laurocerasus 1668. i
 *Lauruse 1403. a
 *Laurus 250, 500, 1266, 1424, 1546, 1788
 Laus-tibi 1385. e
 Läusekörner 193. a, 656. d
 Läusekraut 1523
 Läusepfleger 656. d
 Läuse Samen 193. a
 Lavande commune 1145. a
 Lavande officinale 1145. a
 Lavande triste 1202. c
 Lavandel 1145. a
 LAVENDER, species 1145
 †Lavender 482. a
 Lavender, Sea 1202. a, c
 Lavender-thrift 1202. a
 Laverocks 1475. a
 Lavola bark 1055. c
 Lavose 1190. a
 Lawyers 1743. a
 *Layia 269
 Laylock 1945
 Lead plant 103. a
 LEADWORT, species 1620
 LEAF-CUP, species 1642
 Leather-bush 689. a
 Leather-flower 514. g, h
 Leather-jacket 790. x
 Leather-leaf 454. a
 Leatherwood 689, 637
 Lebensbaum 1992. b
 Leberblume 981. b
 Leberklette 59. a
 Leberkraut 981. b
 Leche de popa 1334. d
 Lectimiga 1959. a
 Lechee 1400. b
 Leechwort 1611. b
 Leek 76. d
 Leek, Crow 1808. a
 Leek, French 76. d
 Leek, Sour 1753. b
 Leek, Three-seeded 76. g
 Leek, Wild 76. g, h
 Lédon 1153. b
 Lchua 1321. a
 *Leighia 966
 Leindotter 361. a
 Leinkraut 1205. a
 Leinsamen 1208. b
 *Leiphyllum 657
 *Lemna 1896
 Lemon 506. e, i, h
 Lemon, Ground 1625. a
 Lemon Monarda 1348. c
 Lemon, Persian 1201. a
 Lemon, Vegetable 613. a
 Lemon, Wild 1625. a
 Lemon-grass 129. b, d
 *Lemotrys 1701
 Leng 2017. b
 Lentil 1160. a
 Lentisk (Lentiscus) 1605. a
 Leontice 413
 †Leontodon 153, 1862, 1959
 Leopard tree 835. a
 Leopard's-bane 183
 †Leopards'-bane 1501. a
 Leopard-flower 879. a
 *Lepachys 1713
 *Lepidanthus 126
 *Lepidium 1030
 *Lepigonum 2005
 Leptandra, U. S. P. 1171. a
 *Leptanthus 933
 *Leptocaulis 156, 1886
 *Leptoclinium 866
 *Leptoglotis 1361
 *Leptosaris 1265
 *Lepuraudra 150
 Lerchenklau 656. c
 LETTUCE, species 1125
 Lettuce, Canker 1696. d
 Lettuce, Hare's 1871. b, c
 Lettuce, Indian 1896. d, 844. a, 513. e
 Lettuce, Lamb's 2078. a, b, 1611. d
 Lettuce, Liverwort 1696. d
 Lettuce, Spanish 513. e
 Lettuce, Water 1606. e
 Lettuce, White 1381. a, b, c
 Lettuce, Wild 1125. a, f
 †Lettuce, Wild 1696. d
 *Leucanthemum 482
 *Leucosidium 165
 *Leucosinapis 1856
 Levant-nut 117. a
 Lever-wood (Leaver-wood) 689. a, 1472. a
 Levers 1881
 Levose 1190. a
 *Lewisia 1452
 Lewte 1439. a
 Liane à Pail 265. a
 *Liatriis 388, 866, 1124, 2085
 *Libanotis 212
 Libi-dibi (Libi-divi) 338. a
 *Libidibia 338
 *Licaria 674
 *Lichen 442
 Lichen, Archil 1150, 1739. a, b
 Lichen P' Islande 442. a
 Lichen, Manna, 1150. a
 Lichwale 1214. a, c
 Lichwort 1499. a
 Lickorice (Lickerice) 902. b
 LICORICK, species 902
 Licorice Indian 4. a
 Licorice, Wild 863. c, d, 4. a, 208. e
 †Licorice, Wild 170. c, 1439. a
 Licorice-weed 1816. a
 Lide-lily 1385. a
 Lieber'sche Kräuter 861. b
 Liebfrauenstrob 863. i
 Liebstöckel 1150. a
 Lief (Lif) 1232. a
 Lierre terrestre 894. a
 Life-everlasting 904. a
 *Life-everlasting 121. a
 Life-of-man 170. e, 676. a, 1824. c
 Life-plant 321. a
 Life-root 1831. a
 †Life-wood 7. i
 Lign-aloes 165. a, 674. a
 †Lign-aloes 813. a
 Lign-aloes, Mexican 830. b
 Lignum benedictum 919. a, b
 Lignum campechianum 940. a
 Lignum coeruleum 940. a

Lignum muscarum 1890. a
Lignum muscivolum 1590. a
Lignum nephriticum 1360. a
Lignum pavanum 1788. a
Lignum sanctum 919. a, b
Lignum vitae 919. a, b
†*Lignum vitae* 2107. b
Lignum vitæ, Australian 790. v
Ligustici radix 1190. a
LILAC, species 1945
Lilac, African 1299. b
Lilac, California 415. c
Lilac, Indian 1127. c, 1299. b
Lilac, Summer 990. a
Lilac tree 1299. b
Lilac, Victorian 950. a
Lillie-riall 1308. h
LILY, species 1196
†Lily 697
Lily, African 2147. a
Lily, Atamasco 2150. a
Lily, Beaver 1420. a
Lily, Belladonna 92. a
Lily, Blackberry 879. a
Lily, Bull-head 1420. a
Lily, Butterfly 351. c
Lily, Calla 2147. a
Lily, Chinese Sacred 1385. f
Lily, Clinton's 521. a
Lily, Corn- 563. a
Lily, Cow 1420. a
Lily, Daffodil 2150. a
LILY, DAY, species 851
Lily, Day 976
Lily, Dog 1420. a
†Lily, Easter 1385. a, 2150. a
Lily, Ethiopian 2147. a
Lily, Fairy 2150. a
Lily, Flag 1068. g
Lily, Flax 1573. a
Lily, Frog 1420. a
Lily, Great Yellow 1391. a
Lily, Green 847. a
Lily, Ground 2036. a
Lily, Gunbebo 1309. a
Lily, Hedge- 563. c
Lily, Horse 1420. a
Lily, Jamestown 649. b, c
Lily, Lamb 2007. a
Lily, Lemon 976. b
Lily, Liver 1068. g
Lily, Lotus 1391
Lily, Mariposa 351. c
Lily, May 562. a
Lily, Mound 2144. d
Lily, Newyears 1385. f
Lily, Northern 521. a
Lily, Park 562. a
Lily, Plantain 851. b
LILY, POND, species 399, 1420
Lily, Prairie 664, 1309. a
Lily, Rush 1861. a
Lily, Snake 1068. g
Lily, Spider 1037
†Lily, Spider 2014. a
Lily, Spring 785. a
Lily, Straw 2073. b
Lily, Swamp 2150. a
Lily, Toad 399. b, c, 513. d
Lily, Trinity 2036. c
Lily, Trout 785. b
Lily, Trumpet 2147. a
Lily, Water 399
Lily, Water (yellow) 1420
Lily, Wild 189. a
Lily, Wood 762. a, 2036. b, c
Lily, Yellow 785. b, 1385. a
Lily-bell 351. a, b
Lily-bell 663. c
Lily-grass 189. a
Lily-oak 1945.
Lily-of-the-mountains 1639. c
Lily-of-the-Nile 2147. a
Lily-of-the-valley 562. a
Lily-of-the-valley, False 2061. a
Lily-of-the-valley, Wild 521. a, 1696. a, 2061. a
Lily-pod, Little 302. a
Lily-thorn 407
Lima bark 498. c
Lima-wood 338. b
Lime, Ogeechee 1421. b
Lime, Sour 506. a, b, h
Lime, Sweet 506. h
Lime, Wild 2136. f, 1201. b
Lime-berry 2038. a
LIME-TREE, species 1999
Limewort Catchfly 1851. a
†Limnanthes 1197
†Limnoderum 936, 2004
Limonia 506. i
Limoniella 1589. a
†Limonium 1903
†Limosella 1350
Lin (Linn, Linne, Linde) 1999
Lin, Semence de 1208. b
Lin de la Nouvelle Zélande 1573. a
Linaire commune 1205. a
†Linaria 629, 740
Lind, White 1999. a, c
LINDEN, species 1999
Lindenblüthen 1999. b
†Lindera 250, 1378
†Lindernia 1056
Ling (Links) 2017. b
†Ling 1955. b, 2056. a
Ling, Bell 765. b
Ling, Black 350. a
Ling, Crow 850. a, 765. b
Ling, Draw- 774
Ling, Pull- 774
Ling, Silver 1649. a
Ling, Wire 747. a
Ling-berry 2075. p
†Lingum 1682
Lingua cervina 1814. a
Lingwort 2089. a
Linn, Black 1262. a
Linn, Yellow 1262. a
†Linoseris 1074
†Linosis 489, 1169
Linsed 1208. b
Lint (Lin) 1208. b
Lint, Fairy 1208. a
Lint, Laverock's 1208. a
Lint-bells 1208. b
Lion's-ear 1165. a
Lion's-foot 65. b, 1164. a, 1381. a, b
Lion's-heart 1581. a
Lion's-leaf 1162. a
Lion's-mouth 151. a, 677. a
Lion's-snap 151. a
Lion's-tail 1165
Lion's-tooth 1163. a, 1959. a
Lip-fern 461
†Liparis 1176
Lippia Mexicana 1209. a
†Liquidambar 551
*Likirittia 902
Licorice, See Licorice
Licriconfancy 562. a
†Lirosma 716
Lis blanc 1196. p
†Lisanthus 807, 878
†Lithagrostis 532
Lithewort 1771. c
†Lithonia 966
†Lithophragma 1966
†Lithospermum 109, 1442
Lithy-tree 2095. j
Lithyale (Littlewale) 1214. c
*Litich 1400
Litmus 1150. b
Litschi (L'tchi) 1400. b
†Litsea 1266, 2059
†Litellania 1215
Little-boy's-breeches 262. b
Little-good 803. d
Little-washerwoman 1022. a
Live-forever 1824. c, d
Live-long 1824. c, 121. a
Livèche 1190. a
Liver-berry 1918
LIVER-LEAF, species 981
Liver-weed 981. b
†Liverwort 69. a, 981. b
Liverwort, Heart 981. b
Liverwort, Noble 981. b
Liverwort, Three-leaved 981. b
Liverwort, Water 242. a
Liverwort, White 1505. a
Lizard's-tail 1790. a, 1602. ij
Llewellyn 2094. f
Loaves-of-bread 1041. b
Lober-berry 626. b
LOBELIA, species 1217
Lobelia, Lemon 1302. a
Lobelië enfée 1217. b
*Lobelenkraut 1217. b
Loblolly tree 1604. b
*Lobularia 1112
Lockin-gowan 2043. a
Loco-weed 208. c, p
†Loco-weed 605. d
LOCUST, species 1738
Locust, African 1503. a
Locust, Black 895. b
Locust, Honey 895. b
†Locust, Honey 1664. a, 1738. a
Locust, River 103. b
Locust, South American 1036. a
Locust, Swamp 895. a
Locust, Sweet 895. b
Locust, Thorn 895. b
Locust, Water 895. a
Locust, Yellow 509. a
Locust-berry 334. a
Locust-bloom 1999. b
Locust-plant 396. e
Locust-tree 432. a, 1738
†Locusta 2078
Löffelkraut 527. a
Loggerheads, 423. d
Logwood 940. a
*Loiseleuria 452
Lokao 1721. e, f
Loch 1220. a
London-basket 885. d
*London-lace 1559. a
London-pride 669. b, 1781. a
London-tuft 664. b

- Long-beard 2001. a
 Long-purples 1250. a, 1450. d
 Longan 1400. c
 Longshucks 1601. s
 Lungwort 115. b
 *Lonicea 676, 1936
 Loofa (Louff) 1232. a
 Loosestrife 1249, 1250
 †Loosestrife 1904
 Loosestrife, False 1072. a, 1229
 Loosestrife, Swamp 652. a
 Loosestrife, Tufted 1388
 *Lophanthus 54
 *Lophiocarpus 1225
 Lopseed 1574
 Loquat 769. a
 Lorbeer 1144. a
 Lords-and-ladies 181. b, 189. a
 Lot-tree 1875. c
 Lote tree 2155. b
 Lotus 422. b
 Lotus, Egyptian 1391. b
 Lotus, Honey 1300. a
 Lotus, Indian 1391. b
 Lotus odoratus 2032. d
 Lotus, Sacred 1391. b
 Lotus tree 2155. b, 681. c, e
 Lotus. Water 1391. a
 Lotwurz 1441. a
 Louse-berry tree 801. c
 Louse-bur 2131. b
 LOUSEWORT, species 1523
 Lousewort 260. a, 647. a, 656. d
 Lovage 1190
 Lovage, American 1163. a
 Lovage, Scotch 1193. c
 Lovage, Water 1427. a
 Love-blind 514. d
 Love-entangle 1824. a
 Love-entangled 514. d
 Love-grove 1395. b
 Love-in-a-chain 1824. b
 Love-in-a-mist 1411. a, 1515. a
 Love-in-a-puzzle 1411. a
 Love-in-idleness 2102. f
 Love-in-winter 466. b
 Love-lies-bleeding 91. a, b, d
 *Love-lies-bleeding 44. b
 Love-man 863. a
 Love-me 1373. a
 Love-peas 4. a
 Love-tree 436. b
 Love-vine 620
 Love's-test 144. b
 Lovely-bleeding 91. a, b, d
 Lover's-pride 1641. n
 Lover's-steps 1220. a
 Low Bellia 1217. b
 *Lowellia 1993
 Löwenmaul 1205. a
 Löwenmaul, grosses 151. a
 Löwenzahn 1959. a
 Lowries, Sturdy 644. b
 Loxa bark 498. d, e
 Lucerne 1291. d
 †Lucerne 1294. a, 1437. a
 Lucerne, Sweet 1300. a
 Lucerne, Yellow 1291. b
 Lucifer 1291. d
 Lucif. r-matches 1860. a
 *Ludwigia 1072, 1100, 1230
 *Luma 118
 Lumbang nut 69. a
 *Lunanea 633
 Lunary 290. a, 1234. a
 Lung-yen 1400. c
 Lungenabichtkraut 1005. h
 Lungenkraut 1692. a
 Lungenkraut, gelbes 1005. e
 Lungwort 1692
 Lungwort, American 1314. a
 Lungwort, Bullock's 2090. b
 Lungwort Cow's or Clown's 2090. b
 Lungwort, French 1005. e
 Lungwort, Golden 1005. e
 Lungwort, Sea 1623. a
 Lungwort Smooth 1314. a
 Lungwort, Tree 1314. a
 Lungwort, Virginia 1314. a
 LUPINE (Lupin) 1235
 Lupine, False 1985
 Lupuline (Lupuline) 1028. a
 Lupulinum (Lupulina) 1028. a
 Lupulus 1028. a
 Lupus salictarius 1028. a
 Lurkey-dish 1308. h
 Lustwort 707. a
 *Luzula 1097
 *Lychnis 61. a, 2104
 Lycopo 1242
 Lycoperde des bouviers 1238. a
 *Lycoperdon 737
 Lycoperdon-nuts 737. a
 Lycopode 1240. a
 *Lycopodium 1825
 *Lygodesmia 1689
 *Lyonia 2139
 Lyre-tree 1211. a
 *Lysanthe 917
 *Lysimachia 1388, 1904
 Lysimache 1249
 *Lythrum 652, 1511
 Macaja butter 529. a
 Macary-bitter 1961. a
 Mace (Macis) 1377. b
 Mâche 2078. a
 *Machura 472, 2011
 *Macropiper 1320
 *Macrotyis 497
 Mad 219. a
 Mad-apple 649. b, c
 Mad-dog weed 72. a
 Mad-nep 1516. a
 Mad-weed 1821. c
 Mad-woman's-milk 803. d
 Madar 854. a
 Madder 1749. a
 †Madder 145. b
 Madder, Field 1840. a
 Madder, Indian 1429. a
 Madder, Wild 863. f, g
 Madeira-nut 1096. d
 Madeira-wood 1934. a
 Maden-weed 145. b
 Maderwort 187. b
 *Madia 138, 951, 1279
 Madness (Madnep) 982. a
 Madroño (Madroña) 172
 Madu-nut 623. a
 Madwort 361. a, 1112. a
 Madwort, German 200
 Mafura (Mafurra) tree 2026. a
 *Mafureira 2026
 Magell 644. c
 Magellanicus cortex 706. a
 Maghet 482. f
 MAGNOLIA, species 1262
 Maguey plant 76. c
 *Maharana 1441
 *Mahogany 1934
 †Mahogany 1730. f
 Mahogany, Australian 790. p
 Mahogany, Bastard 790. p
 Mahogany, East Indian 417. b, 1879. a
 Mahogany, False 1546. a
 Mahogany, Forest 790. y
 Maho.any, Horseflesh 1248. b
 Mahogany, Indian 417. b
 Mahogany, Irish 79. a
 Mahogany, Kentucky 930. a
 Mahogany, Mountain 261. b, 437
 Mahogany, Red 790. y
 Mahogany, Swamp 790. z
 Mahogany tree 1934. a
 Maho.any, White 790. s
 *Mahonia 251. d
 Mahwa (Mahwah) 240. b
 *Malanthemum 2061
 Maiblume 562. a
 Maid-of-the-meadow 2057. a
 Maid-sweet 2057. a
 MAIDENHAIR, species 40
 †Maidenhair 468. a, 885. b
 Maidenhair, Black 204. a
 Maidenhair, English 204. d
 Maidenhair, Golden 1649. a
 †Maidenhair, Golden 1643. a
 Maidenhair, White 204. c
 Maidenhair tree 889. a
 Maid-n's-honesty 514. d
 Maiden's-tears 1851. b
 Maiden's-ruin 187. a
 Maid's-hair 863. a, i
 Maid's-love 187. a
 Maiglocken 562. a
 Maile (Maire) 89. a
 Mairan 1456. a, c
 Mais, Filament de 2148. a
 Maisbrand 2071. a
 Maisse 145. b
 Maispistille 2148. a
 Maize 2148. a
 Maize, Water 2097. a
 Maize-smut 2071. a
 Maize-thorn 423. b
 Majoe-bitter 1961. a
 Majoran 1456. c, d
 *Majorana 1456
 Make-beggar 1761. a
 Make-peace 261. a
 Makebale 1634. a
 Malabar-nut 39. a
 Malabathri folia (cortex) 500. g
 Malacca nut 1829. a
 *Malachodendron 1924
 Malaguet de montana 2103. a
 Malambo bark 606. d
 Male Fern 712. d
 Male-fern, Buckhorn 1471. b
 Malice 1270. a
 Malicorium cortex 1694. a
 Mallamak 1066. a
 Mallee tree 790. t
 MALLOW, species 1270
 †Mallow 87
 Mallow, False 1271. a

- Mallow, Glade 1384
 Mallow, Globe 1888, 1848
 Mallow, Indian 6. a, 1847, 2065. a
 Mallow, Jew's 569. b
 Mallow, Marsh- 87. a
 Mallow, Musk 1003. a
 Mallow, Poppy 348
 Mallow, Rose 1003. d, e
 Mallow, Sea 1146. a
 Mallow, Swamp 1003. e
 Mallow, Water 1003. e
 Mallow, Tree 1146. a
 Mallow, Venice 1003. i
 Mallow, White 87. a
 Mallygowl 344. a
 Maltese-cross 1236. b
 *Malva 348, 1271
 Malva arborea 87. b
 Malva vulgaris 1270. b
 Malvaviscus 87. a
 *Malveopsis 1271
 Mamaciro 383. a
 Mammy tree 1273. a
 Mamiller 140. d
 Mamme 1228. a
 Mamme Apple 1273. a
 *Mammillaria 337, 1224
 Mammoth tree 1832. a
 Man-of-the-earth 1066. n
 Man-root 1066. k, n
 Manaca (Manacán) 317. a
 [Manaca 1052. a
 Manawa 223. b
 Manchineel 1007. a
 Manchineel, Mountain 1730. g
 *Mancinella 1007
 Mancona bark 786. a
 Manconarinde 786. a
 Mandelbaum 111. a
 Mandeln 111. a
 *Mandioca 1276
 Mandrake, (American) 1625. a
 [Mandrake 189. a, 1956. a
 Mandrake, European 1274. a
 Mandrake, False 320. b
 Mandrake, Round 891. b
 Mandrake, Wild 1625. a, 501. a
 Mangaba (Mangava) 946. a
 Mangabeira rubber 946. a
 *Mangas (Manga) 1275
 Mangel-wurzel 259. a
 Mangle 1829. a
 Manglier 1727. a
 Mango 1275. a
 [Mango 867. c, 1069. a
 Mango, Mountain 523. a
 Mangostan (Mangostine) 867. c
 *Mangostana 867
 Mangosteen 867. c
 Mangrove 1727. a
 [Mangrove 526. b
 Mangrove, Black 223. a
 Mangrove, Olive 223. a
 Mangrove, White 1130. a, 223. b
 Mangrove, Zaragoza 557. a
 Mangue 1727. a
 Mani 1352. a
 Manicou 219. a
 Manila-nut 168. a
 Manioc (Mandioc) 1276. b
 Manna 846. b, d
 Manna, Australian 790. i, j, k
 Manna, Briançon 1138. b
 Manna, Jew's 1955. b
 Manna, Lebanon 419. a
 †Manna of Sinai 70. a
 Manna, Persian 70. a
 Manna, Tamarisk 1955. b
 Mannstreu 781. b
 Man's-mother-wort 1735. a
 Mantil 1641. d
 Manzavilla romana 145. c
 Manzanillo 1007. a
 Manzanita 176
 MAPLE, species 16
 Maple, Ground 1000. b
 Maple, Sugar 16. g, also 16. a, b
 Maple, Vine 1306. a
 Maple-flower 248. a
 Marany-nut 1829. a
 Marasca 1668. e
 Maraschino 1668. e
 Marble-flower 1497. d
 March (Merch) 158. a, b
 March, Wood 1775. a
 March-and-May 167. a
 Marcoray 1914. a
 Mardling 1159
 Mare's-tail 1008. a, 1174. a, 206. c
 Marg 145. b
 *Margacola 2027
 Margaret 248. a
 Margerome 1456. d
 Margosa 1299. a
 Marguerite 248. a, 482. d, e
 Mari veri herba 1973. c
 Marian 362. e
 Marienblatt 482. a
 Marigold (Marygold) 344
 Marigold, Bur- 263. f, g, h
 Marigold, Corn 482. g
 Marigold, Fetid 720
 Marigold, Field 482. g
 Marigold, French 1951. b
 Marigold, Marsh 355
 Marigold, Rayless 263. g
 Marigold, Water 263. d
 Marigold, Wild 482. g
 Marigold, African 1951. a
 Marjerin 1456. d
 Marjolaine 1456. c
 Majoram, Knotted 1456. c
 Marjoram, Pot 1456. d.
 †Marjoram, Spanish 2067. c
 Marjoram, Sweet 1456. c
 Marjoram, Winter 1456. d
 Mark-weed 1730. h
 Markerry 464. d, 1730. h
 Marking-nut 1829. a
 Marle 1318. a
 Marl-grass 2032. f, j
 Marmalade-box 880. a
 Marmalade tree 1228. a
 Marool 33. a
 Marronnier 400
 Marrow, Vegetable 614. b, 1546. c
 Marrube blanc 1281. a
 Marube noir (fétide) 230. a
 Marrubium 1165. c
 Marrubii aquatici Herba 1242. b
 Marrubium foetidum 230. a
 Marrubium nigrum 230. a
 Marsh-beetle 2055. a
 Marsh-berry 1476. b
 Marsh-locks, Purple 547. a
 Marsh-mallow 87. a
 Marsh-nut 1829. a
 Marsh-pestle 2055. a
 Marshwort 1476. b
 Martineoe 1284. a
 *Maruta 145
 Marvel 1281. a
 Marvel-of-Peru 1335. a
 Mary-bud 344. a
 Mary-buds 1711. c
 Märzvielen 2102. d
 Masliebenblume 248. a
 Mast tree 2. a
 Masterwort 982. a
 †Masterwort 135. b
 Masterwort, English 48. a
 Masterwort, Imperial 1058. a, 209. a
 Masterwort, Wild 48. a
 Mastic, Algerine 1605. b
 Mastic, Barbary 1605. b
 Mastic, Bombay 1605. c, d
 Mastic tree 1605. a, 1849. a
 Mastic-tree, Peruvian 1799. a
 Mastich, Herb 1994. d
 Mastich, False 215. a
 Mastix 1605. a
 *Mastocarpus 887
 Mata perro 1282. a, 1672. a
 Maté 1051. e
 Mater secalis 512. a
 Mathas, Red 44. b
 Mathes 145. b
 Matfelon (Mater-filon) 423. d
 Matico 1602. a
 [Matico 802. f, 2113. b
 Maticoballat 1602. a
 Matitas 7. d
 *Matonia 742
 *Matourea 1350
 Matricaire 482. f
 *Matricaria 115. b, 482
 Matrimony 1234. a
 Matrimony vine 1237. c
 Matrisilva 201. b
 Mattenkraut 1153. f
 Maudlin 482. a
 Maudlin, Water 802. c
 Maudlinwort 482. e
 Mauerpfeue 961. a
 Mauerpfeffer 1824. a
 Maul (Maws) 1270. a
 Maulbeerbaum 1364. b
 Mauritius-weed 1739. b
 Mausdon 1755. a
 Mausöhrehen 1005. f
 Mauve 1270. a, b, c
 Maw-seed 1497. d
 Mawroll 1281. a
 *Maximowiczia 1050
 May 167. a, 2058. d
 May, Italian 1895. b
 May-apple 1625
 May-blob 356. a
 May-blossom 562. a
 May-bush 592. a
 May-flower 754. a, 513. a, b, 133. b, j, 379. c, 1693. a 1940. a
 May-pops 1515. c
 May-star 2031. a
 May-wings 1638. c
 May-wreath 1895. b
 Mayeti, Lubân 289. b

- May-weed 145. b
 †May-weed 1285. a
 Mayweed, Fetid 145. b
 Maywort 863. e
 Mazzard 1668. e
 M'boundou 1923. h
 Mead-sweet 2057. a
 Meadow-beauty 1724. a
 Meadow-bloom 1711. f
 Meadow-bouts 355. a
 Meadow-burs 1375. c
 Meadow-parsnip, Early 2154. a
 Meadow-parsnip, Golden 2154. a
 Meadow-parsnip, Purple 1979. a
 Meadow-pride 844. a
 Meadow-queen 2057. a, 1895. d
 Meadow-root 1202. a
 MEADOW-RUE, species 1976
 Meadow-rue 1940. a
 Meadow-runagates 1249. a
 Meadow-sweet 2057. a
 †Meadow-sweet 1655. a, b
 Meadow-sweet, Common 1895. c
 Meadow-sweet, Pink 1895. d
 Meadowwort 2057. a
 Meakin 1376
 Meal-berry 176. f
 Meals (Mails, Miles) 464. a
 Mealy-tree 2095. i
 Meat-nut 400. c
 Mecca Balsam 550. e
 Mechamech 1666. n
 Mechoacan 815. under b
 Mechoacanna 1066. n
 Meconium 1497. d
 *Meconopsis 1927
 Meddow-soot 2057. a
 Medesiss 2057. a
 Mefry, species 1291
 Medick 1291
 *Medica 1291
 Medlar 1318. a
 Medlar, Dutch 1318. a
 Medlar, English 1318. a
 Medlar, Japanese 769. a
 Medle tree 1318. a
 Meerlinsen 1214. c
 Meerrettig 1742. a
 Meerthau 1744. a
 Meerzwiebel 2066. a
 Meeting-houses 166. a
 Mectru 240. c
 Meg-Many-feet 1711. h
 Meg-weed 1866. a
 *Megarrhiza 1325
 Megerkraut 865. i
 Mehlerbaum 1875. c
 Meiran, (Mayran) 1456. c
 Meisterwurz 10. 8. a
 Mekilwort 219. a
 *Melaleuca 339
 Melampodium 974. b
 Melampyre 1296
 *Melanogaster 2047. g
 Melanthii semen 1411. b
 *Melanthium 479, 2007, 2089, 2159
 Melde, stinkender 464. i
 Méléze 1138. b
 Melge 464. a
 *Melicocca 817, 1042
 *Melilobus 895
 MELLLOT, species 1300
 Melllot, Blue 2032. d
 Melllot official 1300. b
 Melllotenkle 1300. b
 *Melllotus 2032
 Melllotus citrinus 1300. b
 Melllotus coeruleus 2032. d
 *Melissa 520, 960
 Melissa citrata 1302. a
 Mélisse officinale 1302. a
 *Melissophylon 1303
 *Melittis 1251
 Melmot berries 1099. b
 *Melo 613. a
 MELON, varieties 613. a
 Melon shrub 1867. l
 Melon tree 383. a
 Melonenbaum 383. a
 Ménisperme du Canada 1306. a
 *Menispermum 117, 357, 416, 581, 1090
 Mentha acuta 1308. j
 Mentha romana 482. a, 1308. j
 Mentha saracenic 482. a
 Menthe de chats 1399. a
 Menthe de cheval 1348. b
 Menthe poivrée 1308. g
 Menthe pouliot 1308. h
 Menthe verte 1308. j
 Menthe-coq 482. a
 Menthol 1308. a, b, g
 *Mentzela 794
 *Menyanthes 1310. a
 *Menyanthes 302, 1197
 *Menziesia 319, 1576
 Mequet 1831. a
 Mercuriale 1312
 Mercurio-vegetal 317. a
 Mercury, Baron's 1312. b
 Mercury, Black 1730. h
 Mercury, Boy's 1312. b
 Mercury, Dog's 1312. b
 Mercury, English or False 464. d
 Mercury, French 1312. a
 Mercury, Girls 1312. b
 Mercury, Maiden 1312. b
 Mercury, Scotch 677. a
 Mercury, Three-seeded 9
 Mercury, Vegetable 317. a
 Mercury, Wild 464. d
 Mercury-dockan 464. d
 Mercury-weed 9. a
 Mermaid, False 836
 Mermaid-weed 1663
 *Merostachys 232. q
 Merry (Black) 1668. e
 *Mertensia 1623
 Mescale buttons 1224. a
 *Mesembryum 1316
 Mesenna 64. a
 *Mespilus 96, 185, 584, 592, 769, 997, 1875
 Mesquit (Mesquite) 1664. a, c
 Messuete tree 790. r
 *Metagonia 2075
 Metalista root 1335. a
 *Metopium 1730
 *Meum 839
 Mew 1323. a
 Mexico-seed 1735. a
 Mezcal 56. c
 Mézérion 644. c
 Mezereon, American 689. a
 Mezereon, U. S. P. 644. a, b, c
 Mezquite (Meskit) 1664. a
 Micken 1823. a
 *Micragratum 2027
 *Micromeria 1789
 *Micropus 905, 1677, 1926
 *Microseris 1687, 1818
 *Microstylis 21
 Midsummer-men 1824. c
 Miere, rothe 116. a
 MIGNONETTE, species 1717
 Mignonette, Jamaica 1148. a
 Mignonette-vine 1259. a
 *Mikania 2119
 Milchkraut 893. a
 Milfoil 18
 Milfoil, Water 1376
 †Milfoil, Water 242. a
 Milium solis 1214. c
 Milk-grass 2078. a
 Milk-the-cows 586. a
 Milk-tree 315. b, 1946. a
 Milk-vetch 208
 Milk-vine 1544. a
 Milkmaids 379. c
 MILKWEED, species 195
 †Milkweed 17, 160. a, b, 196, 803. a, h, 1871. b, c
 Milkweed, Marsh 802. j
 Milkweed, Running 2101. a
 Milkweed, Trumpet 1125. a
 Milkweed, Wandering 160. a
 MILKWORT, species 1638
 Milkwort, Sea 893. a
 Milky-dickles 1871. b, c
 Milky-tassels 1871. b, c
 Mill-mountain 1208. a
 *Milla 131
 Milfeuille 18. a
 Milfeolium 18. a
 Millepertuis 1043. b
 *Milleria 834
 *Millet 1496. a
 Millet, African 1876. b
 Millet, Australian 1876. a
 Millet, Black 1876. b
 Millet, Broom corn 1496. a
 Millet, Cat-tail 1531. a
 Millet, East Indian 1531. a
 Millet, Egyptian 1531. a, 1876. a
 Millet, German 447. a
 Millet, Golden 447. a
 Millet, Hungarian 447. a
 Millet, Indian 1876. b
 Millet, Italian 447. a
 Millet, Morocco 1876. a
 Millet, Pearl 1531. a, 1876. b
 Millet, White 1300. a
 Millet, Yellow 1300. b
 Milo 1987. i
 Milsilvestre 1222. b
 Milt-waste 441. a
 Mimosa 31, 1182
 *Mimosa 7, 751, 1248, 1361, 1603, 1664
 Mimosae gummi 7. k, etc
 Mimosen-gummi 7. k, etc
 *Mimulus 684, 800
 Mingwort 187. b
 Minnie-bush 1311. a
 MINT, species 1308
 Mint, Balm 1302. a
 Mint, Bergamot 1308. o
 Mint, Cock 482. a
 Mint, Field 1399. a
 MINT, MOUNTAIN, species 1111

- Mint, Mountain 520. b,
 1348. a, 1456. d
 Mint, Rock 1973. f
 Mint, Squaw 960. a
 Mint, Stone 616. a
 Mint, Wild 63. c
 Minze, grüne 1308. j
 Miraculous-berry 1849. b
 Mire-blob 355. a
 Mirrot 651. a
 Mirtle (Mirtill) 1380. a
 Mishmee bitter 567. a
 Misseltoe (Miseltoe) 2105. a
 Missey-moosey 1875. a
 Mist 935. a
 Mist-flower 802. e
 Mistel 2105. a
 Mistletoe 1225
 Mistletoe, American 1572
 Mistletoe, European 2105. a
 Mistress-of-the-night 1635. a
 *Mitreola 632
 Mitrewort, Common 1337. a
 Mitrewort, False 1997. a
 Mitrewort, Two-leaved
 1337. a
 Moccasin-flower 636. a, etc
 Mocker-nut 1004. a
 Mock-willow 1895. c
 Modesty 1003. i, 327. a
 Mogdad-kaffee 396. i
 Mogfiord 187. s
 Mohawk-weed 2073. a
 Mohn 1497. d
 Mohre 651. a
 Mohwa tree 240. b
 Mole plant (Mole tree) 803. g
 Molène 2090. b
 Molewort, Alpine 167. a
 Molette 329. a
 *Molle 1799
 Mollipuff 1283. a
 *Mollugo 896
 Molompi 1682. b
 Molucca grains 606. h
 *Momordica 724, 1232. 1325
 *Monarda 270
 Mönchspfeffer 2107. a
 Mondkorn, Candisches
 1306. a
 Monesia bark 1228. c
 Monesiarinde 1228. c
 Money-grass 1726. a
 Money-plant 1234. a
 Moneywort 1249. a
 Moneywort, Prairie 1904. a
 Monkey 25. i
 Monkey-bread 32. a
 Monkey-face tree 1267. a
 Monkey-flower 636. d, e,
 1333
 Monkey-grass 220. b
 Monkey-nut tree 1999. a
 Monkey-pot tree 1152. a
 Monkey-puzzle 171. b
 Monkey's dinner-bell
 1029. a
 Monkey's-face 2102. f
 Monk's-head 1959. a
 Monkshood 25. esp. i
 *Monkshead 262. b
 Monnayère 1249. a
 *Monnieria (Moniera) 780
 *Monothrix 1136
 *Monotropia 1046, 1684.
 *Monotropion 1356
 *Montia 513
 Moodooga oil 331. a
 Moon Creeper 1066. h
 Moon-berry 1476. b
 Moon-fern 290. a
 Moon-flower 1066. h, 482. e,
 1310. a
 †Moon-flower 133. g
 Moon-penny 482. e
 Moonog 1476. b
 Moonseed, Canada 1306
 Moonseed, Carolina 416. a
 Moonseed, Red-berry 416. a
 Moonshine 121. a, 904. a
 Moonwort 290. a, b
 Moor 350. a
 Moor-grass 1. a, 707. a
 Moor-pawme 774
 Moorva 33. a
 Moorwort 12*. a, 707. a
 Moos, irländisches 477. a
 Moos, isländisches 442. a
 Moose-berry (Moose-bush)
 2096. a
 Moose-misse 1875. a
 Moose-wood 689. a, 16. c
 Moosebeere 1476. b
 *Moquinia 906
 Morass-weed 433. a
 Morel, Great 219. a
 Morelle 1867. o
 Morelle à grappes 1585. b
 Morelle furiense 219. a
 Morelle grimpante 1867. j
 Morgan 145. b
 Morgan, Dutch 482. e
 Morgeline 2094. i
 Mormon-weed 6. a
 Morning-glory 1066. i, j, k
 Morning-glory, Dwarf 63. d
 Morning-glory, Red 1702. a
 Morocco, Red 44. b
 Morrel 1867. j
 Mortification-root 87. a
 *Morus 316
 Moschatel 46. a
 Moschatenuss 1377. b
 *Moschoxylon 2026
 Moschuskraut 1973. c
 Moschuswurzel 828. h
 Mosquito-bells 693. a
 Moss, Bear 1649. a
 Moss, Beard 2070. a
 Moss, Besom 1649. a
 Moss, Black 2001. a
 Moss, Canary 1150. b, 1739. a
 Moss, Clubfoot 1240. a
 Moss, Corsican 1889. a
 Moss, Cypress 1240. d
 Moss, Ditch 1566. a
 Moss, Dyer's 1739. a
 Moss, Fir 1240. g
 Moss, Florida 2001. a
 Moos, Flowering 1599. e,
 1709. a, 1824. g
 Moss, Golden 492. a, b,
 1649. a, 1824. a
 Moss, Ground 1026. b, 1649. a
 Moss, Hair-cap 1649. b
 Moss, Hanging 2001. a,
 2070. a
 Moss, Iceland 442. a
 †Moss, Iceland 1824. k
 Moss, Idle 2670. a
 Moss, Irish 477. a, 887. a
 †Moss, Irish 803. b
 Moss, Kentucky 1656. a
 Moss, Long 2001. a
 Moss, Maple 2070. a
 Moss, May-queen 1649. b
 Moss, Mountain 1824. a,
 1825. e
 Moss, Necklace 2070. a
 Moss, New Orleans 2001. a
 Moss, Pearl 477. a
 Moss, Pyxie 1700. a
 Moss, Rock 1824. g
 Moss, Rose 1656. a
 Moss, Running 1240. a
 Moss, Sea 887
 Moss, Snake 1240. a
 Moss, Spanish 2001. a
 Moss, Staghorn 1240. a
 Moss, Tartarean 1150. b
 Moss, Tree 803. b, 1240. g,
 2070. a
 Moss, Wall 1824
 Moss, Worm 1889. a
 Moss-berry 1476. b
 Moss bush 397
 Moss-cup 774
 Moss-millon 1476. b
 Moss-plant 397
 Mote nut 378. b
 Mother cloves 796. a
 *Mother-die (Mother-dec)
 148. a
 Mother of Rye 512. a
 Mother-of-thousands 629. a,
 1792. a
 Mother of Thyme 520. a, d,
 1994. a
 Mother of Wheat 1296. a,
 2094. i
 Mother's-heart 329. a
 Motherwort 1165, 802. j
 Motherwort, Golden 904. b
 Motherwort, Hoarhound
 1165. c
 Motherwort, Stinking 464. i
 Mottenkraut 2032. d
 MOUNTAIN ASH, species
 1875
 Mountain-fringe 42. a
 Mountain-snow 803. i
 Mountain-sweet 415. a
 Mourning-bride 1794. b
 Mourning-widow 1794. b
 Mouron rouge 116. a
 Mouse-bur 1284. a
 Mouse-ear 1373, 904. c
 Mouse-ear, Virginia 1137. b
 Mouse-ears 981. b
 Mouse-milk 803. d
 Mouse-tail 1374
 Mouse-thorn 423. b
 moussebaue 25. i
 Mousse de Corse 1889. a
 Mousse d'Islande 442. a
 Mousse perlée 477. a
 Mousseena 64. a
 Moutan (Meu-tang) 1488. a
 Moutarde blanche 1856. a
 Moutarde des moines 1742. a
 Moutarde noire 303. d
 Mouth-root 567. b
 Moving-plant 1294. b
 Moxa 968. a
 Moxa plant 187. m
 Moxie-berry 468. a
 Mozemize, Indian 1875. a
 Muntia-pana 338. a
 Muck-weed 464. a, 1657. b
 Mudar 354. a, b
 Mudweed 1203

- Pear, May 96. c
 Pear, Prickly 1449. esp. b
 Pear, Strawberry 438. b
 Pear, Sugar 96. b, c
 Pear, Whitten (Whitty) 1875.
 Pear-tree, Widdin 1875. c
 Pearl-plant 1214. a, c, 1442. a
 Pearl-weed 1761
 Pearls-of-Spain 1368. a
 Pearlwort 1341, 1781
 Peat-weed 652. a
 Pecan (Peccan) 1004. h
 Pecan, Bitter 1604. b
 Pech, burgunder 2. a
 Pêcher 111. b
 *Pecten 1796
 Pedelyon 65. b
 Pedery 714. a
 *Pediculaire 1523
 Pedicularis semen 656. d
 Pedis cati flores 144. a
 Pedlar's-basket 629. a, 1792. a
 Peen-to 111. b
 Peepul tree 831. e
 Peg-root 974. c
 Peg-wood 801. c
 Pegukatechu 7. b
 *Pekca 393. a
 Pellamountain 1973. d, 1994. a
 Pellas 1270. a
 Pellitory 115. esp. b, 482. f
 Pellitory, American 1499. a
 Pellitory bark 2136. c
 Pellitory, Bastard 18. d
 Pellitory, European 18. d
 Pellitory, German 115. a
 Pellitory of Spain 115. b, 1058. a
 Pellitory-of-the-wall 1499. a
 Pellitory, Wall 1499. a
 Pellitory, Wild 18. d
 Pencil-flower 1928. a
 Pencil-tree 226. a
 Pencil-wood 1099. e
 Penghawar-djambi 492. a, b
 Pen-gwyn 312. a
 Penicaut 781. b
 *Penicillaria 1531
 Penny-cress, Field 1989. a
 Penny-flower 1234. a
 Penny-grass, 1033. d, 1726. a
 Penny-hedge 74. a
 Penny-John 1043. b
 Penny-leaves 586. a
 Penny-mountain 1994. a
 Penny-pies (Penny-plates) 586. a
 Penny-post 1033. a
 Penny-rot 1033. d
 Penny-winkle 2100. b
 †Pennyroyal 1111. b
 Pennyroyal, American 960. a
 Pennyroyal, Bastard 2030. a
 Pennyroyal, European 1308. h
 Pennyroyal, False 1070
 Pennyroyal, High 616. a
 Pennyroyal Mock 960. a
 Pennyroyal, Wild 1308. a
 Port 586. a, 629. a,
 Pennywort, Indian, 424. a
 Pennywort, Marsh 424, 1033
 Pennywort, Thick-leaved 424. a
 *Pentaptera 322
 PEONY, species 1488
 Peppillary 1552. l
 Pepino 1867. l
 Peponis semen 614. d
 Pensée sauvage 2102. f
 Pepper, African 377. b
 Pepper, African Black 611. f
 Pepper, Ashantee 611. f
 Pepper, Australian 706. c, 1602. h
 Pepper, Betel 460. a
 Pepper, Bird 377
 †Pepper, Bird's 1168. a, b
 Pepper, Black 1802. g
 Pepper, Cayenne 377. b, c
 Pepper, Chicken 1711. a
 Pepper, Chili 377. a
 †Pepper, Chili 1799. a
 Pepper, Cubeb 611. a, f
 Pepper, Elephant 460. d
 Pepper, Garden 377. a
 Pepper, German 644. c
 Pepper, Glenn 1168. c
 Pepper, Goat's 377. a
 Pepper, Guinea 377. a, b, 611. f, 2140. a
 Pepper, Jamaica 1594. b
 Pepper, Japanese 2136. a, b
 Pepper, Java 611. a
 Pepper, Long 460. b, c
 Pepper, Melagueta (Mele-gueta) 101. g
 Pepper, Negro 2140. a
 Pepper, Pod 377
 Pepper, Poor-man's 1168. c, e
 Pepper, Red 377
 Pepper, Spanish 377. a
 Pepper, Tailed 611. a
 Pepper, White 1602. g, 1189. b, 2139. a
 Pepper, Wild 614. c, 2036. f
 Pepper-and-salt 767. a
 Pepper-and-shot 329. a
 Pepper-bush, Sweet 518. a
 Pepper-cress, Garden 1168. e
 Pepper-crop 1824. a
 Pepper-plant 329. a, 1641. l
 Pepper-root 660
 Pepper-shrub 1799. a
 Pepper-tree 1799. a
 †Pepper-tree 706. a
 Pepper-tree, Monk's 2107. a
 Pepper-vine 105. a
 Pepper-wood 2136. e
 Peppergrass 1168
 Pepperidge 1421. c
 Pepperidge-bush 251. e
 Peppermint 1308. g
 Peppermint, Japanese 1308. a, b
 Peppermint, Mexican 960. c
 Pepperwort, Mithridate 1168. c
 Peppermint tree 790. a, f, h, s
 Perce-muraille 1499. a
 Perce-pierre 65. a
 Perceley (Persel) 1552. a
 *Periclymenum 1222
 *Perdicium 2042
 Peregil 158. b
 Periparabo 1602. i, j
 *Periploca 977
 Peritre 115. b
 PERIWINKLE, species 2100
 Perlgerste 1019. a
 Perlgrauen 1019. a
 Perlhirse 1214. c
 Perlmoos 477. a
 Pernambuco-wood 338. b
 Pernel, Orange-lily 116. a
 Perpulut 2065. a
 *Persea 674, 1424
 Persian bark 1721. k
 *Persica 111. b
 Persicaria (Persicary) 1641. n
 Persicaria, Biting 1641. l
 Persicaria, Water 1641. a
 Persicary, Garden 1641. m
 Persil 158. b, 1552. a
 PERSIMMON, species 681
 Persio 1150. f
 Pertinagget 863. a
 Peru-balsam 2008. a
 Peruvian bark 498
 Pervenche 2100. a
 Pesse 2. a
 Pesse d'eau 1608. a
 Pestilence-weed 1548. a
 Pestilencekraut 1548. a
 *Petalostemon 1118
 Peterslüssel 1660. d
 Peterslige 158. b, 1552. a
 Petersilie 158. b, 1552. a
 Petit chêne 1973. b, 2094. d
 Petit nard 170. c
 Petroselin fructus 158. b
 *Petroselinum 158
 Pettigree 1755. a
 Petty-morrel 170. e, 1867. o
 Petty-rice 464. h
 *Peucedanum 134, 697, 1058, 1479, 1516, 1686
 *Peumus 280
 Pewterwort 758. b
 *Peziza 814
 Pfaffenhütchen 801. c
 Pfaffenpint 189. a
 Pfaffenröhren 1959. a
 Pfeffer, langer, 460. d
 Pfeffer, spanischer 377. a
 Pfeffer, schwarze 1602. g
 Pfefferkraut 1168. d, 1789. a
 Pfefferminze 1308. g
 Pfennigkraut 1249. b
 Pferdeminze 1348. a
 Pferdchenfel 1427. c
 Pferdfliegenstrauch 234. b
 Pferdsschwanz 758
 Pfeilwurzel 1277. a
 Pfingstrose 1488. b
 Pfirsch 111. b
 Pflaume 1668. h
 Pflimenkraut 641. b
 *Phaca 1464
 *Phalangium 146, 471
 *Pharbitis 1066
 *Pharnaceum 1839
 *Phaseolus 1921
 Pheasant's-eye 44
 *Phelipaea 1974
 Phellandria aquatique 1427. c
 *Phellandrium 1427
 Phellandrium 1427. c
 *Philibertia 1565
 Phlox, Garden 1569. c, f

- Phlox, Moss 1569. a
 Phlox, Woods 1781. a
 Phlox, Yellow 782. a
 *Photinia 769, 997
 Pithisic-weed 1072. a
 *Phu 2077
 Phulwara 240. a
 *Phyllamphora 1398
 Phyllitidis folia 1814. a
 *Phyllitis 1814
 *Phyllostachys 232. t
 *Phymosia 1888
 *Physalis 1187, 1279, 1706
 *Physaloides 2122
 Physic, Indian 1655. a, b,
 160. b
 Physic-nut 618. a
 *Physocarpa 1448
 *Phystostegia 306
 Physostigmatis semen
 1582. a
 Pia plant 1947. a
 Piany (Planet, Piney)
 1488. b
 *Picea 2
 Pichi 819. a
 Pichurimbohne 1390. a, b
 Pichury beans 1390. a, b
 Pick-cheese 1270. b
 Pick-needle 777. b
 Pick-pocket 329. a
 Pick-purse 329. a, 1884. a
 Pick-tree 170. f
 Pickerel-weed 1650
 †Pickerel-weed 242. a, 1657
 *Pickeringia 1051
 Pickle-plant 1763. a
 Picotee 664. a
 *Picraena 1590
 *Picramnia 1961
 Picride 1591. b
 Piciy 1730. h
 Pie-marker 6. a
 Pie-plant 1723. e
 Pie-plant, Wild 1753. f
 Pic-print 6. a
 Pied d'alouette 656. c
 Pied de chat 144. a, 904
 Pied-de-cornelle 883. a
 Pied-de-lion petit 65. a
 Pied-de-veau 189. a
 Pig-grass 147. a
 Pig-nut 1004. c, e, 559. a
 Pig-root 1861. a
 Pig-tail 863. a
 Pig-wrack 477. a
 Pigeon-berry 1585. b, 96. a,
 170. b, 1336. a, 1750. a
 Pigeon-grass 2091. f
 Pigeon-root 513. c
 Pigeon tree 170. f
 Pigmy-weed 2000
 Pignon 1601. b
 Pigweed 91. esp. d, 464
 †Pigweed 456. a
 Pigweed, Winged 626
 *Pilea 41
 Pilewort 760. a, 91. d, 830. a,
 1820. b, c
 Pili gossypii 912. c
 *Pilocordia 2085
 Pilligan 1240. h
 Pillards 1019
 *Pilosella 1005. f
 Pilosella 1005. f
 Pilot-weed 1852. a
 Piment de Cayenne 377. b
 Piment de la Jamaïque
 1594. b
 Piment des jardins 377. a
 Piment rouge 377. a
 Piment royal 1375. c
 Pimentary 1302. a
 Pimento 1594. b
 Pimpernel 2094. b
 *Pimentus 1594
 †Pimpernel 1667. a
 Pimpernel, Blue 1821. c,
 116. a
 Pimpernel, False or Bastard
 426. a
 Pimpernel, Italian 1774. b
 Pimpernel, Red 116. a
 Pimpernel, Scarlet 116. a
 Pimpernel, Sea 99. a
 Pimpernel, Small 1595. b
 Pimpernel, Water 1772
 Pimpelnüsse 1605. f
 Pimpinall 1774. b
 Pimprenelle 1774. c
 Pin-ball 423. a
 PIN-WEED, species 1151
 Pin-weed (Pin-grass) 777. a
 Pinang 177. a
 Pinckney bark 1597. a
 Pincushion 144. b, 1794. a
 Pincushion tree 2095. d
 Pindar 168. a
 PINE, species 1601
 *Pine 119. a
 Pine, Amboyna 55. b
 Pine, Blister 2. b
 Pine, Cat 1587. a
 Pine, Festoon 1825. b
 Pine, Field 1026. a
 Pine, Fir 2. b
 Pine, Ground 1240. a, b, c
 †Pine, Ground 63. a, b,
 1786. a, 1973. a
 Pine, Kauri 55. a
 Pine, Moon-fruit 1240. e
 Pine, Norfolk Island 171. a
 †Pine, Oregon 1674. a
 Pine, Prairie 1124. b
 Pine, Running 1240. a
 Pine, Screw 1495. a
 Pine, Silver 2. f
 Pine, Spiral 1240. c
 Pine, Spruce 1587. b, 2046. a
 Pine, Strassburg 2. f
 Pine, Wax 55
 Pine-apple 119. a
 Pine-barren Beauty 1700. a
 Pine-cheat 1884. a
 Pine-drops 1684. a
 Pine-needle 777. a
 Pine-nut 1601. a
 Pine-sap 1046. a
 Pine-sap, Sweet 1357. a
 Pine-weed 1786. a
 Piney-varnish tree 2086. a
 Pinguin 312. a
 PINK, species 664
 Pink, Bearded 1200. a
 Pink, Boston 1781. a
 Pink, Carolina 1892. b
 Pink, Chimney 1781. a
 Pink, Clove 664. a
 Pink, Corn 61. a
 Pink, Cushion 1851. c, 1903. a
 Pink, Dwarf French 1851. a
 Pink, Election 225. a
 Pink, French 423. e, 1903. a
 †Pink, Grass 1200. a
 Pink, Ground 1569. e
 Pink, Hedge 1781. a
 Pink, Indian 1892. b, 1236. d,
 1638. c, 1702. b
 Pink, Maryland 1892. b
 Pink, Meadow 225. b, 938. d,
 1236. d
 Pink, Mice 1851. a
 Pink, Moss 1569. e, 1851. c
 Pink, Mountain 754. a
 Pink, Mullen 1236. c, 61. a
 Pink, Old-maid's 1781. a,
 61. a, 1851. a
 Pink, Rock 1953. a
 Pink, Rose 1788. a
 Pink, Saxifrage 2051
 Pink, Sea 1851. b, 1903. a
 Pink, Scawfall 1903. a
 Pink, Swamp 225. a, b, 975,
 1200. a
 Pink, Wax 1656. a
 Pink, Wild 179. a, 1569. e,
 1851. f
 Pink, Winter 754. a
 Pink-bloom 1758. a
 Pink-needle 777. a, b
 Pink-needles 1796. a
 Pink-root 1892. a, b
 Pink-weed 1641. d, n
 Pinkster-flower 226. a
 Pinne tree 2086. a
 *Pinus 2, 419, 1138, 1587,
 1674, 2046
 Pinyon (Piñon) 1601. c, d, e
 Pipa 769. a
 Pipe-plant 1356. a
 Pipe-stem 1592. b
 Pipe-tree 1945. a
 Pipe-vine 182. b
 *Piper 460, 611, 1320
 Piper æthiopicum 2140. a
 Piper cajannense 377. b
 Piper caudatum 611. a
 Piper hispanicum 377. a
 Piper jamaicense 1594. b
 Piper longum 460. d
 *Piperella 1328
 Piperidge (Peprage) 251. e
 Piperidge, Spotted 466. a
 Pipple 1652. l
 Pipul tree (Pipal) 831. e
 Pipewort 717
 Pipitzaholic acid 1541. a
 Pipsissewa 466. a, b
 *Piptocalyx 111f
 Piquillin 553. a
 *Piratunera 315
 *Pirus 1269, 1699
 Pisang 1367. d
 *Piscidia 1052
 Piscidia 1052. a
 Pisky-stool 53. a
 Pismire 482. e
 Pissaba 220. b
 Pissabed 1711. f, 1959. a
 Pissenlit 1959. a
 Pistache de terre 168. a
 Pistacien 1605. f
 Pistachio nut 1605. f
 Pistolochia 182. c
 *Pisum 1141
 Pitaya bark 498. b
 Pitch, Burgundy 2. a
 Pitch, Dammer 2086. a
 PITCHER-PLANT, species
 1787, 1398
 †Pitcher-plant 1586. a

- Pitcher-plant, California 481 a
 Pitchforks 263, f, g
 *Pitoxylum 1600
 *Pittionia 294
 Pituri (Pitchuri) 714. a
 Pivoine officinale 1488. b
 Pix alba 2. a
 Pix burgundica 2. a
 Pixie (Piskies) 1851
 *Plagianthus 1128. a
 *Plagiobothrys 1872
 Plane-tree 1612. a, b, c
 Plane tree, Mock 16. d
 Planer tree 1610
 *Planolia 232. u
 Plant of-glut on 576. d
 Plaqueminier 661
 PLANTAIN, species 1611
 Plantain d'eau 72. a
 PLANTAIN, INDIAN, species 1315
 Plantain, Indian, Sweet-scented 1942
 Plantain, Mud 993. b, c
 Plantain, Net-leaf 1538. a, b
 Plantain, Poor Robin's 1005. i
 Plantain, Rattlesnake 1538
 Plantain, Robert's 768. c
 Plantain, Robin's 768. c
 Plantain, Snake 1005. i
 Plantain, Spotted 1538. a
 Plantain, Water- 72
 Plantain, White 1538. b, 144. b
 *Plaso 331
 *Platanthera 938
 *Plectocephalus 423
 Plantage 290. a
 Pleursy-root 195. d
 Plowman's-wort 1619. a
 Pluff 1238. a
 PLUM, species 1668
 †Plum 1474
 Plum, Assyrian 2085. a
 Plum, Bay 1675. b
 Plum, Bunch 576. c
 Plum, Cocoa 483. a
 Plum, Darling 1719. a
 Plum, Date 661
 Plum, Downward 1849. c
 Plum, Downward 326
 Plum, Gingerbread 1500. a
 Plum, Gopher 1421. b
 Plum, Ground 208. b, c
 Plum, Guiana 713. a
 Plum, Hog 1898. b
 Plum, Ivory 468. a, 870. b
 Plum, Jamaica 1898. b
 Plum, Japan 769. a
 Plum, Malabar 1086. a
 Plum, Marmalade 228. a
 Plum, Mountain 2138. a
 Plum, Nanny 2095. c
 Plum, Pigeon 526. a
 Plum, Saffron 1849. c
 Plum, Sapodilla 20. a
 Plum, Seaside 2138. a
 Plum, Sebesien 2085. a
 Plum, Seeded 681. c
 Plum, Squaw 1535. a
 Plum, Sugar 96. c
 Plum, Thorn- 592. (g)
 Plum, Winter 681. c
 †Plumbago 1641. n
 Plume d'eau 1621
 Plumgranite 1668. a
 Plyvens 2032. f
 Poaya 343. a, 2062. a
 Pock-weed 1883. a
 Pock-wood 919. a, b
 Pockenwurz 1865. b
 Pockholz 919. a, b
 *Podalyria 234, 1985
 Podder 620
 *Podophyllum 1093
 Podophyllum, Rhizome de 1625. a
 Poole bark 85. c
 Poha 1578. b
 Pohickery 1004
 *Poincea 1632
 Poirier 1699. a
 Pois à gratter 1665. a
 Pois d'Amérique 4. a
 Pois velus 1365. a
 Poison-berry 27. b, 189. a, 1053. a, 1867. j
 Poison-flower 1867. j
 Poison-nut 1923. d
 Poison-tree 1730. p
 Poison-vine 1730. h
 Poison-wood 1730. g
 Poivre à queue 611. a
 Poivre de Guinée 377. a
 Poivre des murailles 1824. a
 Poivre long 460. d
 Poivre noir 1602. g
 Poix de Bourgogne 2. a
 Poix des Vosges 2. a
 Poix jaune 2. a
 Poke, Indian 2089. b
 Poke, Stinking 1883. a
 Poke, Tree 1585. a
 Poke-berry 1585
 Poke-root 1585. b
 †Poke-root 2089. b
 Poke-weed (Pocan) 1585. b
 Polander 1600. d
 Polar-plant 1852. a
 Polecat-weed 1883. a
 Polei 1308. h
 Polei, amerikanischer 960. a
 *Polemonium 1256
 Pollom, Red 870. b
 Pollum, Little 1663. c
 Pollum, White 463. a
 Poly, Grass 1250. c
 Poly-mountain 520. a, d
 Poly-mountain, (Yellow) 1973. d
 Polyanthus 1660. d
 †Polyanthus 1635
 *Polydymia 1670
 Polyga de Virginie 1638. h
 Polygala, South American 1351. a
 Polygala virginiana 1638. h
 *Polygonum 821, 1640
 *Polyotus 17
 *Polyphema 188
 Polypod (Polypode) 1643. a
 Polypode commun 1643. a
 *Polypodium 622, 712, 1561
 Polypody (Polypoddy) 1648. a
 Polypody, Pale Mountain 1561. b
 Polypore du Mélèze 1644. d
 *Polystichum 712
 *Pomaria 1009
 Pomegranate 1694. a
 †Pomegranate 1668. i
 Pomegranate, Vegetable 613. a
 Pomeranzenbaum 506. c
 Pomme blanche 1679. b
 Pomme canelle 140. c
 Pomme d'amour 1259. a
 Pomme d'anaas 119. a
 Pomme de prairie 1679. b
 Pomme de terre 1867. n
 Pomme épineuse 649. b, c
 Pompelmos 506. g
 Pompelo 506. g
 Pompon 614. b, d
 Ponchistulz 19. a
 Pond-grass 1657. d
 Pond-grass, Tassel 1754. a
 Pond-lily, Red-disked 1420. d
 Pond-lily, White 399
 Pond-lily, Yellow 1420. a, b, c
 Pond-spice 1266. a
 PONDWEED, species 1657
 *Pongamia 859
 *Pongatium 1891
 *Ponderia 903, 1586
 Poolwort (Pool-root) 802. a, b
 Poon tree 353. a
 Poona oil 849
 Poor-Anne 2089. b
 Poor-man's-pepper 1824. a
 Poor-man's-pharmacetty 329. a
 Poor-mau's-rhubarb 1976. a, b
 Poor-mau's-soap 1895. d
 Poor-man's-treacle 74. a, 76. e
 Poor-man's-weatherglass 116. a
 Poor-Robin 863. a
 Pop-dock 677. a
 Pop-weed 2072. a, etc
 Popillary 1652. l
 Popille 61. a
 POPLAR, species 1652
 Poplar, Balsam 16. 2. b
 Poplar, Blue 1211. a
 Poplar, Hickory 1211. a
 †Poplar, Silver-leaf 1999. c
 Poplar, Tulip 1211. a
 †Poplar, White 1211. a
 Poplar, Yellow 1211. a
 Popple (Pope) 1497. c
 POPPY, species 1497
 Poppy, Blue 423. c
 Poppy, California 788
 Poppy, Celandine 1927. a
 Poppy, Frothy 1851. b
 Poppy, Horn or Horned 892
 Poppy, Mexican 180. b
 Poppy, Prickly 180
 Poppy, Sea 892
 Poppy, Tree 658
 Poppy, Spatling 1851. b
 Poppy, Thorn 180
 Poppy, Yellow 1927. a
 *Poppya 1232
 Porcelle 1045
 Porillon 1385. a
 Porreau 76. d
 *Porrum 76
 Porsch (Porst) 1153. b
 Porte-chapeau 1491. a
 *Portuna 1592
 Possum-wood 681. e
 Posy, Indian 195. d

- Pot-herb, White 2078. a
 Potato, Canada 968 b
 Potato, Cree 1679. b
 Potato, Dakota 157. a
 Potato, Hog 1066. n, 2159. c
 Potato, Indian 157. a
 Potato, Irish 1867. n
 Potato, Nettle-1914. a
 Potato, Pig 157. a, 1479. b
 Potato, Sweet 1066. a
 Potato, Wild 1066. n,
 213. a, b
 *Potentilla 547, 1020, 1080,
 1844
 *Poterium 1774
 *Pothos 1883
 Pothos fide 1883. a
 Potiron, Semences de 614. d
 Poukeud 1796. a
 Poulot American 960. a
 Poulet commun 1308. h
 *Pourretia 1695
 Poverty 1761. a
 Poverty-grass 1026. a, b,
 570. a, 2032. c
 Poverty-weed 904. a, 121. a,
 144. b, 482. e, 1296. a
 Powk-needle 777. a
 Prairie-bush, Stinking
 1681. a
 Prairie-dog weed 720. a
 Prairie-fire 403. a, etc
 Prairie-grub 1681. a
 Prairie-pine 1124. b
 Prairie-smoke 885. a
 Prairie-weed 1658. d
 *Prasium 1251, 1581
 Preisselbeere 2075. p
 *Prenanthes 1243, 1381
 *Prestonia 730
 Pretty-grass 351. c
 Pretty-Nancy 1851. a
 Prick-Hollis 1053. a
 Prick-madam 1824. a, b, e
 Prick-umber (Prick-wood)
 801. c
 Pricket 1824. a
 PRICKLY ASH, species 2136
 Prickly-bark (Pricky-bark)
 686. b
 Prickly-bur 400. a
 Prickly-pear 1449
 †Prick-of-Barbados 35. a
 Pride-of-China 1259. q
 Pride-of-Columbia 1569. d
 Pride-of-India 1499. b
 Pride-of-Ohio 693. a
 Pride-of-the-meadow 2057. a
 Pride-weed 1174. a
 Prie 1194. a
 Priest's-crown 1959. a
 Priest's-pistle 181. b
 Prim-grass 147. a
 Primavère 1660. d
 Primei 1660. d
 Primimly 1660. a
 PRIMROSE, species 1660
 †Primrose 954, 1147, 1293,
 1313, 1890
 Primrose, Evening 1428,
 1436. a
 †Primrose, Evening 142,
 1107
 Primrose, Spotted 872
 Primrose, Tree 1436. a
 Primrose-willow 1100
 Primwort (Prim) 1194. a
 Prince's-feather 1641. m
 †Prince's-feather 91. a, d,
 1945. a
 Prince's-pine 466. b
 Prince-wood 816. a
 *Prinos 1053
 Print 1194. a
 *Pritchardia 1397
 Privet 1194. a
 Privet, Egyptian 1148. a
 Privet, Evergreen 1721. a
 Privet, Pipe 1943. a
 Procession-flower 1638. l, p
 *Prosartes 690
 Prune 1668. h
 Prune-coton 483. a
 Prunier 1668. h
 *Prunus 111. a
 *Psathyrotes 1555, 2029
 *Pseudo-acacia 1738
 Pseudo-mastich 215. a
 *Pseudomagnettus 1282
 *Pseudostachyum 232. v
 *Pseva 466
 Psidii cortex 1694. a
 *Psilocarphus 989
 *Psychotria 262
 *Psychotrophum 1680
 *Ptelea 519
 *Pteris 1527
 Pterocarpi balsamum
 687. a, etc
 *Pterostephanos 139
 *Pterota 2136
 *Ptilonella 269
 Public-house plant 194. f
 Puccoon, Hoary 1214. b
 Puccoon, Indian 1214. b
 Puccoon, Red 1773. a
 Puccoon, White 1773. a
 Puccoon, Yellow 1032. a
 Puccoon-root 1773. a
 Puchero 1953. c
 Puchurim (Pichurim)
 1390. a
 Puck-needle 1796. a
 Pucker-needle 1796. a
 Puckst 1238. a
 Pudding-grass 1308. h
 Pudding-pipe tree 409. b
 Pudding-stick tree 409. b
 *Pulegium 1308
 Puerto Rico bark 544. a
 Puff-ball 1238
 †Puff-ball 380. a, 737. a,
 1959. a
 Puke-weed 1217. b
 Pulas tree 331. a
 Pullall 1308. h
 Pullall-mountain 1973. d
 Pullaire 1691. a
 Pullall-mountain 1994. a
 Pullolroyal 1308. h
 Pulmonaire des Francais
 1005. c
 Pulmonaire officinale 1692. a
 *Pulmonaria 1314, 1623
 Pulque 56. c
 Pulsatilla 1693. b
 Pulu 492. e, f
 Pulverholz 1721. g
 Pulvis goa 2110. a
 Pulvis insecticidus 482. b, c
 Pumpkin 614. d
 Pumpkin, Wild 614. a
 Punk 1644. a
 Puppy 1497. c
 Purga 85 under b
 Purgine nu 618. a
 Purgine-root 803. a
 Purgirkassie 409. b
 Purgirkörner 606. h
 Purgirkörner, kleine 803. g
 Purple-grass 1250. a, 121. a,
 202. g
 Purple-lip 2083
 Purple-tassels 1368. b
 Purplewort 547. a, 2032. g
 Purse-tassels 1368. b
 *Purshia 1120
 Purshiana bark 1721. k
 PURSLANE, species 1656
 Purslane (Purslain) 1656. b
 Purslane, Black 803. h, j
 Purslane, French 1656. a
 Purslane, Garden 1656. a
 Purslane, Horse 2023. a
 Purslane, Marsh 1072. a
 Purslane, Milk 803. a, h
 Purslane, Mud 739
 Purslane Sea 99. a, 1839
 Purslane, Spotted 803. h, j
 Purslane, Water 675, 1072. a
 Purslane, White 803. a
 Pursley, see Purslane
 Pursley (Pussley) 1656. b
 Parvain 2091. c
 Pashion-berry 1837. j
 Pushpole 1497. d
 Pussy-cat (Pussies) 2032. c
 Pussy-cats 1764. e, h
 Pussy-toes 144. b
 Putcha-pat 1631. a
 Putchuk 1791. a
 Putty root 159. a
 *Pycnanthemum 1111
 *Pycnos 635
 Pyddharr 1454. b
 Pyracanth 584. a
 Pyramid plant 844. a
 Pyrethre commun 115. a
 Pyrethre du Caucase 482. b, c
 Pyrethre officinal 115. b
 *Pyrethrum 482. b, c, 1285,
 1957
 Pyrethrum germanicum
 115. a
 Pyrethrum romanum 115. b
 Pyrethrum, U. S. P. 115. b
 *Pyrola 466, 1349
 Pyrole 1696. d
 Pyrole ombelle 466. b
 *Pyrrhopappus 1862
 *Pyrus 96, 185, 628, 1269,
 1318, 1875
 Pyxie 1700. a
 Quacksalver's Spurge 803. b
 *Quaeria 152
 Quafodil 1298. a
 Quai 1932. b
 Quakers 189. a
 Quaker-bonnets 1022. a
 Quaker's-bonnets 1235
 Quaker-buttons 1223. d
 Quaker-ladies 1022. a
 Quaker-lady 1895. c
 Quamash, Eastern 1701. a
 Quandong (Quandang)
 853. a
 Quarier-vine 265. b
 Quatre épices 1411. b
 Quashy-quasher 1988. a
 *Quassia 1590, 1853
 Quassia, Lofly 1590. a

- Quassia, Surinam 1703. a
 Quassia lignum 1703. a
 Quassia amara 1703. a
 Quassia de la Jamaïque 1590. a
 Quassienholz 1590. a, 1703. a
 Quebracho blanco 203. a
 Quebracho flojo 1064. a
 Quecke, rothe 382. a
 Quecke, wurzel 60. a
 Queen Anne's flower 1385. a
 Queen-of-the-meadow 2057. a, 1895. c, 802. j
 Queen-of-the-prairie 2057. b
 Queen-of-the-Sierras 2. d
 Queen-root 1914. a
 Queen-weed 1516. a
 Queen's-delight 1914. a
 Queen's-needlework 1895. c
 Quequiri 4. a
 Quendal 1994. a, b
 Quercitron 1704. w
 Quercus marinus 849. b
 Quick-beam 1875. a, d
 Quick- (Quitch) grass 60. a
 Quick-in-the-hand 1057. a
 Quick-set, May 592. a
 Quickens 60. a
 Quicksilver-weed 1976. a
 Quillaya 1705. a
 Quillet 2032. g
 †Quillwort 802. j
 Quina 1867. u
 *Quinaria 1514
 Quince 628. a, b
 Quince, Bengal 47. a
 Quinine, Native 85. a
 Quinine, Wild 1513. b
 Quinine-flower 1758. b
 Quinine-plant (herb) 1758. b
 Quinine-tree 1681. a
 Quino-quino tree 2008. c
 *Quinquina 498
 Quinquina gris 498. c, e
 Quinquina jaune 498. a
 Quinquina rouge 498. f
 Quinoa 464. h
 Quinsy-berry 1732. e
 Quinsywort 201. a
 Quintefeuille 1658. f
 Qutal 1171. a
 Quitte, bengalische 47. a
 Quittenbaum 628. a
 Quiver-leaf 1652. i
 Quobscue-weed 809. a
 Raave 1566. a
 Rabbit-berry 1166. a
 Rabbit-brush 489. a
 Rabbit-meat 1132. c
 Rabbits 151. a, 629. a
 Rabbit's-flower 677. a
 Rabbit's-meat 148. c
 Rabbit's-mouth 151. a
 Rabbit's-root 170. c
 Rabone (Rawbone) 1712. b
 Raccoon-berry 1625. a
 Racine brésilienne 2062. b
 Racine de St. Christoph 28. c
 *Rademachia 188
 Radiaire 209. a
 Radical-weed 1867. i
 Radish, Garden 1712. b
 Radish, Wild 1712. a
 *Radnesquia 1396
 Rag-jag 464. a
 Rag-woolwort 1831. k
 Ragged-cup 1852. b
 Ragged-Jack 308. e, 1236. d
 Ragged-lady 1411. a
 Ragged-Robin 1236. a, d
 Ragged-sailor 1641. m
 Ragweed 95
 †Ragweed 1831. f
 Ragweed, Woolly 1831. k
 Ragwort 1831. a
 Ragwort, Pale 1831.
 Ragwort, Tansy 1831. f
 Raifort 1742. a
 Rain-berry 1721. d
 Rainbow-weed 1250. a
 Rainiarn 1957. a
 Rainweide 1194. a
 Raisin d'Amerique 1585. b
 Raisin d'ours 176. f
 Raisin, Wild 2095. c
 Raisin-tree 1732. h
 Raisins 2108. e
 *Rajania 318
 Rambutan 1400. a
 Ramie 276. a
 Rampion 362. a
 Rampion, Large 1436. a
 Rampostan 1400. a
 Ramps (Ramsden), 76. h
 Rams 534. a, 76. h
 Ram's-claws 1711. h
 Ram's-head 636. b
 Ram's-tongue 1611. b
 Ramsey 1439. a
 Ramson, Round 891. b
 Ramsons 74. h
 Ramsted 1205. a
 Ramtil 925. a
 Rancid (Ranstead) 1205. a
 Rancooran 1474. a
 *Ranunculus 242, 890, 1478
 Ranunculus, Globe 2043. a
 Rantipole 651. a
 Ranty-tanty 1753. b
 Rape 303. b
 †Rape 1712. a
 Rape, St. Anthony's 1711. f
 Rapper-dandies 176. f, 870. b
 Raps 303. b
 Rashburn 1439. a
 Raspberries-and-cream 802. c
 RASPBERRY, species 1750
 †Raspberry 1732. h
 Raspberry, Ground 1032. a
 Rasseis 1439. a
 Rat-tail 1611. b
 Ratafia 1668. e
 Ratanhawurzel 1114. e
 Ratanhia 1114. e
 Ratanhia radix 1114. c, e
 Rattan Palm 341
 Rattenpfeffer 658. d
 Rattle, Penny 1726. a
 Rattle, Yellow 1726. a
 Rattle-bags 1726. a, 1851. b
 Rattle-box 605, 1726. a, 1229. a
 Rattle-bush 234. b
 Rattle-bush, Blue 234. a
 Rattle-nut 1891. a
 Rattle-root (Rattle-top) 497. a
 Rattle-weed 208. p, 497. a
 Rattler tree 1652. a
 Rattlesnake-bite 1976. d
 Rattlesnake Fern 290. b
 Rattlesnake-herb 27
 Rattlesnake-root 1381. a, b, c, 1638. h, 2036. a
 Rattlesnake-weed 781. a, 1005. i, 1538. a
 Rattlesnake's-beans 1853. a, b
 Rattlesnake's-master 781. a, 56. d, 1124. a, b, c
 Rattlesnake's-root 497. a
 Rat's-bane 148. c, 468. e, 1538. a
 RATSANE 1923. d
 Raute 1756. a
 Rawn tree 1875. d
 Ray-grass 1220. a
 *Reanalmia 742, 2001
 Rebendoldenkraut 1427. b
 Red-bean vine 3. a, 1731. a
 Red berry 27. b, 1493. b
 Red-berry, Swamp 1476. b
 Red-Betty 1217. a
 Red-bird 883. b
 Red-bird's-eye 883. b
 Red-brush 576. b, i
 Red-bud 436. a
 Red-butter 1450. d
 Red-granfergors 1450. d
 Red-gum 790. e
 Red-head 195. a
 Red-Indians 403. a, etc
 Red-ink plant 1585. b
 Red-knees (Red-shanks) 1641. l
 Red-legs 1641. e
 Red-rattle 1523. b
 Red-Robin 883. b
 Red-rod 576. b
 Red-root 415. a, 758. c, 885. e, f, 1773. a
 †Red-root 91. e, 370. a, 1903. a
 Red-root, Carolina 937. a
 Red-root, Indian 937. a
 Red-rot 707. a
 Red-Sally 1250. a
 Red-seed 455. a
 Red-shanks 883. b, 1641. a, n, 1758. a
 Red-weed 1585. b, 1641. n, 1753. b
 Redoul 574. a
 Redwood 1832. a
 †Redwood 1682. d
 Red-wood, Indian 1879. a
 Redwood (of Turkey) 576. h
 Reed 192. a, 2153. a
 Reed-grass 1881
 Reed-mace 2055. a
 Reefort 1712. b
 Régisse 802. b
 Régisse indienne 4. a
 Reine des prés 2057. a.
 Reis 1468. a
 Renoncule 1711. c
 Rerree 2058. a
 Resin 1601. i
 Resina elastica 1001. a
 Rest-narrow 1439. a, b
 Restis bovis, radix 1439. b
 Resurrection-plant 122. a, 1825. a
 Rettersporn 656. c
 Rewa 1898. a
 Rhabarber 1723. c
 *Rhamnus 1372
 *Rhamnus 1720
 *Rhaphidophora 757
 Rhapontic 1723. e
 RHATANY, species 1114
 Rheea 276. a
 Rheum indigenum 1723. e

- Rheum nostratis** 1723. e
Rheumatism root 1093. a,
 465. a, b, 680. f
Rheumatism-weed 160. a, b
***Rhinaranthus** 647
Rhineberry 1721. d
***Rhodantha** 968. c
***Rhodiola** 1824
***Rhododendron** 225, 1729
Rhododendron, Carolina
 1728. a
Rhododendron, Catawba
 1728. a
Rhododendron, Yellow
 1728. b
***Rhodymenia** 943
Rhoeads petala 1497. c
RHUBARB, species 1723
Rhubarb, Bog 1518. a
Rhubarb, False 1976. b
Rhubarb, Meadow 1976. b
Rhubarb, Monk's 1753. k, ,
 1976. b
Rhubarb, Mountain 1753. k, l
Rhubarb, Poison 1548. a
Rhubarbe de Chine 1723. c
Rhubarbe de Moscovie
 1723. d
***Rhus** 583
***Rhyncolepis** 905
Rib-grass (Ribwort) 1611. b
Ribbon-grass 1559. a
Ribbon-tree 261. a
Ribesia rubra 1732. h
***Ribesoides** 744
Ribia rubra 1732. h
***Ricardia** 1733
Rice 1468. a
Rice, Canada 2153. a
Rice, Indian 2153. a
Rice, Water 2153. a
Rice, Wild 2153. a
Rice-paper, Chinese 170. d
Rich-leaf 539. b
Rich-weed 539. b, 41. a, 95. b,
 497. a, 802. a
***Richardia** 2147
***Richardsonia** 1733
Ricin 1735. a
Ricinus major 618. a
Ricinussamen, grosse 618. a
***Riddellia** 1687
Rièbel 863. a
Riely 1220. a
Riementang 1131. a
Rignum 1348. b
Rilts 251. 2
Rima 183. a
Ringelblume 344. a
Ringworm powder 2110. a
Ringworm-root 1725. a
Ripple-grass 1611. b
River-bush 428. a
River-weed 1627. a
Riz 1468. a
Rizzles (Rizzer-berry)
 1732. h
Roan (Roddin) tree 1875. d
Roanoke Bell 1314. a
Rob sambuci 1771. c
Robin-hood's-fetter 514. d
Robin-run-away 894. a
Robin-run-in-the-hedge
 84. a
Robin's-eye 1678. p
Robiner 1738. a
Rock-berry 176. f
Rock-fern 40. b
Rock-hily 166. a, 1825. a
Rock-plant 1824. a
Rock-rose, species 967
Rock-rose 1825. a
Rock-weed 201. b, 883. b
Rocket, Rastard 303. c
Rocket, Blue 25. i
Rocket, Dame's 990. a
Rocket, Dyer's 1717. a
Rocket, False 1063
Rocket, Garden 990. a
Rocket, Italian 1717. a
Rocket, Prairie 782. a
Rocket, Purple 1063, 456. a
Rocket, Sand 685. a
Rocket, Scrambling 1860. a
Rocket, Sea 340
Rocket, Sweet 990. a
Rocket, Winter 235. a
Rocket, Wound 235. a
Rocket, Yellow 235. a,
 1717. a
†Rocket, Yellow 1249. n
Rocou 266. a
Rods-gold 344. a
Rogation-flower 1638. l, p
Roggen 1823
Roggenmutter 512. a
Rohan 1879. a
Rohrkassie 409. b
Rohun (Rohuna) 1879. a
Roland 781. b
Roll-berry 1956. a
Roman plant 464. d
Romarin des marais 1202. c
Romarin sauvage 1153. b
Roms 76. h
Ronce sauvage 1750. g
***Ronoea** 1630
Rooster-heads 603. a
Roosters 2102. c
Rope-bark 689. a
Roellae herba 707. a
Roris marini folia 1744. a
Roris solis herba 707. a
Rosa-solis (Ros solis) 707. a
†Rosa-solis 1. a
Rosary plant, Mexican
 1731. a
ROSE, species 1743
Rose a rubie 44. b
Rose, African 1497. c
Rose, Althea 87. b
Rose, Burnet 116. a
Rose, Canker 1497. c
Rose, Chinese (China) 1003. f
Rose, Corn 1497. c, 61. a
Rose Bay, East Indian
 1946. b
Rose, Christmas 974. b, c
Rose, Cliff 1963. a
Rose, Copper 1497. c
Rose, Cotton 886. a
Rose, Egyptian 1794. a, b
Rose, Gipsy 1794. a
Rose, Juno's 1196. b
Rose, Love 2095. d
Rose, Mallow 1403. e
Rose, May 2095. d
Rose, Mexican 1656. a
†Rose, Moss 1271. a
Rose of Crete 503. c
Rose of Jericho 122. a
Rose of Sharon 1003. h
Rose, New-years 974. b
Rose pale 1743. b
Rose, Rock 503
†Rose, Rock 1903. a
Rose rouge 1743. d
Rose, Sage 2052. b
Rose, Sensitive 1361. a
Rose, Sheep-shearing 1483. b
Rose, Siberian 1728. b
Rose, Snow 1728. b
Rose, Snowdon 1824. h
Rose, South Sea 1403. a
Rose tremière 87. b
Rose, Wind 1497. a
Rose-bay 456. a
Rose-bay, Dwarf 1728. c
Rose-bay, Mountain 1728. a
Rose-bay (Wild) 1728. d
Rose-Betty 768. c
Rose-may 1871. a
Rose-noble 633. a
Roseau grande 192. a
Rosée du soleil 707. a
Rosella 1003. g
Rosemary, Garden 1744. a
Rosmarin (Ramarin) 1744. a
Rosmarin, wilder 1153. b
Rosmarinus silvestris 1153. b
Rosemary, Marsh 1202. a,
 1153. b, 128. a
Rosemary, White 206. c
Rosemary, Wild 1153. b,
 128. a, 863. a
Roseniorbeer 1403. a
Rosewood 674. a, 1082. f,
 1233
Rosewood, African 1682. b
Rosewort (Rose-root) 1824. h
Roshé (Rosé) oil 129. d
Rosier sauvage 1743. a
Rosilla de puebla 965. a
Rosin-plant 1852. c
Rosin-rose 1043. b
Rosin-tree 1601. i
Rosin-weed 1852. a, c
Rosin-wood 488. b
Rossfenchel 1427. c
Rosshuf 2053. a
Roskastanie 50. o
Rosswurzel 384. a
Rosy-bush 1895. d
Rot-grass 1599. a
***Rotang** 341
Rothberntzbeere 2075. p
***Rottlera** 1267
Rottlerae glandulae 1267. a
Rouge-berry 1737. a
Rouge-plant 1737. a
Rough-root 1124. b
Rough-weed 1900. a
Round-heart 1979. a
Round-tree 1875. a, d
Round-wood 1875. a, d
Roving-Jenny 1732. a
Roving-sailor 629. a
Rowan-tree 1875. a, d
Rowan tree, Dog 2095. d
Royn tree 1875. d
Rozelle 1003. g
Rubber, Brazilian 1001
Rubber, Ceara 1276. a
Rubber, Para 1001. a
Rübe, gelbe 651. a
Rübol 303. b
***Ruby-wood** 1682. d
***Rudbeckia** 304, 1713
Ruddes 344. a
Rue de chèvre 860. a
Rue, Garden 1786. a

- Rue, Goat's 590. d, 860. a
 Rue, Maidenhair 1976. b
 Rue, Stone- or Wall- 204. c
 Rue-aureole 1940. a
 Ruffet 20. 6. a
 Ruhrinde 1854. a
 Ruhrwurzel 1668. g, 2062. a
 *Ruizia 280
 *Runex 1480
 Runch 303. a, 1900. a
 Runkelrübe 259. a
 Runnet 863. i
 Ruprechtskraut 883. b
 Rosa oil 129. d
 Rusci oleum 261. a
 Rusch, species 1098, 1809
 Rusch, Bog 1098
 Ro'h, Cotton 774
 Rush, Dutch 758. b
 Rush, Guinea 635. a
 Rush, Mountain 752
 Rush, Polishing 758. b
 Rush, Scouring 758. b
 Rush, Sweet 26. a
 Rush, Wood 1097
 Rush-grass 774. a
 Rush-nut 635. b
 Rüsterrinde 2058. f
 Ruswut (Rusat) 251. a
 Rut-of-hart 737. a
 Ruta capraria 860. a
 Rutland-beauty 563. c
 *Rutosma 1977
 Rye 1823. a
 Rye, Cockspur 512. a
 Rye, Robin's 1649. b
 Rye, Spurred 512. a
 Rye-brume 313. a
 Rye-grass 1220
 *Sabadilla 193
 Sabadillsamen 193. a
 *Sabal 1833
 Sabbatie 1758. a
 Sabicu 1248. b
 *Sabina 1099
 Sabina, U. S. P. 1099. d
 Sabine 1099. d
 Sabino tree 1962. a
 *Saccharifera 1759
 Sacci 56. b
 Sack-tree 150. a
 Säckelkraut 329. a
 Sacred bark 1721. k
 Saddle-leaf 1211. a
 Saddle-plant 1787. b
 Saddle-tree 1211. a
 Sadebaum 1099. d
 Sadekraut 1099. d
 Saff (Saug) 1764
 Safflower 391
 Saffron 601. a, b
 Saffron, African 391. a
 Saffron, American 391. a
 †Saffron American 601. a
 Saffron, Bastard 391. a
 Saffron, Dyer's 391. a
 Saffron, False 391. a
 Saffron, Indian 619. c, d
 Saffron, Meadow 534
 †Saffron, Meadow 1427. a
 Saffron, Spanish 601. a
 Saffron, Thistle 391. a
 Safran 601. a
 Safran bátar 534. a
 Safran deutscher 391. a
 Safran falscher 391. a
 Safrifa 1904. b
 Sagachomi 176. f
 Sagapenum 828. g
 Sage, Black 2630. c
 Sage, Garden 1769. b
 Sage, Garlic 1973. f
 Sage, Indian 802. i
 Sage, Jerusalem 1568. a
 Sage, Meadow 1769. c
 Sage, Mountain 167. g, 1973. f
 Sage, Western 187. k
 Sage, White 1109. a, 805. a
 Sage, Wild 187. g, 802. i, 1135. a
 Sage, Wormwood 187. f
 Sage-bush 187. g, p, q, r
 Sage-of-Bethlehem 1308. j, 1692. a
 Sage-of-Jerusalem 1692. a
 Sage-rose 2052. b
 Sage-tree 1135. a
 *Sagina 238
 *Sagittaria 727, 1225
 Sago 178. a, 624. a, b, 1570. b
 Sago Palm, 1322
 Sago Palm, Bastard 894. a
 Sago Palm, Malabar 624. a
 Sago plant 189. a
 Sago, Wild 2145. a
 Sagou 1322. a
 *Sagus 1322
 Saigouzimmit 500. h
 Sailor's-knot 883. b
 St. Andrew's-lace 370. a
 St. Andrew's-cross 197. a
 St. Becket's herb 555. a
 St. Jame's-wort 1831. f
 St. John's-bread 432. a
 St. John's-wort 1043
 St. Lucia bark 816. c
 St. Mary's-seed 1871. b, c
 St. Peter's-wort 197
 †St. Peter's-wort 1660. d
 St. Peter's-wreath 1895. b
 St. Thomas' tree 243. a
 Sal, Indian 1841. a
 Sal-tree (saal-tree) 1841. a
 Salad-tree 436. a
 Salatiue 462. a
 Salai tree 289. d
 Salal 870. c
 Salary 158. a
 Salbei 1769. b
 Salep, 113. a, 798. a, b, 938. a, b, 1450
 Salep, Tahiti 1947. a
 Salfern 1214. a
 Salicaire 1250. a
 *Salicaria 1250
 Salicin 1764. a, etc
 Salicorne 1763
 *Salishura 889
 Salvaire 115. b
 Sallet 1125. d
 Sallow 1764
 Sally (Salghe) 1764
 Sally-bloom 456. a
 Salmon-berry 1750. l, m
 Salomon's-siegel 1639. c, d
 Saloop 1788. a
 *Salpingia 864
 Salsepareille 1865. e
 Salsify (salsafy) 2016. a, b
 Salsify, Black 1819. a
 Salsify, Meadow 2016. b
 *Salsola 696
 Salt-bush 218. b, c, d, 1109. a, b
 Salt-grape 1767. a
 Salt-rheum weed 463. a
 Saltwort 1763. a
 Saltwort, Black 893. a
 Saltwort, Jamaica 241
 Saltwort, Prickly 1767. a
 *Samandra 1770. a
 Samang (Saman), 1608. b
 *samara 744
 Sammtrose 1743. d
 Samphen 338. c
 Samphire 599. a
 Samphire, Golden 1062. c
 Samphire, Jamaica 241, 287. a
 Samphire, Marsh 1763. a
 Sampiou, Marsh 1763. a
 Sampson, Black 304. b
 Sampson-root 304. a
 Sampsuchi herba 1456. c
 Sanbois 644. a
 Sanctuary 783. a
 Saud-box, Devil's 1029. a
 Sand-bur 1867. v
 Sand-grass 1640. a
 Sand-star 382. a
 Sand-vine 104
 Sand-weed 1884. a
 SANDALWOOD, species 1776
 Sandalwood, False 2138. a
 Sandalwood, Red 1682. d
 †Sandalwood, Red 35
 Sandarac 349. a
 Sandaraca 349. a
 Sandarak 349. a
 Sandarague 349. a
 Sandel, gelber 1776. a
 Sandelholz, Rothes 1682. d
 Sa-dried-grass 382. a
 Sandsege 382. a
 Saudwort 99, 1340
 Sandwort, Red 205. a
 Sandwort, Purple 2005. a
 Sanfoin 1437. a
 Sanfoin Psoralea 1679. i
 Sang 1493. b
 Sang-tree 1681. a
 Sanghara-nut 2017. a, c
 Sangrel (Sangree) 182. f
 Sanguinaire 1773. a
 Sanguinalis herba 2091. f
 Sanguinary 18. a
 SANICLE, species 1775
 Sanicle, American 1000. b
 Sanicle, Black 209. a
 Sanicle, False 1337. a
 Sanicle femelle 209. a
 Sanicle, Great 65. b
 Sanicle, Indian. 802. a
 Sanicle, White 802. a
 Sanicle, Yorkshire 1599. a
 Sanikel 1775. a
 *Sansiviera 33
 *Sansiviera 33
 Santal citrin 1776. a
 Santal, Red 1682. d
 Santal rouge 1682. d
 *Santalum 853
 Santalum rubrum 1682. d
 *Santolina 1285
 Santonica 187. n
 Saoria 1261. a
 Sapadillo 20. a
 Sapin argenté 2. f
 Sapin faux 2. a

- Sapistan 2085. a
 *Scapim 1914
 Sapouilla 20
 *Saponaria 2074
 Saponaria aegyptiaca 935. b
 Saponaria hispanica 935. b
 Saponaria leuconica 935. b
 Saponary 1781. a
 *Sapota 20. a, 1334, 1849
 Sapota, Mamme 1223. a
 Sappan 338. c
 Sapucaya nut 1152. b
 Sapwort 1312. b
 Sarah 2037. f
 Sarcocolla (Sarcocoll) 1530. a
 Sardinian-nut 400. a
 *Sargassum 849
 Sarcok 173. a
 *Sarcotamus 641
 *Sarcotria 1043
 Sarracenia 1787. b
 Sarrasin 821. a
 Sarrette 1789. a
 Sarsae radix 1865. e, f
 Sarsaparilla, species 1865
 Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.
 1865. e, f
 Sarsaparilla, American 170. c
 Sarsaparilla, Australian
 950. a
 Sarsaparilla, Big 182. b
 Sarsaparilla, Bristly 170. b
 Sarsaparilla, Brittle-stem
 170. b
 Sarsaparilla, False 170. c
 Sarsaparilla, German 382. a
 Sarsaparilla germanica
 382. a
 Sarsaparilla, Indian 977. a
 Sarsaparilla, Native 950. a
 Sarsaparilla, Rough 170. b
 Sarsaparilla, Spurious 950. a
 Sarsaparilla, Texas 1306. a
 Sarsaparilla, Virginian 170. c
 Sarsaparilla, Wild 170. c
 Sarsaparilla, Yellow 1306. a
 Sarsaparilla 1865. e
 Sassafras 1788. a
 Sassafras, Brazilian 1390. a, b
 Sassafras, Chilian 1142. a
 Sassafras, Swamp 1262. f
 Sassafras, Tasmanian 213. a
 Sassafras-nuts 1390. a, b
 Sassafras-tree 699. a
 Sassafras-nüsse 1390. a, b
 Sassafrilla 1865. e
 Sassy-bark 786. a
 Satin-flower 83. c, 1234
 Satin-flower, Crimson 307. a
 Satin-pod 1234
 Saturday's-pepper 803. d
 Saturei 1789. a
 *Satureja 616, 1111
 *Satyrium 1538
 Sauce-alone 74. a, 1168. e
 Saucy bark 786. a
 Saudistel 1871. b
 Sauerampfer 1757. a
 Sauerbeere 1476. b
 Sauerkeel 1475. a
 Sauge officinale 1769. b
 Saugh, Privy 1194. a
 Saukraut 1045
 Saule blanc 1764. a
 Saunders, Red 1682. d
 Saunders White 1776. a
 Sauohr 1611. c
 Saurach 251. e
 *Saussurea 851
 Sautanne 1240. a
 Savannah flower 730, 2064. a
 Save 1769. b
 Savicu (Savico) 1248. b
 Savin (Savine), Ltd. d
 [Savin 2050. b, 21-6. f
 Savin, Horse 1099. b
 Savin, Red 1099. e
 Saving-tree 1099. d
 Savonnière 1781. a
 Savory, Summer 1789. a
 Savory, Winter 1789. b
 Sawwort 1124. b, 1791
 *Saxifraga 978, 1985
 SAXIFRAGE, species 1792
 fSaxifrage 392. b
 Saxifrage, burnet 1595. b
 Saxifrage, Golden 487. a
 Saxifrage, Meadow 1850. a
 Saxifrage, Small 1595. b
 Saxifrag 1788. a
 Scabby-head 411. a
 Scabby-head 148. a
 Scabish 1107. b, c
 fScabish 1456. a
 Scabish, Meadow 206. h
 Scabish, Sweet 1794. b
 SCABIOUS, species 1794
 Scabious 1174. a
 Scabious, Sheep's 1088. a
 Scabious, Sweet 768. a, b
 Scabwort 1062. a
 Scaddie 2067. a
 Scala coeli 1639. c
 Scabegres 28. c
 Scald-berry 170. g
 Scald-weed 620
 Scale-bark Hickory 1004. g
 Scallewort 1769. d
 Scallion 76. a
 fScallion 76. d
 Scammonée (Scammon)
 563. b
 Scammonium 563. b
 SCAMMONY, varieties 563. b
 Scammony, French 630. a
 *Scammony, German 630. c
 Scammony Montpelier 630. a
 Scammony, Wild 1066. a
 Scammony root 1066. a
 Scamrog 2032. e
 *Scandix 148
 Scarb-ee 1269. a
 Scarlet-berry 1867. j
 Scarlet-cross 1236. b
 Scarlet-lightning 1236. b
 Sceau de Salomon 1639. c, d
 Sceau d'or 1032. a
 Schabziegerklee 2032. d
 Schachtelhalm 758. a, b
 Schafgarbe 18. a
 Schafgrippe 18. a
 Schafhalm 1008. a
 Schallotte 76. a
 Schamum 1894
 Scharlachbeere 1585. b
 Scherneckelkraut 1775. a
 Scheuerkraut 758. a
 Schierling, gefleckter 555. a
 Schinseng 1493. a, b
 *Schizostachyum 232. w
 Schlafapfel 1274. a
 Schlangenmoos 1240. a
 Schlangenzur, canadische
 194. a
 Schlangenzurzel, schwarze
 497. a
 Schlangenzurzel, virginische
 182. f
 Schiene 1613. q
 Schluten 578. a
 *Schollera 993, 1476
 Schöllkraut 462. a
 *Schoenocaulon 193
 *Schoenolirion 1484
 Schmack 1730. b
 School masters 189. a
 Schottnpfeffer 177. a
 Schottnauch 76. f
 *Schrankia 1361
 Schwaibenwurzel 630. b
 Schwaibenwurzel 195
 Schwanzpfeffer 611. a
 Schwarzdorn 1618. q
 Schwarzzerle 79. a
 Schwarzkümmel 1411. b
 Schwarzwurzel 1937. a
 Schwefelwurzel 554. b
 Schweinbrod 625. a
 *Schweinitzia 1357. a
 Schwertel, amerikanische
 1063. g
 Schwertelwurzel 1063. a, b, c
 Schwertlilie 1068. b, g
 Schwindelkörner 611. a
 *Schubertia 1962
 *Schultesia 783
 *Sciadodaphne 2059
 *Scilla 1701, 2066
 Scilla, U. S. P. 2066. a
 Scille (Squilla) 2066. a
 *Scleroderma 2047. i
 *Scleroderma 737
 Scobis styracina 1929. d
 Scoke 1585. b
 Scold 620
 Scoparius U. S. P. 641. b
 Scordii herba 1973. e
 *Scordonia 1973
 *Scordosma 828
 Scorpion-grass 1373
 *Scorpius 577
 Scorzonera, Native 1330. a
 Scotch-grass 376. a
 Scouring-rush 758. b
 Scourwort 1781. a
 Scratch-grass 1641. b, c
 Screw-auger 936. a
 Screw-bean 1664. c
 Screw Pine 1456. a
 Screw-stem 238. a
 Screw-tree 970. a, b
 Scrofula plant 967. a,
 1820. b, c
 Scrofula-root 785. b
 Scrofula-weed 1538. a
 Scrophulaire 1820. a, b
 Scrub-brush 206. c
 Scrubby-grass 527. a
 *SCULLCAP, species 1621
 Scurvyish 1436. a
 Scurvy 303. d
 Scurvy-grass 527. a, 488. a
 Scurvy-grass, Wild 578. a
 Scurvy-grass, Yellow 235. a
 Scurvy-grass 60. a, 376. a
 *Scutia 1720
 Sea-bean 1365. a
 Sea-belt 1131. b
 Sea-bent 382. a
 Sea-blite 696
 Sea-cushion 1908. a

- Sea-girdle 1131. a
 Sea-grape 526. b, 1767. a
 Sea-grape, English 1763. a
 Sea-hay 2158. a
 Sea-grass 1754. a, 1763. a,
 1903. a, 2158. a
 Sea-staff 1131. a
 Sea-thrift 1202. a, 1767. a
 Sea-weed 1131. a
 Sea-wrack 849. b
 †Sea-wrack 2158. a
 Sealwort 1639
 Seaweed 849
 Sebestan (Sebesten) 2085. a
 *Sebesten 2085
 *Sebifera 1266
 *Sebipira 296
 Secale cornutum 512. a
 Seckelblume 415. a
 Sedge 382
 Sedge, Cinnamon 26. a
 Sedum majus 1830. a
 Sedge, Myrtle 26. a
 Sedge, Sea 2158. a
 Sedge, Sweet 26. a
 Sedocke 15. a
 Sedum minus 1824. a
 See-bright 1769. d
 Seebusch 1889. a
 Seed-box 1229. a
 Seeder 1028. a
 Seedling 1112. a
 Seeleiche 849. b
 Seidelbast 644. c
 Seidenpflanze 195. c
 Seifenrinde 1705. a
 Seifenwurzel 1781. a
 Seifenwurzel, spanische
 985. b
 Seigle 1823. a
 Seigle, Ergot de 512. a
 Segg, see Sedge
 Self-heal 166. a, 1775. a
 †Self-heal 1595. c
 Sélín de marais 1554. d
 *Selinum 1554
 Sellerie 158. a
 Selly (Seel) 1764. a
 Semaphore plant 1294
 Semen contra 187. n
 Semen sanctum 187. n
 Semencine 187. n
 Semper, Rock- 599. a
 Sencion 1831. g
 Séné d'Alexandrie 396. c
 Séné de Tinnerelly 396. d
 Séné indigène 545. a
 *Senebiera 578
 Seneca root 1638. h
 *Senecio 760, 1315, 1942
 Senecion 1831. g
 Senegawurzel 1638. h
 Senega-root, False 1638. j
 Senega-root, White 1638. j
 Senagae radix 1638. h
 Senf, gelber 1856. a
 Senf (schwarzer) 303. d
 Senf, weisser 1856. a
 Senf, wilder 1860. a
 Sengreen 1830. a
 Senhalauc 1730. c
 SENNA, varieties 396
 *Senna 396
 Senna, Bastard 545. a
 Senna, Bladder 545. a
 Senna, Scorpion 577. b
Senna, U. S. P. 396. c, d
 Senna, Wild (European)
 897. a
 Sennesblätter 396. c, d
 Sensitive-plant 1332. a
 †Sensitive-plant 1361. b
 Sensitive plant, American 49
 Sensitive-plant, Wild 396. f,
 1332. b
 Senvre 303. d, 1856. a
 Septfoil (Setfoil) 1658. g
 Sequa 829. a
 *Serapias 756
 *Serenaea 1833
 *Sericographis 249
 Serpent-grass 1641. g
 Serpent's tongue 1445
 Serpenteaire de Virginie
 182. f
 Serpentaria 182. d, f
 Serpentaria brasiliiana 467. b
 Serpentry 182. d, f
 Serpentry, English 1641. e
 Serpolet 1994. a
 Serpyllum 1994. a
 *Serratula 88, 1124, 2093
 Serronia 1602
 Service-berry 96, 1875. c, d, e
 Service-tree 1875. a, d, 96
 Serville 1222. b
 Sesam (Sesame) 1837. a
 Sesame 1837. a
 Sesame, German 361. a
 *Sesbania 650, 899, 1838
 *Seseli 1370
 *Setaria 447
 Setsicker 1711. h
 Setter-grass (Setterwort)
 974. a
 Settiswort 974. a
 Setwall 2077. c
 Seven-bark 1031. a
 Seven-sisters 803. d, k
 Seven-year's-love 18. d
 Seyah 7. m
 Seyal (Seyaleh) 7. o
 *Seymeria 62
 Shad-bush 96. b, c
 Shad-flower 754. a, 778. a
 Shaddock 606. g
 Shag-bark 1004. d, e, g
 Shallon 870. c
 Shallot 76. a
 Shamalo (Shamoola) 1496. b
 Shambrogue 2032. e
 Shame-face 884. a
 Shame-vine 1361. a
 Shamrock 1475. a
 †Shamrock 1291. c
 Shamrock, Indian 2036. b
 Shamrock, True 2032. e
 Shamrock, Water 1310. a
 Shamrock, White 2032. g
 Shamrug 2032. e
 Shawnee-wood 406. b
 Shave-grass 758. b
 Shavings 469. a
 Shaya 1429. a
 She-Heather 765. b
 She-Holly 1053. a
 She-Oak 405
 Shea-tee 210. d
 Sheep-berry 2095. c, e
 Sheep-blue 563. b
 Sheep-bur 2181. b
 Sheep-bur, Small 1137. a, b
 Sheep-foot 1227. a
 Sheep-grass 1599. a
 Sheep-lice 637. a
 Sheep-nose 842. d
 Sheep-poison 1103. a, 1475. b
 Sheep-root 1599. a
 Sheep-root 1599. a
 Sheep-weed 1781. a, 6. a,
 1599. a
 Sheep's-bit 1088. a
 Sheep's-cheese 60. a
 Sheep's-knaperty 1658. g
 Sheepsbane 1033. c
 Sheepwort 1125. d
 Shell-bark 1004. d, g
 Shell-flower 1446. a
 †Shell-flower 463. a
 Shellac 606. a
 *Shepherdia 1166
 Shepherd's-calendar 116. a
 Shepherd's-clock 116. a,
 2016. b
 Shepherd's-club 2090. b
 Shepherd's-delight 116. a
 Shepherd's-kuot 1658. g
 Shepherd's-needles 1796. a
 †Shepherd's-pouch 149. a
 Shepherd's-purse 329. a
 Shepherd's-staff 686. b
 Shepherd's-sundial 116. a
 Shepherd's-warning 116. a
 Shepherd's-watch 116. a
 Sheriff-weed 482. e
 Shield-Fern 712
 Shilling-grass 1033
 Shining-grass 1057. d,
 1976. d
 Shinleaf 1696. a, b, c
 Shinwood 1963. c
 Shittim-wood 1721. k, 1344. a
 Shoe-black plant 1003. f
 Shoe-flower 1003. f
 Shoe-make 1780. c
 Shoe-strings 103. a
 Shoemaker's-heels 464. d
 Shoo-fly 234. b
 Shooting-star 693. a
 Shore-grass 1215
 Shore-weed 1215
 Shot-bush 170. c, f
 Shoter 1963. a
 Shovel-weed 329. a
 Shreetalum 580. a
 Shunas 1193. c
 *Sibthorpia 668
 Sickle-grass 1641. b, c
 Sickle-heal 1667. a
 Sickle-pod 167. b
 Sickle-weed 1667. a
 †Sickle-weed 1641. l
 Sicklewort 1667. a, 63. c
 *Sicyos 1325
 Sicyoides 1845
 *Sida 348, 1271
 *Sidalcea 986
 Siddhi 370. a
 †Side-saddle flower 481. a
 Side-saddle plant 1787. a, b
 *Sideroxylon 324, 326
 *Sideroxylon 682
 Siebenzeit 2032. d
 *Siegesbeckia 2092
 Siegmarswurz 891. b
 Sierra salvia 187. g
 Sil palustris radix 1863. b
 Silberkraut 1658. a
 Siliqua dulcis 432. a
 Siliqua hirsuta 1365. a
 *Siliquastrum 436

- Silk, Virginian 195. c
 Silk-cotton tree 420. a
 Silk-grass 488. a, 2144. f
 Silk-vine 1544. a
 Silkweed 195
 Silkworm tree 1364. a
 Silphium 828. i
 Silver-bell 1344. a
 Silver-berry 735. a
 Silver-button 121. a
 Silver-chain 1738. a
 Silver-feather 1658. a
 Silver-grass 488. a
 Silver-head 1506. a
 Silver-leaf 1914. a, 121. a,
 1057. d, 1166. a, 1262. d,
 1895. d
 Silver-rod 1869. c
 Silver-weed 1658. a, 1057. a,
 1869. c, 1895. d, 1976. d
 *Silybum 1280
 Simarouba 1851. b
 *Simarouba 1590
 Simarubarinde 1854. a
 Simboles oil 440. a
 Silver-feather 1658. a
 Simson 1831. g
 *Sinapis 303
 Sinapis nigra 303. d
 Sincle 1775. a
 Sink-ld 1658. c
 Sinngrün 2100. a
 Sionthau 707. a
 *Siphonia 1901
 Siri oil 129. d
 Siringa oil 1001. b
 Sisal-hemp 56. b
 *Sison 158, 767
 *Sisymbrium 74, 167, 685,
 1742, 1805, 1873, 1908
 Sit-fast 1489. a, 1711. h
 Sithes (Sithes) 76. f
 *slum 258, 1479, 1595, 1850
 Sivven 1750. h
 Skaw 1771. e
 Skaw-coo 1867. j
 Skatlegs 1450. d
 Skedge (Skedgwith) 1194. a
 Skedlock 1712. a
 Skeleton weed 474. a
 Skerrish 1194. a
 Skerryth 1863. c
 Skevish 768. b
 Skewer-wood 801. c
 Skirret 1595. c, 1863. c
 *Skoinillon 193
 Skorbukraut 527. a
 SKULLCAP, species 1821
 Skunk-bush 869. a
 Skunk-weed 1883. a, 1389. a
 Skyrith (Skyrwort) 1883. c
 Skytes 135. a
 Sleeping-beauty 1475. a
 Sleepy-Dick 1458. a
 Slink-weed 652. a, 1217. a
 Slipper plant 1524. a
 Slippery-root 1937. a
 Slipper-weed (Slippers)
 1057. a, d
 Sloe (Sloo, Sion) 1658. q
 †Sloe 2095. e
 Sloe, American 1668. u
 Sloe-thorn 1668. q
 Slough-heal 1667. a
 Sloven-wood 187. a
 Slunkweed 802. j
 Small-pox plant 1787. b, c
 Smallache 158. a
 Smallage 158. a
 Smallage, Marsh 1554. d
 Smartweed 1641. l
 Smartweed, Dotted 1641. o
 Smartweed, Water 1641. o
 Smear-dock 464. d
 Smeetalum 580. a
 Smellage 1190. a
 Smellboxes 133. g
 Smelling-stick 1788. a
 Smelling-wood 187. a
 Smelly-million 613. a
 Smick-srock 379. c
 Smiddy-leaves 464. d
 *Smilacina 2061, 2076
 Smoke-tree 583
 Smoke-wood 514. d
 Smoking-bean 406
 Smut 2071
 Smut of Rye 512. a
 Smut-ball 1238. a
 *Smvnrnum 1554, 1979, 2154
 Snaffles 1523. a
 Snag-bush 1668. q
 Snagrel 182. f
 Snake-berry 28. b, 320. b,
 1334. a, 1867. j
 Snake-bite 2036. a, 1125. a,
 1773. a
 Snake-flower 731. a, 83. b,
 1132. a, 1236. a, 2031. a
 Snake-grass 1373. a, 83. b
 Snake-head 463. a
 Snake-leaf, Yellow 785. b
 Snake-leaves 1814. a
 Snake-milk 803. a
 Snake-mouth 1630. a
 Snake-pipes 758. c
 Snake-plant 583
 Snake-wood 1621. a
 Snake-wood tree 1923. a, d
 Snake's-head 847. c
 Snake's-meat 189. a
 Snake's-tongue 1445
 †Snakeroot 27. a, b, 1831. a
 Snakeroot, Black 497. a,
 194. a, 1775. b, c
 Snakeroot, Brazilian 467. b
 Snakeroot, Button 1124. a, b,
 781. a
 Snakeroot, Canada 194. a
 Snakeroot, Corn 781. a,
 1124. b
 Snakeroot, European 194. f
 Snakeroot, Evergreen
 1638. c
 Snakeroot, Heart 194. a
 Snakeroot, Indian 1446. a
 Snakeroot, Poison 555. a
 Snakeroot, Sampson 882. g,
 1679. e
 Snakeroot, Senega, 1638. h
 Snakeroot, Short-styled
 1775. c
 Snakeroot, Vermont 194. a
 Snakeroot, Virginia 182. f
 Snakeroot, White 802. a, b
 Snakeweed 182. f, 1125. a,
 1641. e
 Snakeweed, Poison 495. b,
 585. a
 Snakewort, 1641. e
 Snap-berry 1936. c
 Snap-jack 83. b
 Snap-weed 1057. a, d
 Snap-wood 250. a
 Snapdragon 151. esp. a
 †Snapdragon 166. b, 1057. d,
 1205. a
 Snappers 83. b, 1851. b
 Snatch-weed 863. a
 Sneezewort 965, 2089. a
 Sneezewort, Tansy 18. d
 Snottle-berry 1963. a
 Snow-flower 469. a
 Snow-in-harvest 514. d
 Snow-on-the-mountain
 167. a, 803. i
 Snow-plant 1785. a
 Snowball, Little 428. a
 Snowball, Wild 415. a
 Snowball-bush 2095. d
 Snowberry 1936. b, 467
 Snowberry, Creeping 468. a
 Snowdrift 167. a, 1112. a
 Snowdrop 857
 †Snow-drop 1936. b
 Snowdrop tree 1344. a
 Snowdrop, Yellow 785. b
 Snow-drops 183. j
 Snow-flake 654. b
 Snuff bean 688. a
 Soafs 1764
 Soap-apple 471. a
 Soap-bark tree 1705. a, b
 Soap-berry 1779. a, b
 Soap-bulb 471. a
 Soap-plant 471. a, 2144. c,
 1259. b
 Soap-root 1781. a
 †Soap-root 1185
 Soap-root, California 471. a
 Soap-root, Levant 935. b
 Soap tree 1705. a
 Soapwort, Common 1781. a
 Soapwort, Field 2074. a
 Soapwort, Spanish 935. b
 *Soccus 188
 *Soda 1767
 *Sofa 900
 Sol begrella 1774. b
 Sol-flower 967. b
 *Solanoa 1802
 *Solanum 1239
 Solanum racemosum 1585. b
 Soldiers 133. g, 1137. b,
 1250. a, 1753. a
 Soldier's-buttons 355. a
 Soldier's-cap 262. b
 Soldier's pocket 1450. b
 Soldier's plume 933. g
 *Solea 612
 Solentine 1057. d
 *Solidago 300, 309, 809, 926,
 1851
 Solomon's-puzzles 1824. c
 SOLOMON'S-SEAL, species
 1639
 Solomon's-seal, False 2076. a
 Solomon's-seal, Small 2076. a
 Solomon's-seal, Two-leaved
 2061. a
 Solomon's-seal, Zigzag
 2076. a
 Somerwort 182. e
 Sommerleiche 1704. q
 Son-before-the-father 534. a
 *Sonchus 1125
 Sonnendistel 384. a
 Sonnenhirse 1214. c
 Sonnenröschen 967
 Sonnentau 707. a

- Soodbrod 432. a
 Sooja 900. a
 Soo acks (Sorrow) 1753. a
 *Sop-hora 234
 Sorb 187. e
 Soibes 1875. d
 *Sorbus 628
 Sorghum 1876. b
 SORREL, varieties 1753. a, c, d
 Sorrel, Guinea 1043. g
 Sorrel, Ladies' 1475. b
 Sorrel, Mountain 1480. a
 Sorrel, Red 1003. g
 Sorrel, Round-leaved 1480. a
 Sorrel, Sheep 1475. a, b
 Sor-el, Tree 222
 Sorrel, Wood 1475
 Sorrel-tree 1477. a
 †Sorrel-tree 1592. a
 Sorrel-vine 502. a
 Sou-ari (Suwarrow) 343. b
 Souchet com-stible 635. b
 Souci 344. a
 Soufre végétal 1240. a
 Sour-bush 347. a
 Sour-dock, Boreal 1480. a
 Sour-gourd tree 32
 Sour-grass 1753. a, b
 Sour-sabs (Sour-suds) 1753. a
 Sour-sauce 1753. a
 Sour-sop 140. b
 Sourberry 1476. b
 Sourcock (Sourack) 1753. a
 Sourwood 1477. a
 Southwood 187. a, f
 Sow-berry 1476. b, 251. e
 Sow-bread 625. a
 Sow-dindle (dingle) 1871. b, c
 Sow-fennel 1554. b
 Sow-foot 2053. a
 Sow-grass 578. a
 SOW THISTLE, species 1871
 Sow-tit 842. d, 1750. p
 Sowbane 464. f
 Swardwort 166. b, 1767. a
 Soy bean 900. a
 Spadix 787. a
 Spanish-refuge 1449. b
 Spanish-bayonet 2144. a, c
 Spanish-dagger 2144. a
 Spanish-needles 263. e
 Spanish-tuft 1476. c
 Sparagus (Sperage) 199. a
 Sparganophorus 1812
 Sparge 199. a
 Sparkleberry 2075. a
 Sparrow-grass 199. a
 Sparrow-tongue 1641. d
 Sparrow's-dung 1767. a
 *Spartianthus 1882
 *Spartium 641
 Spartium scoparium 641. b
 Spatium 1191. a
 Spatmore 892. a
 Spatter-dock 1420. a
 Spearmint 1308. j
 Spechtwurz 673. c
 *Specularia 1154
 SPEEDWELL, species 2094
 Speedwell 1554. c
 Speedwell, Tall 1171. a
 Speer-hawk 1005
 Speerkraut 1634. a
 Speichelwurz 115. a
 Speckel 1323. a
 Spelt 2040. a
 Sperage 199. a
 Spergule 1884. a
 *Spergula 1761
 *Spergularia 2005
 *Sphaerococcus 477, 887, 943
 Spic 1145. a
 Spica celtica 2077. a
 Spica nardi 1386. a
 Spice-berry 170. e, 870. b
 Spice-bush 250
 †Spice-bush 332
 Spice-tree 2059. a
 Spice-wood 250. a, b
 Spid-r-flower 515
 Spider-p ant 1792. a
 Spiderwort, Common 2014. a
 Spigolie antheimintique 1892. a
 Spigolie du Maryland 1892. b
 Spiguel (Spickuel) 1323. a
 Spignet 170. e, 1323. a
 Spike, Oil of 1145. b
 †Spikenard 129. c
 Spikenard, American 170. e
 Spikenard, California 170. a
 Spikenard, Celtic 2077. a
 Spikenard, East Indian 1386. a
 Spikenard, False 2076. a
 Spikenard of Crete 2077. g
 Spikenard, Plowman's 1062. b, 226. a
 Spikenard, Small 170. c
 Spikenard, True 1386. a
 Spikenard, Wild 2076. a
 Spikenard tree 170. f
 Spikenel (Spike-nail) 1323. a
 Spillbaum 801. c
 Spinach 1891. a
 Spinach, Australian 1970. b
 Spinach, French 461. g
 Spinach, Mountain 218. f
 Spinach, New Zealand 1970. a
 Spinach, Strawberry 273. a
 Spinach, Victorian Bower 1970. b
 Spinach, Wild 464. a, d, 259. a
 Spinacervinae baccae 1721. d
 Spinage 1894. a
 Spindle-tree 801. b, c
 Spink 379. c
 Spinnen distel 525. a
 *Spiraea 190, 450, 451, 833, 1014, 1231, 1448, 1655, 2057, 2087
 Spiraea 2057. a
 *Spiranthes 936, 1909
 Spirit-weed 937. a
 So-itzklette 2131. b
 Spleenwort 204
 Spleenwort bush 551. a
 Split-rock 1000. a
 Spogel-seed 1611. e
 *Sponia 2019
 Sponge, Vegetable 1232. a
 Sp-nge-tree 7. d
 Spool-wood 261. c
 Spoon-flower, Arrow-leaved 1628. a
 Spoon-hunt 1103. d
 Spoon-hutch 1728. d
 Spoonwood 1103. a
 Spoonwort 527. a
 Spotted tree 835. a
 Spotted-Mary 1692. a
 Sprangles 415. a
 Spree-spinkle 1450. d
 Spreusidany 1554. b
 Spingel 839. a
 Spring-bauty 513. a, b
 †Spring-beauty 981. b
 Spring-loom 225. b
 Spring-daisy, Rose 768. c
 Spring-grass 147. a
 Spring-plant 2081. a
 Springgurke (Spritzgurke) 724. a
 Springkörner, kleine 803. g
 Springwort 803. g
 SPRUCE, species 1587
 Spruce, Big-cone 1674. b
 Spruce, Cat 1587. a
 Spruce, Double 1587. b
 †Spruce, Double 2. c
 Spruce, Douglas 1674. a
 Spruce, Hemlock 2046. a
 Spruce, Norway 2. a
 Spruce, Patton's 2046. b
 Spruce, Single 1587. a
 †Spruce, Single 2. b
 Spruce, Weeping 2046. a
 Spruce-sum tree 1587. b
 Spud 1867. n
 Spunk 1644. a
 SPRUGE, species 803
 Spurge, Alleghany Mountain 1486. a
 Spurge, Slipper 1524. a
 Spurry, Corn 1884. a
 Spurry, Sand 2006. a
 Spurt-grass 1809. a
 Spurwort 1840. a
 Squanter-squash 614. b
 Square-stalk 1820. b, c, 1348. a
 Squash 614. b, c, d
 Squash, Crookneck 614. c, d
 Squash, Guinea 1867. k
 Squash-berry 2095. m
 Squatmore 892. a
 Squaw-berry 2076. n
 Squaw-bush 2095. d, 576. b
 Squaw-drops 558. a
 Squaw-flower 2036. b
 Squaw-root 497. a, 413. a, 558. a, 2036. b
 Squaw-vine 1336. a
 †Squaw-weed 206. h, 802. a
 Squaw-weed (Swamp) 1831. a
 SQUILL, species 1808
 Squill 2066. a
 Squill, Pancratic 1494. a
 Squinancy 201. a
 Squine 1865. b
 Squirrel-cup 981. b
 Squirrel-corn 262. a, c
 Squirrel-ear 1538. d
 Squirrel-shoes 636. a, etc
 Squirrel's-grandfather 288. a
 Squitch-grass 60. a
 Stabwurz 187. a
 Stachelbeere 1732. i
 *Stachydrum 35
 *Stachys 260
 *Stachytarpheta 2079
 Staff-tree 421. a
 Staff-vine 421. a
 Stag-bush 2065. e

- Stagger-bush 1592. a
 Stagger-grass 2150. a
 Staggerweed 262. a, c, 656. c
 Staggerwort 1831. f
 Staghorn (Sumac) 1730. d
 Stah-up-un-ga-weg 2094. f
 Stahlkraut 2-91. f
 Stainch 1439. a
 Stammerwort 95. a
 Stan-march 1866. a
 Standerwort 1450. d
 Staphadriansamen 656. d
 Staphidid agriae semen 656. d
 Staphisagria 656. d
 *Staphisagria 656
 Star-anise 1053
 Star-apple 486. a
 Star-bloom 1892. b
 Star-cucumber 1845. a
 Star-flower 2031. a, 83. b, 1458. a, 1658. c
 †Star-flower 284. a
 Star-flower 206. h
 Star-grass 68, 201. b
 †Star-grass 455. a
 Star-grass, False 68. a
 Star-grass, Water 993. a
 Star-grass (Yellow) 1047
 Star-of-Bethlehem 1458. a
 †Star-of-Bethlehem 1022. a, 2031. a
 Star-of-Jerusalem 2016. b
 Star-of-the-earth 883. d, 1611. a
 Star-root 68. a
 Star-thistle 423. a, b
 Star-th-root 189. a
 Starchwort 181. b
 Stare 382. a
 Starwort, Mealy 68. a
 Starwort 83
 Starwort, Drooping 455. a
 Starwort, Pine 1065
 Starwort, Sandpaper 1065. a
 Starwort, Yellow 1062. a
 *Statice 1202
 Stauchwort 149. a
 Staverwort 1831. f
 Stavesacre 656. d
 Stay-plow 1439. b
 Steadfast 1439. a
 Stechapfel 649. b, c
 Stecheiche 1053. a
 Stechginster 2056. a
 Stechkörner 1280. a
 Stechpalme 1053. a
 Stechwind-n-wurzel 1865. e
 Stedfast 1735. a
 *Steenhammera 1623
 Steple-bush 1895. d
 Steffensia 1602
 Steinbeere 2075. p
 Steineiche 1704. q
 Steinklee 1300. b
 Steinklee, blauer 2032. d
 Steinkraut 1824. a
 Steinsamen 1214. c
 *Stellaria 83
 *Stellandria 1801
 *Stephanomeria 1689
 Stephanskörner 656. d
 Stepmother 2102. f
 *Sterculia 533, 655, 1128. a
 Sternanis 1055. d
 Sterndistel 423. b
 Sternleberkraut 201. b
 *Stevia 837, 1646
 St-via 802. a
 Stick-a-back (Stickelback) 863. a
 Stick-button 174. a, b
 Stick-pile 777. a
 Stick-seed 69, 1137
 Stick-tight 1137, 263. g
 Stick-weed 59. b, etc, 95. a, 2092. a
 Stick-weed, Old Virginia 206. d
 Stickadore 1145. c
 Stickelback 863
 Stickwort 59
 Stickwurz 320. b
 Stiefmütterchen 2102. f
 Stigmata maydis 2148. a
 *Stillingia 1780
 Stillie 1914. a
 Stinging-flower 1091. a
 Stinging-leaf, Devil's 2067. d
 Sink 649. b, c
 Sinkant 828. b
 Stinking-Roger 230. a
 Stinking-Willie 1841. f
 Sinkkamilleu 145. b
 Stinklatti 1125. f
 Stinknessel 1900. a
 Stitwort, Greater 83. b
 Stitson 1043. a
 Stockmalve 87. b
 Stockrose 87. b
 *Stizolobium 1365
 *Stoepelina 1124
 Stove-bloom 1668. q
 Stone-parsley, Bastard 1859. a
 Stone-pine 1601. a, b
 Stone-root 5-9. b
 Stone-rue 204. c
 Stone-seed 1214. a
 Stone-weed 1641. d
 STONECROP, species 1824
 Stonecrop, Ditch 1534. a
 Stonecrop Virginia 1534. a
 Stonnard 1824. a
 Stony-hard 1214. c
 Stopper 796. j, k, l, m
 STORAX, species 1929
 Storax 1210. a
 Soraxbalsam 1210. a
 Stor-hs-hnabel 883
 Stork's-bill 777, 883. a
 Stortioner 2044. a
 Stover-nut 400. c
 Stragalkaffee 208. a
 Strainer-vine 1232. a
 Stramoine 649. b, c
 Stramonium 649. b, c
 Strandnelke 1202. c
 Strangle-tree 620, 1459. a, 2096. d
 Strangle-weed 620
 STRAWBERRY, species 842
 Strawberry, Barren 1658. e
 Strawberry, Barren or Dry 2112
 Strawberry, Bog 547. a
 Strawberry, Indian 273. a, 715. a
 Strawberry, Mock 715
 Strawberry, Yellow 715. a
 Strawberry bush or shrub 801. a, b, 332
 Strawberry-plant 1792. a
 Strawberry-tassel 1638. g
 Strawberry-tree 801. b
 Strawberry-tree, European 172. b
 *Streptopus 690
 Streupulver 1240. a
 Strin-s-of-sovereigns 1249. a
 Stinging-bark 790. q, r
 Strobili humuli 1028. a
 Stroblume 969. a
 Strong-man's weed 1510. a
 *Struthiopteris 1438. b
 *Strychnosamen 1923. d
 Stubwort 1475. a
 Stud-flower 975
 Sturdy 1220. a
 Sturmhut 25. i
 Sturton 2044. a
 *Stylandra 1628
 *Stylipus 885
 *Stylisma 308
 *Stylidene 125, 989
 *Stylurus 917
 Styphonia 1730
 Styptic-bur 1662. a
 Styptic-weed 396. i
 Styrax calamitus 1929. d
 Styrax liquidus 1-10. a
 Styrax solidus 1929. d
 *Suada 696
 Su-camore 16. d
 Succin 1600. a
 Succinum 1600. a
 *Succisa 1794
 Succory 494
 Succory gum 474. a
 Succory, Hog's 183. a
 Succory, Lamb 184. a
 Succory, Swine's 183. a
 Suck-bottle 1132. a
 Suckie-Sue 1132. a
 Suckles 2032. f
 Suckling 1222. b, 2032. g
 Sucrerot 1863. c
 Sugar-apple 140. d, e
 Sugar-berry 422. a, 96. c
 Sugar-bush 1665. a
 Sugar-cane 1759. a
 Sugar-cane, Chinese 1876. b
 Sugar-gum-tree 790. b
 Sugar-pear, Swamp 96. b
 Sugar-palm 178. a, 1570. c
 Sugar-pine 1601. h
 *Suksdorffia 978
 Sulphur-root 1554. b
 Sulphur-weed 1554. b
 Sulphurwort 1554. b
 SUMAC, species 1730
 Sumac, Chinese 62. b
 Sumac, Currier's 574. a
 Sumac, Mountain 1875. a
 Sumac, Tanner's 574. a
 Sumac, Venice 583. b
 †Sumac, Wild 1376. c
 Sumach, see Sumac
 Sumbul 828. h
 *Sumbulus 828
 Summer-snowflake 1458. a
 Sumpfnelkenwurzel 885. b
 Sumpfporsch 1153. b
 Sumpfsilge 1554. d
 Sumpfsiest 1900. a
 Sun-dial 1235
 Sun-plant 1656. a
 Sun-rose 907. a, b
 Sun-weed 203. d
 SUNDEW, species 707

- Sundrops 1107. a
 Sunflower 968
 *Sun-flower 116. a, 344. a
 Sunflower, Brook 263. h
 Sunflower, Cone-disk 1751. b
 Sunflower, False 965. a,
 972
 Sunflower, Tickseed
 263. a, b, c, 571
 Sun-flower, Red 304. b
 Sunflower, Swamp 965. a
 Sunflower, Turpentine
 1852. c
 Sunflower, Wild 1062. a
 Supple-jack 252
 *Suprago 2093
 Sureau 1771. e
 Surelle 1475. a
 Surinam bark 2110. c
 Süsfara 1643. a
 Süs-holz 902. b
 Süsholz, indisches 4. a
 Suter-berry 2136. c
 Swallowwort 195
 †Swallowwort 462. a, 803. m
 Swallowwort, White 630. b
 Swamp-berry 1750. a
 Swamp-candles 1249. c
 Swamp-robin 345. a, 355. a
 Swamp-wood 689. a, 428. a
 Swan-weed 206. h
 Swarms 74. a
 Swarms 1593. under (e)
 Sweat-weed 87. a
 Sweating plant 802. i
 Sweating-weed 1003. d
 Sweeps 423. d
 Sweet-Alice 167. a
 Sweet-amber 1043. a
 Sweet-ash 148. c
 Sweet-bean 895. b
 Sweet-Benjamin 187. a
 Sweet-berry 2095. c
 Sweet-Betsies 332. b
 Sweet-Betty 1781. a
 Sweet-bush 551. a
 Sweet-flag, False 1068. e
 Sweet-gale, Canada 551. a
 Sweet-grass 26. a, 201. b,
 2158. a
 SWEET-GUM, species 1210
 Sweet-hay 2057. a
 Sweet heart 1824. d
 Sweet-hearts 863. a
 Sweet-John 664. b
 Sweet-leaf 1043. a, 1938. a
 Sweet-Mary 1302. a, 1348. a
 Sweet-meadow 2057. a
 Sweet-Nancy 1385. e
 Sweet-pod 432. a
 Sweet-potato 1066. a
 Sweet-potato, Wild 1066. n
 Sweet-root 902. b, 26. a, 1634. c
 Sweet-rush 26. a
 Sweet-scented Shrub 332. a, b
 Sweet-sedge 26. a
 Sweet-slumber 1773. a
 Sweet-sop 140. e
 Sweet-Susan 1851. a
 Sweet-William 664. b, 1702. b
 Sweet-William (Mock)
 1236. b
 Sweet-William, Wild 1569. b,
 etc., 1781. a
 Sweet-Wilson 1792. b
 Sweet-wood 902. b
 Sweetwood tree 608. b
 *Swertia 1618, 1758, 1969
 Sweth 76. f
 Swichen 1831. g
 *Swietenia 1106, 1879
 Swine-bread 625. a
 Swine's-bane 464. f, g
 Swine's-grass 1641. d
 Swines 1871. b, c
 Sword-lily 891
 Swy 1763. a
 Sycamine 1364. a
 †Sycamine 1222. b
 Sycamore 831. i, 16. d
 Sycamore, False 1612. a,
 1299. b
 *Syccios 1845
 Sylbi fructus 1280. a
 Sylphium cyreniacum 1978. b
 *Symphoria 1936
 *Symphoricarpa 1936
 *Symplocarpus 1833
 *Syncarpus 921
 Syndaw 65. b
 *Synthyris 2128
 Syria Balsam or Balm 550. e
 Syringa, Garden 1564. a
 Syves 76. f
 *Syzygium 796
 Tabacum 1410. b
 Tabak (Tabac) 1410. b
 Taban 149. a
 Tacamahac 1666. b, 353. a, b,
 1652. b
 Tacamaque terreuse 1666. b
 Tacker-grass 1641. d
 Tad-pipes 758. c
 Tag-alder 79. b
 *Tagetes 720
 Takamahak (Takmak) 353. a
 Takinöl 1099. c
 Takuts 1955. a
 *Talinum 147. 2
 Tallipot Palm 580
 Tallicouna 378. b
 Tallow, Bay-berry 1375. b
 Tal'ow, Becuiba 1377. a
 Tallow, Mafura 2026. a
 Tallow, Piney 2086. a
 Tallow, Vegetable 1780. a
 Tallow, Virola 2103. a
 Tallow-nut 2138. a
 Tallow-root 2004. a
 Talow-shrub 1375. b
 Tallow-tree 2086. a
 Tallow-tree, Chinese 1780. a
 Tallow-wood 790. q
 Tamarack 1138. a, c
 Tamaric (Tamaricke)
 1955. b
 Tamarind, Manila 1608. a
 Tamarind tree 1954. a
 Tamarind, Wild 1248. a
 Tamarindemnus 1954. a
 Tamarindier 1954. a
 Tamariscus 1957
 TAMARISK, species 1955
 Tamarisken-Galen 1955. a
 Tame-poison 639. b
 Tan-bark tree 2046. a, b
 *Tanacetum 482
 Tanaisie 1957. a
 Tangerine 406. l
 Tangle 1131. a, b
 Tangle-berry 873. c
 Tangle-foot (Tangle-legs)
 2095. a
 Tangle-tail 1824. a
 Tanghin (Tanguen) 1958. a
 Tanhoof 894. a
 Tank 1516. a
 Tanne 2. f
 Tanner's-apron 1660. a
 Tanner (Tanier) 2135. a
 Tansy 1957. a
 †Tansy 18. a, 1831. f
 Tansy, African 1951. a
 Tansy, Dog's 1658. a
 Tansy, Double 1957. a
 Tansy, Goose 16. 8. a
 Tansy, Maudlin 18. e
 Tansy, White 59. a
 †Tansy, White 18. d
 Tansy, Wild 1658. a, 95. a
 †Tansy, Wild 59. a
 Tansy-mustard 1873
 Tanya 541. a
 Tapa 316. a
 Tape-grass 2081. a
 *Tapia 593
 Tapioca (Tapioka) 1276. b, e
 Taqua-nut 1884. a
 Tar 161. l, p, s
 Tar, European 1138. d
 Tar-bottle 423. d
 Tar-weed 588. a, 918, 980
 1260, 1511
 †Tar-weed 772. a
 Tar-weed, Blue 2090. b
 Tare, Common 2096. a
 Tare, Hairy 2096. d
 Tare, Wild 2096. e
 Taro 541. a
 Taragon 187. e
 Tarrify 782. b
 Tartarian-lamb 492. a
 Tartouffe 2047
 Taschenpfeffer 377. a
 *Tasmania 706
 Tassel 423. d, 686. b
 Tassel-bur 381
 Tassel-flower 1118. a, b
 Tassel-grass 1754. a
 Tassel-weed 95. a
 Tattered-fringe 938. a
 Tauaré 1152. a
 Taubnessel 1132. a
 Taumelkorn 1220. a
 Tausengu'denkraut 783. a
 Tawkin 1463. a
 Tayuya 414. b, 2021. a
 *Taxodium 1832
 Tea, Abyssinian 408. a
 Tea, African 627
 Tea, Appalachian 1053. k
 †Tea, Appalachian 2095. b
 Tea, Arabian 408. a
 Tea, Bahama 1135. a
 Tea, Blue Mountain 1869. a
 Tea, Botany Bay 1865. c
 Tea, Brazilian 2079. a
 Tea, Broussa 2075. b
 Tea, Bush 627
 Tea, Canadian 870. b
 Tea, Carolina 1053. k
 Tea, Chinese 1980. a
 Tea, Continental 1153. a
 Tea, Faham 136. a
 Tea, False Paraguay 2095. b
 Tea, Isle of Bourbon 136. a
 Tea, 'James' 1153. a
 Tea, Java 1466. a
 Tea, Jersey 415. a
 Tea, Jerusalem 464. b
 Tea, Jesuit's 1053. e

- †Tea, Jesuit's 464. b, 1679. d
 Tea, Labrador 1153
 Tea, Malay 1679. a
 Tea, Marsh 1153. b, 1763. a
 Tea, Mexican 464. b, 1679. d
 Tea, Mountain 870. b
 Tea, New Jersey 415. a
 Tea of Heaven 1031. b
 Tea, Oswego 1348. a, d
 Tea, Paraguay 1053. e
 Tea, Prairie 606. e
 Tea, Redberry 870. b
 Tea, St. Bartholomew's 1033. e
 Tea, South-sea 1053. k
 Tea, Spanish 464. b
 Tea, Sweet 1865. c
 Tea, Teamster's 752. a
 Tea, Walpole 415. a
 Tea, Warehouse 752. a
 Tea, Wild 103. a
 Tea-berry 870. b, 1732. i
 Tea-berry, White 468. a
 Tea-plant 2095. c
 Tea-tree, Canary Is. 1847. a
 Tea-tree, Duke of Argyll's 1237. c
 Teak, Bastard 331. a, 1682. c
 Teak, Ben 1127. a
 Teak, New Zealand 2107
 Teak, True 1981. a
 Tear-thumb 1641. b, c
 Teasel 686
 *Tecomia 1880
 *Tecomaria 1964
 *Tectona 1981
 Teel (Til) 1837. a
 Teil 1999. b
 Telegraph plant 1294. b
 Telephium herba 1824. c
 *Telfairia 106
 Tellicherry bark 1011. a
 *Tellina 1213
 Ten-o'clock 1458. a
 Tench-weed 1657. a
 Tengtongues 1742. b
 Tentwort 204. c
 *Tephrosia 590
 Téphrosia 590. d
 Térébenthine au citron 2. f
 Térébenthine d'Alsace 2. f
 Térébenthine de Strasbourg 2. f
 Térébenthine de Venise 1138. b
 Térébenthine des Vosges 2. f
 Térébenthine du Canada 2. b
 Terebinthina 1601
 Terebinthina argentoratensis 2. f
 Terebinthina canadensis 2. b
 Terebinthina chia (cypria) 1605. e
 Terebinthina veneta 1138. b
 *Terfezia 2047. h
 *Terminalia 322
 *Ternatea 522
 Terpentin, canadischer 2. b
 Terra de la Nouvelle-Orléans 266. a
 Terra japonica 7. b, 1, 1473. a
 Terrididdle 1867. j
 Tesota 1433. a
 Tether-devil 1867. j
 Tether-toad 1711. h
 *Tetradymia 1169, 1670
 *Tetranthera 1266, 2059
 Tetter-berry 320. a
 Tetterwort 462. a, 1773. a
 Teufelsaugenkraut 1041. b
 Teufelsdreck 828. b
 Teufelsflucht 1043. b
 *Thalictrodes 497
 *Thalictrum 1940
 *Thapsia 1979
 Thapsie 1978. a
 *Thapsus 2090
 *Thaspium 949, 2154
 Thatch-palm, Silver 1990. a
 Thé du Canada 870. b
 Thebaicus succus 1497. d
 *Thebesia 1108
 *Theca 1981
 Thee (Thé) 1980. a
 Thee, canadischer 870. b
 Thee, indischer 1053. k
 Theif 1750. g
 *Thelypodium 1063
 Theriakkraut 1973. c
 *Thesium 546
 Theve-thorn 1750. g
 Thimble-berry 1750. k, l
 †Thimble-berry 1750. p
 Thimble-flower 1667. a
 Thimble-weed 1118. b, 133. j, k
 Thimbles 677. a
 THISTLE, species 381
 †Thistle 174
 Thistle, Argentine 1440. a
 Thistle, Bitter 525. a
 Thistle, Blessed 525. a
 Thistle, Blue 731. a
 Thistle, Briery 781
 Thistle, Bur 2131. b
 Thistle, Carline 384
 Thistle, Cotton 1440. a
 Thistle, Crab 1440. a
 Thistle, Cursed 525. a
 Thistle, Down- 1440. a
 Thistle, Flowering 180
 Thistle, Fuller's 686. a
 Thistle, Golden 1815. a
 Thistle, Ground 381. a
 Thistle, Hare's 1871. b, c
 Thistle, Hedgehog 1419. a
 Thistle, Holy 525. a, 1280. a
 Thistle, Horse 1125. e
 Thistle, Hundred-headed 781. b*
 Thistle, Indian 656. b
 Thistle, Jamaica Yellow 180. b
 Thistle, Lady's 1280. a
 Thistle, Milk 1871. b, c, 1280. a
 Thistle, Musk 1440. a
 Thistle, Oat 1440. a
 Thistle, Our Lady's 525. a, 1280. a
 Thistle, Poppy 180
 Thistle, Queen Mary's 1440. a
 Thistle, Russian 1767. c
 Thistle, St. Benedict's 525. a
 Thistle, Scotch 381. b, c, 1440. a
 Thistle, Sow 1871
 Thistle, Spotted 525. a
 Thistle, Star- 423. a, b
 Thistle, Swine 1871. a
 Thistle, Virgin Mary's 1280. a
 Thirst-plant 1778
 *Thlaspi 329, 1168
 THORN, species 592
 Thorn, Black 2095. c
 Thorn, Box 1237. c
 Thorn, Christ's 1491. a, 2155. h
 †Thorn, Christ's 584. a
 Thorn, Egyptian 7. a
 †Thorn, Egyptian 584. a
 Thorn, Evergreen 584. a
 Thorn, Fire 584. a
 Toorn, Goat's 208. f
 Thorn, Jerusalem 1504. a
 Thorn, Kafir 1237. a
 Thorn, Karoo 7. h
 Thorn, Maize (Mouse) 423. l
 Thorn, May 592. a
 Thorn, Possum 2095. l
 Thorn, Rain-berry 1721. d
 Thorn, Tene 1750. g
 Thorn, Thirsty 7. n
 Thorn, Wait-a-bit 953. a
 Thorn, White 592. a
 Thorn, Wire 1963. a
 Thorn-apple 649. b, c
 †Thorn-apple 592. (g)
 Thorn-plum 592. (g)
 Thorough-stem 802. i
 Thorough-wax (Thorough-wax) 727. a, 802. i
 Thoroughwort 802. g, i, l, n esp. i, 327. a
 Thousand-leaf 18. a
 Thread-and-needle 2144. f
 Thread-foot 1627. a
 Thread-of-life 1792. a
 Three-buds 1630. b
 Thridace 1125. d
 Thrift, European 1903. a
 Thrift, Sea 1903. a
 *Thrinia 1163
 Throat-root 885. b, e
 Throatwort 362. f, 1820. b
 †Throatwort 677. a, 1124. b
 Through-wax 802. i
 †Throwwort 1165. a
 Thrumwort 91. a
 Thrumwort, Great 72. a
 *Thuja 349, 453, 1192
 Thunder-flower 83. b
 1234. a, 1497. c
 Thunder-plant 1830. a
 Thuris cortex 606. b
 Thus 289. a, d
 Thus, American 1601. i, s
 Thuya 1992. b
 *Thuya, see Thuja
 Thym 1994. b
 *Thymbra 1251
 THYME, species 1994
 Thyme, Basil 520. a, c
 Thyme, Cat 1973. c
 Thyme, Field or Horse 520. a
 Thyme, Mountain 1111. b
 Thyme, Virginia 1111. b
 Thyme, Water 1566. a
 Thyme-weed 1566. a
 Thymelae cortex 644
 Thymian 1994. b
 Thymian, wilder 1994. a
 Thymol 1690. a
 *Thymus 520
 Thymus cataria 1973. c
 *Thyselinum 1554
 Tia 1760. a
 *Tiarella 207, 1173
 Tick-seed 575
 Tick-trefoil 1294

- Tickle-weed 2089. b
 Tickweed 960. a
 *Tiedemannia 1479
 Tiger-flower 1998
 Tiger-lily, Dwarf 879. a
 Tiger-wood 349. a, 1253. b
 Tiger's-milk 813. a
 Tiger's-mouth 151. a
 *Tigilium 606
 Tigilium 606. h
 Tika 1253. a
 Tikor 619. a
 Til 1847. a
 Til-seed 925. a
 Til-tree 1999. b
 †Til-seed 1160. a
 Tillet (Tillet) 1999. b
 Tilleul 1999. b
 Tilly seeds 696. g, h
 Timboe 1836. a
 Tinder, German 1644. d
 Time-grass 2096. c
 Time-lane 1141. j, 2096. d
 Time-weed 2096. d
 Tinker's weed (Tinker's-root) 2037. a
 Tipesen 1043. a
 Tipsin (Tispinna) 1679. b
 Tiresome-weed 2158. a
 Tischlerschachtelhalm 758. b
 Tissue-wood 1344. a, 1546. a
 Tithymal 803. c
 *Tithymalus 803
 Titi 519. a
 Titi, Red (or White) 637. a
 Titson (Titsy) 1043. a
 Tivers 863
 To-sai-shin 194. g
 Toa 405. a
 Toad-flax 1205, 740
 Toad-flax, Bastard 546. a
 Toad-flax, Ivy-leaved 629. a
 Toad-lily 513. d
 Toad-pipes (Toad-pipes) 758. c
 Toad-root 28. b
 Toad-split 1159
 Toad's-mouth 151. a
 Toad's-tail 1240. a
 Toadstool 53
 TOBACCO, species 1410
 Tobacco, British 203. a
 Tobacco, Indian 1217. b
 †Tobacco, Indian 144. b
 Tobacco, Ladies' 121. a, 144. b
 Tobacco, Mountain 183. a
 Tobacco, Oregon 2077. b
 Tobacco, Poison 1041. b
 Tobacco, Rabbit 904. a
 Tobacco, Riverside 1619. b
 Tobacco, Wild 1205. a, 1217. b
 Tobacco, Woman's 144. b
 Tobacco-root 1191. a, 2077. b
 Tobacco-weed 741. a
 Tobacco-wood 944. a
 Toddy 178. a, 285. a, 394. a, 529. b, 1570. c
 Toe-nails 1284. a
 Toddenblume 344. a
 Tolemane, Fecule de 369. a
 Tollkirsche, (Tollkraut) 219. a
 Tollkörn 117. a
 Tolmeiner 664. b
 *Tolmacea 507, 1173
 Tolu-balsam 2008. c
 Tom Bontrin's-bush 1961. a
 Tom Pimpernowl 116. a
 Tomatillo 1578. c
 Tomato 1239. a
 Tomato, Husk 1578. b
 Tomato, Strawberry 1578
 Tonga 757. a, 1659. a
 Tonga-bean 688. a, b
 Tongue 206. a
 Tongue-grass 1168. a, b, e, 83. c
 Tonka-bean 688. a, b
 Tonkabohnen 688. a
 Tonquin-bean 688. a, b
 Tooart 790. n
 Toon tree 417. b
 Toot-poisson 574. b
 Tooth-brush tree 1768. a
 Tooth-cup 97. a
 Tooth-pick plant 98. a
 Tooth-root 660
 Toothache-tree 2136. c, 170. f
 Toothache-tree, New Zealand 1320. a
 Toothwort 660, 1620. a
 †Toothwort 329. a
 Topana 392. c
 Toper's plant 1774. c
 Topinambour 968. b
 Torch-wood 112
 Torches (Torchwort) 2090. b
 *Tordylum 411
 *Torilis 411
 *Torilis 148. a
 Tormentil (Thormantle) 1658. g
 *Tormentilla 1658
 Tormentilla root 1658. g
 Tormentilwurzel 1658. g
 Tornillo 1664. c
 *Torreya 1939, 2050
 Torrey tree 2050. b
 Tortelle 1860. a
 Tory-weed 633. a
 Touch-and-heal 1043. a, b
 Touch-leaves 1043. a
 Touch-me-not 1057
 Touch-weed 1332. b
 Touchwood 1641. a
 Touloma 369. a
 Touloucouna 378. b
 Tous les mois 369. c, 2344. a
 Tournesol 1150. b
 Toute-épice 1594. b
 Tow-cock (Tow-cock) 2098. a
 *Toxicodendron 1790
 Tuyen (Tollon) 997. a
 Toywort 329. a
 Tragacanth 208. f, etc
 Tragacanth, African 1912. c
 Tragacanth, Indian 1912. d
 Tragacanth, Senegal 1912. c
 Tragacantha 208. f, etc
 Traganth 208. f, etc
 Traubenfarn 1471. b
 Traubenkraut 464. b, e
 †Traveler's-delight 157. a
 Traveler's-joy 514. c, d, †Traveler's-joy 1240. a
 Traveler's tree 1714. a
 Treacle, Clown's 76. e
 Treacle, Countryman's 1756. a
 Treacle, English 74. a, 1973. e
 Treacle, Poorman's 74. a, 76. e
 Treaclewort 1939. a
 Tread-softly 1091. a
 Treasure-of-love 1824. a
 Tree-beard 2001. a
 Tree-fern 84, 492
 †Tree-fern 1471. b
 Tree-hair 2070. a
 Tree-of-heaven 62
 Tree-of-the-gods 62. b
 Trèfle d'eau 1310. a
 TREFOIL, species 2032
 Trefoil, Bean 1310. a, 641. a
 Trefoil, Bird's-foot 1227. a
 Trefoil, Bitter 1310. a
 Trefoil, Black 1291. c
 Trefoil, Golden 981. b
 Trefoil, Great 1291. d
 Trefoil, Hart's 1300. b
 Trefoil, Heart 1291. b
 Trefoil, Hop 1291. c
 Trefoil, Marsh 1310. a
 Trefoil, Melilot 1291. c
 Trefoil, Moon 1291. b
 Trefoil, Shrubby 1681. a
 Trefoil, Sour 1475. a
 Trefoil, Spanish 1291. d
 Trefoil, Sweet-smelling 802. c
 Trefoil, Water 1310. a
 *Trianosperma 414
 *Tribulus 1102
 *Tricerastes 648
 *Trichophyllum 228
 *Trichostema 1070
 Trick-madam 1824. b
 Trickle 660. a
 *Tricratus 3
 *Trifolium 1300, 1731, 1928
 Trifolium aureum 981. b
 Trifolium fibrinum 1310. a
 Trifoly, Sea 893. a
 Trifoly, Sour 1475. a
 Trinitatis herba 2102. f
 Trip-madam 1824. a, b
 Trip-toe 2095. a
 *Tripodium 299
 *Tripterella 328
 Trisiram's-knot 370. a
 *Triticum 60
 Triticum U. S. P. 60 a
 Trixaginis herba 1973. b
 *Trixis 1541
 Troll-flower 2043. a, b
 Trompetenblatt 1787. b
 Trompillo 1867. p
 *Troloxon 58, 1416, 1596
 True-love 2036. b
 Truffe de œuf 737. a
 †TRUFFLE, species 2047
 Truffe 559. a
 Truffe, Hart's 737. a
 Truffe, Tuckahoe 1238. b
 Trumpet Creeper 1964. a
 Trumpet-flower 265
 Trumpet-flower, Evening 878. a
 Trumpet-flower (Virginia) 1964. a
 Trumpet-leaf 1787
 Trumpet-plant 1787. a
 Trumpet-vine 1964. a
 Trumpet-weed 802. j, 1125. a
 Trumpets 1125. a
 Trumpets, (Yellow) 1787. a
 Tshuking 187. c
 Tuber-root 196. d
 *Tuberosa 1635
 Tuberose 1635. a

- Tuberose, Wild 936. a
 Tuckaho (Tuckahoo) 1238. b
 Tuckahoe 1238. b, 1463. a
 †Tuckahoe 1528. b
 Tucum oil 210. a
 Tuggur 165. a
 Tule (Tule Rush) 1809. a
 Tule root 1762
 TULIP, species 2049
 Tulip, Butterfly 351. c
 Tulip, Cape 939. a
 Tulip, Pine 466. b
 Tulip, Wild 351. c
 Tulip-tree 1211. a
 †Tulip-tree 1262. b
 Tulip-wood 1474. b
 Tulipier 1211. a
 *Tulia 1111
 Tulpenbaum 1211. a
 Tulucuna 378. b
 Tumbler-weed 91. c, 575. a, 626, 1679. h
 Tumeric see Turmeric
 *Tunica 664
 TUPELO, species 1421
 Tüpfelfarn 1643. a
 Turbith végétal 1444. a
 *Turia 1232
 Turkey-beard 2137
 Turkey-berry 1936. c
 Turkey-blossom 2024. a
 Turkey-bur 174. a
 Turkey-claw 568. a
 Turkey-corn 262. a
 Turkey-grass 863. a
 Turkey-pea 262. a
 †Turkey-pea 767. a
 Turkey-pod 1908. a
 Turkey-troop 1641. o
 Turmeric 619. c, d
 †Turmeric 1773. a
 Turmeric, Indian 1032. a
 Turmeric root 1032. a
 *Turnera 1603
 Turnip 303. b
 Turnip, Black 1162. a
 Turnip, Cree 1679. b
 Turnip, Dakota 1679. b
 Turnip, Devil's 320. b
 Turnip, Dragon 181. b
 Turnip, Indian 181. esp. b
 Turnip, Lion's 1162. a
 Turnip, Marsh or Meadow 181. b
 Turnip, Pepper 181. b
 Turnip, St. Anthony's 1711. f
 Turnip, Swamp 181. b*
 Turnip, Wild 181. b
 Turnsole 973
 †Turnsole 803. d
 Turpentine 1601. i, j, k, l, m, r, t
 Turpentine Chian 1605. e
 Turpentine Cyprian 1605. e
 Turpentine, Oil 1601. i, r
 Turpentine, Scio 1605. e
 Turpentine, Strassburg 2. f
 Turpentine, Venice 1138. b
 Turpentine tree 1605. e
 Turpeth, Vegetable 1444. a
 Turpeth root 1444. a
 Turr 2056. a
 *Turrilis 167
 Turtle-bloom 463. a
 Turtle-grass 2158. a
 Turtle-head 463
 Tushylucky 2053. a
 Tussilage 2053. a
 Tussilaginis herba 2053. a
 *Tussilago 1548
 Tutsan 143. a
 Tutu 574. b
 Tuzzimuzzy 1368. b
 Tway-blade 1212, 1176
 Twi-e-writen 1641. e
 Twig-witly 1764. m
 Twin-berry 1836. a
 Twin-flower 1207. a
 Twin-leaf 1093. a
 Twin-sisters 1207. a
 Twisted-horn (Twisty) 970. a, b
 Twisted-stalk 936. b
 Twisted-stick 970. a, b
 Twitch-grass 60. a
 Two-eyed berry 1336. a, 1207. a
 Two-faces-under-a-hat 166. b
 Two-lips 636. a, etc
 Two-penny grass 1249. a
 *Udora 1566
 Ulim 2056. a
 Ulmaire 2057. a
 Ulmenrinde 2058. f
 Ulmenspirée 2057. a
 *Umbellula 2059
 Umbil-root 636. d, e
 *Umbilicus 586
 Umbie (Umbel) 636. d, e
 Umbra tree 1585. a
 Umbrella-leaf 633, 1548. a
 Umbrella-plant 1625. a, 615. g
 Umbrella tree 1262. c, d, e, 322. c
 †Umbrella tree 576. a, 1493. a
 Umbrellawort 75
 *Uncaria 953, 1473
 *Uncinaria 1474
 Uncum (Unkum) 1851. a
 Unicorn (True) 68. a
 Unicorn plant 1284. a, 68. a
 Unicorn-root 68. a
 Unicorn-root, False 455. a
 Unicorn's-horn 455. a, 68. a
 Universe-vine 176. f
 *Unona 364, 2140
 Unshoe-the-horse 290. a
 Upas antiar 150. b
 Upas radja 1923. f
 Upas tieute 1923. f
 Upas tree 150. b
 Upstart 534. a
 *Urania 1714
 Urari 1923. g
 *Uredo 2071
 *Urostigma 831
 *Urtica 2068
 Ussacu 1029. a
 Uva anguina 320. b
 Uva ursi 176. f
 Uvae passae 2108. e
 Uvalho do campo 796. h
 *Uvaria 361, 2140
 Uvedalia 1642. a
 *Uvularia 1918
 *Vaccinium 463, 873, 1054, 1476, 2139
 *Vachellia 7. d
 VALERIAN, species 2077
 Valerian, American 636. a, etc
 Valerian, False 1831. a
 VALERIAN, GREEK, species 1634
 Valerian, Wild 636. a, etc
 *Valeriana 1386, 2078
 Valeriana major 2077. g
 Valeriana minor 2077. c
 Valériane américaine 636. d
 Valériane grecque 1634. a
 Valériane officinale 2077. c
 *Valerianella 71, 1615
 Valonia (Vallonea) 1704. d
 Valleys 562. a
 Vandal-root 2077. c
 Vanilla, Carolina 2035. a
 Vanilla-leaf 2035. a
 Vanillae siliqua (fructus) 2083. a
 Vanille 2083. a
 Varch vesiculeux 849. b, c, d
 Varnish-tree 1036. a
 Varnish-tree False 62. b
 Varnish-tree, Japanese 1730. o
 Vegetab-e-horsehair 2001. a
 Vegetable oyster 2015. a
 Vegetable-satyr 938. i
 *Velaea 186
 Vclar 1860. a
 Velvet-bur 1662. a
 Velvet-flower 91. a
 †Velvet-flower 1951. b
 Velvet-leaf 6. a, 1146. a
 Velvet-leaf 475. a
 Velvet-plant 2090. b
 Velvet-seed 922. a
 Velvet-weed 6. a
 Velvets 2102. e
 Vengay 1682. c
 Venus'-bath 686. b
 Venus'-comb 1796. a
 Venus'-cup 636. d, e, 686. b
 Venus'-flytrap 679. a
 Venus'-hair 40. a
 Venus' looking-glass 1154
 Venus'-pride 1022
 Venus'-shoe 636. a, etc
 Venusblut 2091. f
 Venusfinger 633. a
 Venushaar 41. a
 Vêratre blanc 2089. a
 Vêratre vert 2089. b
 *Veratrum 193, 455, 1907
 Veratrum americanum 2089. b
 *Verbena 12. 9
 Verbena, Garden 2091. a, b
 Verbena, Lemon 1209. d
 Verbena, Sweet 1209. d
 Verbenagrass 129. b
 *Verbesina 732, 925
 Verge d'or 1869. b
 *Vernicularia 2079
 Vernal-grass 147
 Vernis de Japon 62. b
 *Veronica 1171
 Veronica purpurea 260. a
 Veroniken 2094. f
 Véronique de Virginia 1171. a
 Véronique femelle 2094. d
 Véronique mâle 2094. f
 Verrucariae herba 344. a
 VERVAIN, species 2091
 Vervain, Base 2094. d
 Vervain (Vervine, Vervin) 2091. f
 Vervaine odorante 1209. d
 Vervaine officinale 2191. f
 *Vesicaria 1180

- Vesseloup 1238. a
 VETCH, species 2096
 Vetch, Joint- 49
 Vetch, Kidney- 149
 Vetch, Licorice 208. e
 VETCH, MILK-, species 208, 1464
 †Vetch, Milk- 1556
 Vetchling 1141
 Vetiver 129. f
 *Vetiveria 129
 Vettervoo 482. f
 Vew (View) 1963. a
 Vi-tree 1898. a
 *Viborquia 818
 *Vicia 1160
 Victoria regia 2097. a
 Victorialis bulbos 76. i
 Victorialis rotundi bulbos 891. b
 Vielchenwurz 1068. a, b, c
 Vierling 1761
 Vigne 2108. e
 Vigne vierge 1514. a
 *Villarsia 1197
 Vin 2108. e
 Vincetoxicum radix 630. b
 *Vincetoxicum 630
 Vine, Wild 320. a
 Vine, White 320
 Vinegar tree 1730. c, d
 Vineitler 251. e
 *Viola 343
 VIOLET, species 2102
 Violet, Adder's 785. b
 †Violet, Adder's 1538. a
 Violet, Bog 1199. a
 Violet, Calathian 882. g
 Violet, Damask 990. a
 Violet, Dame's 990. a
 Violet, Dog's-tooth 785. b
 Violet, Green 612
 Violet, Mahukona 2024. a
 Violet, Marsh 1599. a
 Violet, Mercury's 362. e
 Violet, Nodding 343. b
 Violet, Rattlesnake's 785. b
 Violet, Star 1022. b, c
 Violet, Trinity 2014. a
 Violet, Water 1021
 Violet, Whorl-leaved 343. b
 Violet-bloom 1867. j
 Violet-wood 7. g
 Violette odorante 2102. d
 Viper's-grass 731. a, 1819. a
 Viper's-herb 731. a
 Vipérina radix 182. f
 Vipérine 731. a
 Vipérine de Virginie 182. f
 Vippe 1601. r
 Virgaurea 1869. b
 *Virgilia 509
 VIRGIN'S-BOWER, species 514
 †Virgin's bower 1115. a
 Virgin's-bower, Purple 216. a
 Visci stipites (lignum) 2105. a
 *Viscum 1249
 Viscum quernum 1226. a
 *Vitellaria 1228
 *Vitis 105, 502, 1514
 Vitis alba 320. b
 Vitis alba sylvestris 320. a
 *Vleekia 54
 Vlix 1208. b
 Vogelbeere 1875. d
 *Volulus 563
 Vomit-nut 1923. d
 Vomitwort 1217. b
 *Vuacapa 2110
 Vulneraria 149. a
 Vulvaire 464. i
 Vuss (Vuz) 2056. a
 Wachholder 1099. b
 Wachsbäum 1375. b
 Wachsgagel 1375. b
 Wachsmyrrel 1375. b
 Wachtelweizen 1296
 Wahoo (Wauhoo) 801. b
 †Wahoo 1721. k, 1999. c, 2058. b, c
 Wahoo, Lynn 1999. c
 Waid 1717. a
 Waifa 1874. a
 WAKE-ROBIN, species 2036
 Wake-robin 181. b, 189. a
 Wake-robin, Virginia 1528. b
 Wait-a-bit 1865. o
 Waldfarn 712. b
 Waldhahnenfuss, weisser 133. g
 Waldmalve 1270. b
 Waldmangold 1696. d
 Waldmeister 201. b
 Waldstroh 863. f
 Walewort (Wallwort) 1771. c
 Walking-fern 363
 Wall-ink 2094. c
 Wall-pepper 1824. a
 Wall-pie 204. c
 Wall-rue Fern 204. c
 Wallflower 168. a
 Wallflower, Western 160. a, 782. a
 Wallnussrinde, graue 1096. a
 Wallwort 1499. a, 1771. c, 1824. a
 WALNUT, species 1096
 Walnut, Belgaum 69. a
 Walnut, Country 69. a
 Walnut, Indian 69. a
 Walnut, Lemon 1096. a
 Walnut, Satin 1210. b
 Walnut, Spanish 69. a
 Walnut, Sweet 1004. g
 Walnut, Tahiti 69. a
 Walnut, White 1004. g
 Wancopin 1391. a
 Wandering-Jenny 1249. a
 Wandering-Jew 629. a, 1792. a
 Wandering-sailor 1249. a
 Wanika 1919. a
 †Wankapin 1420. c
 Wappate (Wapato) 1762
 Waras (Wars) 1267. a
 Ward-seed 329. a
 Warence 1749. a
 Warlock 303. a, 1712. a
 Warmot 187. b
 *Warnera 1032
 Warree 1496. a
 Wart flower 462. a
 Wart-spurge 803. d
 Wart-weed 462. a, 803. d, k
 Wartwort 803. d, k, 462. a, 578. a, 904. c
 Warzenkraut 344. a
 Waschwurzel 1781. a
 *Washingtonia 1397
 *Washingtoniana 1832
 Wasser-Bathengel 1973. e
 Wasserandorn 1242. b
 Wasserbenediktenwurz 885. b
 Wasserdost 802. c, i, m
 Wasserdürrwurz 263. i
 Wasserfenchel 1427. c
 Wasserhanf 263. i, 802. c, i
 Wasserholder 2095. d
 Wasserkraut, kanadisches 1032. a
 Wasserkrug 1787. b
 Wassermangoldwurz 1753. e
 Wassernabel 1033
 Wassernabel, asiatischer 424. a
 Wasserschierling 495. e
 Wasserschwelke 2095. d
 Wasserviole 1021
 Wasserwegerich 72. a
 Water-archer 1762
 Water-bean 1391
 Water-blinks 1358. a
 Water-blob 355. a, 399. a, 1420. b
 Water-caltrop 2017. a
 Water-can 399. a, 1420. b
 Water-carpet 487. a
 Water-cress, American 379. e
 Water-cress, Marsh 1742. c
 Water-cress, Mountain 379. d, e
 Water-cress, True 1742. b
 Water-cress, Yellow 1742. c
 Water-crowfoot 1711. g
 Water-cup 1787. a
 Water-dragon 355. a
 Water-drop, Hemlock 1427. a
 Water-dropwort, Hemlock 1427. a
 Water-feather 1021
 Water-fern 434
 Water-goggles 355. a
 Water-grass 1033. c, 1742. b
 Water-hemp 24
 Water-hemp, Agrimony 263. i
 Water Hoarhound 1242
 Water-jelly 302. a
 Water-kers 1742. b
 Water-leaf 302. a, 1034
 Water-lemon 1515. a, e, j
 Water-lentil 1159
 Water-lettuce, W. Indian 1606. a
 WATER-LILY, species 399, 1420
 Water-lily, Dwarf 1197. a
 Water-lily, Fringed 1197. a
 Water-lily, Great 1391. a
 Water-lily, Jamaica 1391. b
 Water-lily, Little 302. a
 Water-lily, Tree 1262. c
 Water-lily, Victoria 2097. a
 Water-lily, White 399
 Water-lily, Yellow 1420
 Water-melon 505. a
 Water-milfoil, Hooded 2072. a, etc
 Water-nut 2017. a, 1391. a
 Water-nymph 1382, 399. b, c
 Water-pepper 1641. i, o
 Water-platter 2097. a
 Water-purple 2094. c
 Water-seg 1068. e
 Water-shield 302. a, 335

- Water-skeg, Yellow 1068. e
 Water-spike 1657
 Water-target 302. a
 Water-torch 2055. a
 Water-weed 1566. a
 Water-yam 164. a
 Waterwort 739, 204. d
 Wattle 7. c, j, etc
 Wau 1717. a
 Wax, Ocuba 2103. a
 Wax, Vegetable 1875. b
 Waxberry 1375. a, b
 †Wax-berry 1936. b
 Wax-berry, Cornel 576. i
 Wax-bush 1511. a
 Wax-cluster 870. a
 Wax-dolls 850. a
 Wax-palm, Brazilian 566. a
 Wax-plant 1025. a, 1851. a
 Wax-tree 2106. a
 Wax-tree, Japanese 1730. m
 Wax-weed, Blue 1511. a
 Wax-work, Roxbury 421. a
 Waxen-wood 881. a
 Way-bread 1611. b, c
 Way-grass 1641. d
 Way-thorn 1721. d
 Wayfaring tree 2095. j
 Wayfaring-tree, American 2095. a
 Waywort 116. a
 Weandee 353. a
 Weathercock 1057. a, d
 Weebly 1831. f
 Weeping-widow 847. c
 Wedgorn, glatter 1721. g
 Wegerich (Wegetritt) 1611. b
 Weiberkraut 187. s
 Weichselkirsche 1668. j
 Weide 1764
 Weiderich 1249
 Weiderich, rother 1250. a
 Wein 2108. e
 Wein, wilder 1514. a
 Weinachtswurz 974. b
 Weinrebe 2108. e
 Weinstock 2108. e
 Weirauhe 289. a
 Weisstanne 2. f
 Weisswurz 1639. c, d
 Welcome-to-our-house 803. b
 Weld 1717. a
 Well-grass 1742. b
 Well-grass, Horse 2094. c
 Well-ink 2094. c
 *Wellingtonia 1832
 Welsh-nut 1096. d
 Weremod 187. b
 Wermuth 187. b, o
 *Werrinawa 925
 Weyth-rnoy 482. f
 WHEAT, varieties 2040
 Wheat, Couch 60. a
 Wheat, Egyptian 1531. a
 Wheat, Guinea 2148. a
 Wheat, Indian 821. a
 Wheat, Turkey 2148. a
 Wheat-grass 60
 Wheat-thief 109
 Whig-plant 145. c
 Whin (Whuns) 2056. a
 Whin, Cammock 1439. a
 Whin, Cat 1439. a, 1743. a
 Whin, Dyer's 881. a
 Whin, Lady 1439. a
 Whin, Land 1439. a
 Whin, Petty, 1439. b
 Whinberry 2075. a
 Whip-beam 1875. c
 Whip-tongue 863. f
 Whippoorwill-boots 1787. b
 Whippoorwill's-shoe 636. a, 1787. b
 Whist-aller 1771. e
 Whistle-wood 16. c, d, 1875. d, 1999. a
 White-amber 1043. a
 White-apple 157. a
 White-bark 1652. a
 White-beam 1875. c
 White-berry 27. a
 White-bird 83. b, c
 White-blow 778. a
 White-bush 518. a, 2139. a
 White-cap 1895. d, 53. a
 White-devil 206. d
 White-dillies 1385. e
 White-head 1513. a
 White-heads 27. a
 White-leaf 1895. d
 White-Nancy 1385. e
 White-Robin 1236. a
 White-rock 167. a
 White-root 195. d, 1639. c, d
 White-robin tree 1601. i
 White-vine 514. d, 320
 White-weed 482. c, 148. c
 White-wood 1999. a, e, 1211. a, 713. a
 White-wood, Bahama 368. a
 Whitewort 1639. c, 482. f
 Whitlow-grass 702
 Whitlow-grass, Vernal 778
 Whitlowwort, Silver 1506. a
 Whitten tree 2095. d
 Whorly-wort 1171. a
 Whort (Whurt) 2075. a
 WHORTLEBERRY, species 873, 2075
 Whortleberry, Bear's 176. f
 Whuttle-grass 1300. b
 Whya tree 1738. a
 Wick 60. a, 592. a
 Wickakee 403. a, etc
 Wickie 1592. a
 Wicke 1103. c, d, 1875. d
 Wicken-tree 1875. d
 Wickens 60. a, 592. a
 Wicopy 689. a
 Wicopy, Indian 456. a
 Wickup 456. a, 755. b, 689. a 1999. a
 Wicky 1103. c, d, 1875. d
 Widdin 1222. b, c
 Widdy 1764
 Widerthorn, edler 707. a
 Widerthorn, goldner 1649. a
 Widow-wall 847. c
 Widow-wisse 881. a
 Widow's-cross 1824. g
 Wiesenkle 2032. f
 Wiesenknöterich 1641. e
 Wiesenkressen 379. c
 Wiffs 1764
 Wig-tree 583. b
 *Wigandia 772
 Wigen (Wiggin) 1875. d
 Wild-cherry bark 1668. p
 Wild-vine 1956. a
 Wild-wood 1717. a
 Wildaurin 914. a
 Wilding tree 1269. a
 Wilgers 1764. m
 Wildkirsche 1668. p
 Willey (Wilf) 1764
 Willow, species 1764
 Willow, Bay 456. a
 Willow, Blooming 456. a
 Willow, Crane 428. a
 Willow, Desert 465
 Willow, Flowering 456. a
 Willow, French 456. a
 Willow, Ground 1641. a
 Willow of Scripture 1403. a, 1632. b
 Willow, Milk 1250. b
 Willow, Persian 456. a
 Willow, Primrose 1109
 Willow, Red 576. b
 Willow, Roman 1945. a
 Willow, Rose 576. b
 Willow, Sage 1250. a
 Willow, Sweet 1375. c
 Willow, Virginia 1078
 Willow, Water- 663
 Willow-grass 1641. a
 Willow-herb 755
 Willow-herb, French 456. a
 Willow-herb, Golden 1249. d
 Willow-herb, Great 456
 Willow-herb, Hooded 1821. a, c
 Willow-herb, Milk 1250. a, b
 Willow-herb, Night 1436. a
 Willow-herb, Purple 1250. a
 Willow-herb, Spiked 456. a, 1250. a
 Willow-herb, Swamp 652. a
 Willow-herb, Yellow 1249. d
 Willow-weed 1250. a, 1641. a, b
 Willowwort 1250. a
 Wimberry 2075. a
 Windies 1611. b
 Winberry (Wine-berry) 2075. a
 Wincopee 116. a
 Wind 563. a
 Wind-berry 2075. p
 Wind-flower 133. esp. g and j, 1940. a
 †Wind-flower 329. a, 514. f
 Wind-flower, Red 133. f
 Wind-herb 1568. b
 Wind-root 195. d
 Wine 2108. e
 Wine Palm 1570. c
 Wine-berry 1732. b, i, 2075. p
 Wine-berry shrub 574. b
 Wine-tree 1875. a
 Wing-seed 1681. a
 Wing-stem 2092. a
 Wink-a-peep 116. a
 Winlin-berry 1771. e
 Winter-berry 1053. h, i, j
 Winter-bloom 944. a
 Winter-fat 805. a
 Winter-sweet 1456. d
 Winter-weed 2094. b, i, 83. c
 Winter's bark 706. a
 †Winter's bark 499. b, c
 Winter's-bark, False 368. a
 *Wintara 706
 *Winterania 368
 Winteranus spurius cortex 368. a
 Wintergreen 870. b
 Wittergreen, Bitter 466. b

- Wintergreen, Chickweed 2081. a
 Wintergreen, False 1696. d
 Wintergreen, Flowering 1638. c
 Wintergreen, Large 1696
 †Wintergreen oil 261. b
 Wintergreen, One-flowered 1349. a
 Wintergreen, Pear-leaved 1696. d
 Wintergreen, Round-leaved 1696. d
 Wintergreen, Spotted 466. a
 Wintergreen, White 468. a
 Winterbrunnenkresse 235. a
 Wintergrün 466. b
 Winterrinde, echte 706. a
 Winterrose 974. b
 Winterszimmet 796. a
 †Wire-grass 1641. d
 Wire-weed 1641. d, 206. d
 *Wisteria 1115
 Wisteria, American 1115. a
 Wit 1410. a
 Witch 2058. e
 Witch-hobble (-hobble) 2095. a, d
 Witch-grass 60. a
 Witch-wood 801. c, 1875. a, d
 2058. e
 Witches'-bell 362. b
 Witches'-bells 423. c
 Witches'-milk 1008. a
 Witches'-moneybag 1824. c
 Witches'-pouches 329. a
 Witches'-thimble 362. b
 Witches'-thimbles 423. c
 Witcheen 1875. d
 With-wind 563. a, 1641. h
 Withe-rod 2095. b, i, l
 Withe-wood 2095. i, l
 Witherspail 863
 Withy, Cane 1764. a
 Withy, Golden 1375. c
 Withy, Hoar 1876. c
 Withy-twig 1764. m
 Witty-wind 514. d
 Witty tree 1875. d
 Woad (Wad) 1071
 Woad, Wild 1717. a
 Woad-waxen 881. a
 Woats (Wocks) 221. a
 Wode-whistle 555. a
 Wohlgemuth, gemeiner 1456. d
 Wohlverleih 183. a
 Woke (Wuk) 1704. q
 Wolf-berry 1936. a
 Wolf-foot 1242. c
 Wolf-grape 1867. j
 Wolf-root 25. i
 Wolf's-bane 25, esp. i, 183. a, 759. a
 Wolf's-claws 1240. a
 Wolf's-fist 1238. a
 Wolf's-milk 803. d, g
 *Wolfia 2114
 Wolfssuss 1242. c
 Wolfskirche 219. a
 Wolfstrapp 1165. a, b
 Wolfswurz 28. c
 Wollkraut 2090. b
 Wood-aster, Blue 206. a
 Wood-brooms 686. b
 Wood-crest, Yellow 1742. c
 Wood-fern 712. c, d
 Wood-flower 133. b
 Wood-fringe 42. a
 Wood-lettuce 1125. b
 Wood-lily, Red 2036. b
 Wood-lily, White 2036. c
 Wood-nut 679. c
 Wood-of-the-holy-cross 1226. a
 Wood-oil 687. a, etc
 Wood-sage, American 1973. a
 Wood-sore 251. e
 Wood-sour 1475. a, 251. e
 Wood-sow 251. e
 Wood-sower 1475. a
 Wood-vine, Wild 1514. a
 Wood-wax (Woodwaxen) 881. a
 Wood-bine 563. c, 961. a
 WOODBINE, species 1222
 †Woodbine 514. c, 563. c
 Woodbine, American 1514. a
 Woodbine, Carolina Wild 878. a
 Woodbine, Wild 1514. a
 Woodnep 1686. a
 Woodrip 201. b
 Woodrowel (Woodrowe) 201. b
 Woodruff 201. b
 Wool-flower 937. a
 Woolen 2090. b
 Wooly-butt tree 790. o
 Wordsworth's flower 830. a
 World's-wonder 1335. a, 1781. a
 Worm-bark 2110. b, c
 Worm-grass 1892. b, 1824. e
 Worm-weed 1633, 1892. b
 Worm-weed, Corsican 1889. a
 Wormint 187. b
 Wormseed, Aleppo 187. n
 Wormseed, Alexandria 187. n
 Wormseed, American 464. c
 Wormseed, Levant 187. n
 Wormseed, Treacle 782. b
 WORMWOOD species 187
 Wormwood, Bastard 95. a
 Wormwood, Roman 95. a
 Wormwood, Wild 1513. a
 Wort 2075. a
 Wots 221. a
 Woundwort 149. a, 1869. b
 Woundwort, Clown's 1900. a
 Woundwort, Marsh 1900. a
 Woundwort, Soldier's 18. a
 Wourari (Wourali) 1923. g
 Wreath-aster, White 206. f
 Wren's flower 883. b
 Wret-weed 462. a
 *Wrightia 1011
 Wudwise 881. a
 Wuk 1704. q
 Wukkum 338. c
 Wunderbaum 1735. a
 Wunderblume 1335
 Wundkraut 2094. f
 Wundkraut, gulden 1869. b
 Wundsehwaum 1644. a
 Wurmfarn 712. b
 Wurmkraut 1957. a
 Wurmmoss 1889. a
 Wurmrinde 2110. b, c
 Wurmsamen 187. n, 464. c
 Wurm tang 1889. a
 Wurmtod 187. b
 Wurrus (Wurus) 1267. a
 Wurstkraut 1456. c, 1789. a
 Wych-elm 2058. e
 Wych-hazel 944. a
 *Wych-hazel 2058. e
 Wych-wood 2058. e
 Wychen 1875. d
 Wymote 87. a
 Wythan, Moss 1375. c
 *Xanthosoma 1528
 *Ximenesia 2092
 *Xylocarpus 378
 *Xylopa 2140
 *Xylosma 713
 *Xylothermia 1985
 Yackron 1704. q
 Yaits (Yetts) 221. a
 Yak 1704. q
 YAM, species 680
 Yam, Water 164. a
 Yam, Wild 680. f
 Yamp 211. a
 Yantonica 187. n
 Yarr 1884. a
 Yarrow 18
 Yarrow, Water 1021
 Yate-tree 790. l
 Yaupon 1053. b, k
 Yaw-root 1914. a
 Yaw-weed 1359. b
 Yeara 1730. i
 Yèble 1771. c
 Yellow-bells 785. b
 Yellow-berries 1721. h
 Yellow-caul 1711. c
 Yellow-eye 1032. a
 Yellow-eyed Grass, Carolina 2142. a
 Yellow-flower 303. a
 Yellow-gun tree 2133. b
 Yellow-Hercules 2136. e
 Yellow-Jack 1385. b
 Yellow-rod 1205. a
 Yellow-root 567. b, 1032. a, 421. a, 1093. a
 Yellow-root, Shrub 2134. a
 Yellow-seed 1168. c
 Yellow-star 965. a
 Yellow-top 1869
 Yellow-weed 1717. a
 Yellow-wood 2136. c, e, 472. a, 583. a, 1797. a, 1938. a, 2011. a, 2134. a
 Yellow-wood, Kentucky 509. a
 Yellow-wood, Prickly 2136. e
 Yellow-wood, West Indian 2136. e
 Yellowwort, Parsley-leaved 2134. a
 Yellows 636. d, e
 Yen-ju 1874. a
 Yer-nut 559. a, 168. a
 Yerba buena 1328. a, 1308. j
 Yerba buena piperita 1308. i
 Yerba del soldado 2113. b
 Yerba mansa 1023. a
 Yerba marra 1325. a, b
 Yerbamaté 1053. e, f, g
 Yerba reuma 843. a
 Yerba santa 772. a
 Yercum 354. a
 Yarrow 18. a
 Yew, species 1963
 Yin-hing 889. a

Ylang-ylang 364	Zauberhasel 944. a	Zinnia, Garden 591
Yoncopin 1391. a	Zaunrübe 320. b	Zinnkraut 758. a
Youpon 1053. b, k	Zedoaire 619. b, e	Zipolle 76. c
Youthwort 707. a, 982. a	Zedoary (Zedoaria) 619. b, e	Zittwersamen 187. n
Ysop 1048. a	Zehrkrut 260. a	Zittwerwurzel 619. e
Yungfernblüthe 707. a	Zehrwurz 181. b, 189. a	*Zizia 1979
*Zaga 4	Zeitlosenwurzel 534. a	*Ziziphora 960
Zahnwehrinde 2136. c, e	Zerechtit 187. c	*Zizyphus 1491
Zahnwurzel 115. a	Zerumbet root 2152. c	Zuckerrübe 259. a
Zamang 1608. b	Zibel nut 1601. a	Zuckerrose 1743. d
Zante-wood 583. b	Zierstrauch, amerikanis-	Zuckerwurzel 1863. c
*Zanthoxylon 2136	cher 1668. p	Zuh 697. b
*Zapania 1209	Ziest 1900	Zunder 1644. a
Zapfenkorn 512. a	Zimmt 500. a, d	Zwetsche 1668. h
Zapote 395. a	Zimmt, weisser 368. a	Zwiebel 76. c
Zapote borracho 1228. b	Zimmitblüthen 500. f	*Zygadenus 479
Zapote prieto (negro) 681. d	Zimmitnägeln 560. f	*Zygia 1608
Zarnabac 619. e	*Zionia 591	

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

SEE ALSO PAGE 406.

455. a. Add to list of English synonyms, Grub-root, Star-grass*.
 619. b. For Zedoarie, read Zedoaire.
 707. a. For Wiederthon, read Widerthon.
 942. For Valisneriaceae, read Vallisneriaceae.
 1280. a. For Steckkörner, read Stechkörner.
 2081. For Valisneria read Vallisneria and for Valisneriaceae read Vallisneriaceae.
 2148. a. For mayidis (lines 12 and 13) read maydis.

The following corrections should be made with a pen in the index.

- Page 415. Box, Wild Running 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.
 Page 420. Clover, Winter 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.
 Page 447. Partridge-vine 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.

ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adans.....	Michel Adanson	Don.....	George Don
A. DC.....	Alphonse DeCandolle	D. Don.....	David Don
A. Rich.....	A. Richard	Dougl.....	David Douglas
Ait.....	William Aiton	Dryand.....	Jonas Dryander
Ait. f.....	Wm. Townsend Aiton	Duchesne.....	Antoine N. Duchesne
All.....	Carlo Allioni	Dumort.....	Barthélemy C. Dumortier
Andr.....	Henry C. Andrews	Dun.....	Michel Felix Dunal
Andrz.....	Andrzejowski	Ehrh.....	Friedrich Ehrhart
Arn.....	George A. W. Arnott	Ell.....	Stephen Elliott
Aubl.....	Jean Baptiste Aublet	Engelm.....	George Engelmann
Bart. & Wend.....	Bartling and Wendland	F. Muell.....	Ferdinand von Mueller
Baill. or Bail.....	Ernest Henri Baillon	Fee.....	Antoine L. A. Fée
Bart.....	William P. C. Barton	Fisch.....	Friedrich E. Ludwig von Fischer
Bartl.....	Bartling	Forst.....	Johann R. Forster (also Georg Forster, the son)
Bartr.....	William Bartram	Froel.....	Joseph Aloys Froelich
Beauv.....	Ambrose Palisot de Beauvais	Gaertn.....	Joseph Gaertner
Beck.....	Lewis C. Beck	Gaud.....	Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré
Benth.....	George Bentham	Gil.....	Gillibert
B. & H. or Benth. & Hook.....	Bentham (George) and Hooker (J. D.)	Gmel.....	Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin
Berg.....	Bergius	Gr. or Gray.....	Asa Gray
Bernh.....	Johann Jacob Bernhardt	Griseb.....	Heinrich R. A. Grisebach
Bleb.....	F. A. Marschall von Bieberstein	Hask.....	Justus Karl Hasskarl
Bigel.....	Jacob Bigelow	Haw.....	Adrian Hardy Haworth
Bl.....	Karl Ludwig Blume	H. B. K. Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth	
Boiss.....	Edmond Boissier	Hedw.....	Hedwig
Borkh.....	Borkhausen	Herb.....	William Herbert
Brit.....	Nathaniel Lord Britton	Hoffm.....	Georg Franz Hoffmann
Brong.....	Adolphe T. Brongniart	Hook.....	William Jackson Hooker
Brot.....	Brotero	Hook. f.....	Joseph Dalton Hooker
Bunge.....	Alexander von Bunge	H. & A.....	Hooker and Arnott
Burm.....	Burman	Hort.....	Horticulturalist's name
Carr.....	Elie Abel Carrière	Houtt.....	Houttuyn
Cass.....	Compte de Cassini	Jacq.....	Nicolaus J. Jacquin
Cav.....	Antonio José Cavanilles	Juss.....	Antoine Laurent Jussieu
C. DC.....	Casimir De Candolle	Kauf.....	Kauffmann
Cerv.....	Vicente Cervantes	Kaulf.....	Kaulfuss
Cham.....	Adalbert von Chamisso	Koch.....	Karl Koch
C. & S.....	Chamisso & Schlechtendal	Kunth.....	Karl Sigismund Kunth
Chapm.....	Alvan W. Chapman	L.....	Carl von Linné (Linnaeus)
Chois.....	Jacques Denys Choisy	L. f.....	Carl von Linné, the son
Corr.....	Corréa de Serra	Labill.....	Jacques J. Labillardière
Curt.....	William Curtis	Lam.....	Jean Baptiste Lamarck
Curtis.....	Moses Ashley Curtis	Lamb.....	Aylmer Bourke Lambert
DC.....	A. P. DeCandolle	LeConte.....	John Eaton LeConte
Dec. or Decne.....	Joseph Decaisne	Ledeb.....	Karl Friedrich von Ledebour
Del.....	Dellile	Lehm.....	Johann G. C. Lehmann
Desf.....	René Louiche Desfontaines	Lem.....	Charles Lemaire
Desr.....	Desrousseaux	L/Her.....	C. L. L'Heritier
Desv.....	Augustin N. Desvaux	Lindl.....	John Lindley

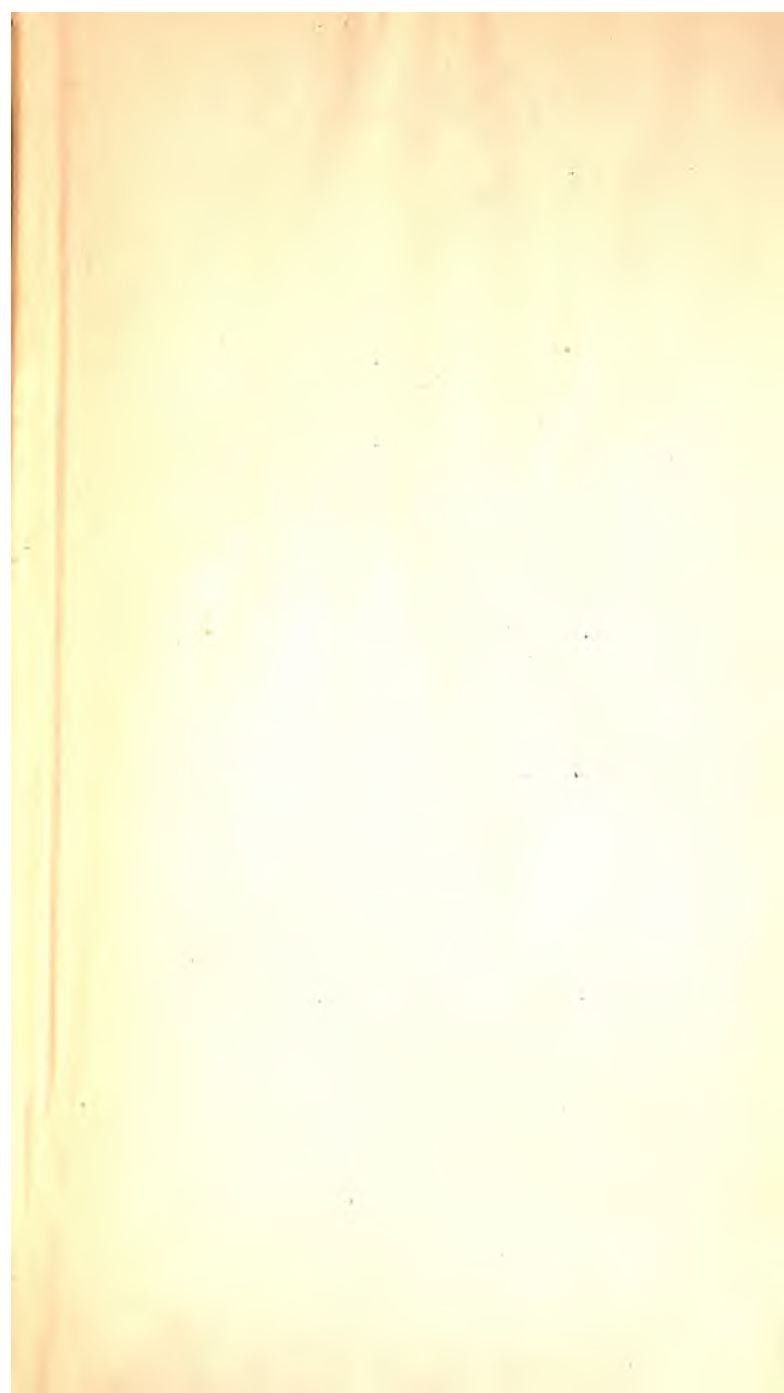
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Loisel, J. L. A.	Loiseleur-Deslongchamps	Sarg.....	Charles Sprague Sargent
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Marsh.....	Humphrey Marshall	Schott, & Endl.....	Schott and Endlicher
Mart.....	Karl Friedrich Martius	Schrad.....	Heinrich Adolph Schrader
Maxim.....	Karl J. Maximowicz	Schwein.....	Lewis David von Schweinitz
Meisn.....	Karl F. Meisner (Meissner)	Scop.....	Johann Anton Scopoli
Mey.....	Ernst H. F. Meyer	Seem.....	Seeman
Michx.....	André Michaux	Sieb.....	Philipp Franz von Siebold
Michx. f.....	Francois André Michaux	Sims.....	John Sims
Mill.....	Phillip Miller	Sm.....	James Edward Smith
Miq.....	Friedrich A. W. Miquel	Soland.....	Daniel Solander
Moench.....	Konrad Moench	Sonn.....	Sonnérat
Mol.....	Konrad Molina	Spach.....	Éduard Spach
Moq.....	Alfred Moquin-Tandon	Spreng.....	Kurt Sprengel
Muell. Arg.....	J. Mueller, of Argau	St. Hil.....	Auguste de Saint Helaire
Muhl.....	Henry L. Muhlenberg	Steud.....	Steudel
Murr.....	Johann A. Murray	Sud. or Sudw.....	Sudworth
Nees.....	Christian G. Nees von Esenbeck	Swz.....	Olof Swartz
Nutt.....	Thomas Nuttall	T. & Gr.....	Torrey and Gray
O. Kze.....	Otto Kunze	Thunb.....	Carl Peter Thunberg
P. Br.....	Patrick Browne	Torr.....	John Torrey
Pav.....	José Pavon	Trev.....	Ludolf C. Treviranus
Pers.....	Christian H. Persoon	Tul.....	Tulasne
Planch.....	Jules Emile Planchon	Tuckm.....	Edward Tuckerman
Poir.....	Jean Louis Marie Poiret	Vahl.....	Martin Vahl
Presl.....	Karel Boriwog Presl	Vent.....	Étienne Pierre Ventenat
Pursh.....	Frederick T. Pursh	Vill.....	Dominique Villars
R. Br.....	Robert Brown	W. & A.....	Wight and Arnott
Raf.....	Samuel Rafinesque-Schmalz	Walt.....	Thomas Walters
R. & P.....	Hipollito Ruiz Lopez & J. Pavon	Wang.....	F. A. Julius von Wangenheim
Reich.....	Heinrich G. L. Reichbach	Wats.....	Sereno Watson
Richard.....	Louis C. M. Richard	Wedd.....	Weddell
Ridd.....	John Leonard Riddell	Wendl.....	Jonann C. Wendland (also Hermann Wendland)
Roem.....	Johann Jacob Roemer (also M. J. Roemer)	Wendr.....	Wenderoth
Rosc.....	William Roscoe	Willd.....	Karl Ludwig Willdenow
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